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89-503

# WOMEN in CANADA

A Statistical Report

SECOND EDITION



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# WOMEN in CANADA

## A Statistical Report

SECOND EDITION

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the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion  
and the Minister of State for Science and Technology

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# PREFACE

This publication is an updated and expanded version of the original, first released in March, 1985. It was primarily the enthusiastic response of the user community to the first edition and, of course, the continuing importance attached to monitoring the changing roles and social characteristics of Canadian women which led to the decision to update. The task would not have been possible however, were it not for the generous financial and other collaborative support received from Status of Women Canada, Secretary of State, Solicitor General, Employment and Immigration Canada, Labour Canada and Health and Welfare Canada.

Major aspects of women's lives are followed once again with respect to family status, education, health and work experience, tracking any further significant changes in these important social and economic areas. Additionally, the situation of women in terms of their housing, and their ability to participate in Canadian life as members of an Aboriginal, immigrant or disabled person minority group are statistically described in this new edition.

*Women in Canada - Second Edition* was coordinated by the Target Groups Project in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. Individual sections were contributed by a team of specialists located in a variety of subject-matter areas, as noted in the Acknowledgements and References section at the end of this report.

Ivan P. Fellegi  
Chief Statistician of Canada







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# HIGHLIGHTS

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## Section I: Women in the Population

- \* As of 1988, there were approximately 13.1 million females, as opposed to 12.8 million males, yielding the result that women now make up almost 51% of the Canadian population.
- \* A greater proportion of young Canadians are choosing to delay marriage, or even to not marry at all – according to 1986 Census data, 60.2% of 20-24-year-old females were single, as opposed to only 43.5% in 1971.
- \* From 1981 to 1986, the number of persons living alone increased by 15% to reach 1,934,710 in 1986. Women represented more than half of this group (1,137,645), the majority of whom were women aged 65 and over (46%). In fact, one in three of these older women lived alone.
- \* Alternatives to traditional conjugal living are apparently becoming increasingly popular in Canada, as there were 260,665 more Canadians living in common-law relationships in 1986 than in 1981.

## Section II: Family

- \* In 1986, close to 75% of women aged 25 to 64 years were spouses, or partners in common-law unions; while less than 42% of women 65 years and over lived with their spouse and the majority of women in this age group were non-family persons.
  - \* Lone-parent families accounted for 13% of all families in 1986, the majority of which were female lone-parent families (82%).
  - \* In 1986, close to 500,000 couples representing 7% of all families, were couples living in common-law unions. In most of these families, no children were present.
  - \* In 1987, almost 87,000 divorces were granted in Canada, almost three times the number in the early 1970s.
  - \* Since the mid-1970s, the total fertility rate has remained fairly stable, at roughly 1.7 children per woman. This level is below the level of 2.1 which is considered to be the "replacement level".
  - \* Spaces set aside for pre-schoolers (ages 3-5) represented about 58% of the total allocated in day care centres, which was sufficient to serve between 23% and 24% of the children in this age bracket.
  - \* Some 95% of female lone-parents employed full-time indicated they had spent some money in 1986 on child care services.
-



### Section III: Housing and Households

- \* Female household maintainers accounted for 28% of the 8.9 million households in Canada in 1986. The majority (almost three-quarters) of these maintainers lived either alone or as lone parents. About 27% of these female maintainers were 65 years and over, almost double the proportion of their male counterparts (14%).
- \* In 1986, female maintainers were less likely to own their homes than male, 42% versus 70%, respectively. Moreover, a higher proportion (60%) of them resided in multiple dwellings than single detached homes (39%). Also, they were much more likely than male maintainers to reside in smaller households; about 74% lived in one- or two-person households compared with 43% of the male maintainers.
- \* Female maintainers constituted 20% of owner-households in 1986. They had lower average dwelling values than households with male maintainers (\$79,403 versus \$86,127); lower average income (\$31,264 versus \$43,481) and lower average shelter cost payments (\$411 versus \$495). On the other hand, they constituted 43% of all tenant-occupied households. Tenant-occupied households with female maintainers were further behind their male counterparts in terms of average annual household income (\$18,397 versus \$27,886). Similarly, their average monthly gross rent was lower (\$410 versus \$449).
- \* Forty-six percent of female maintainers in tenant-occupied households spent 30% or more of their income on shelter compared with only 27% for male maintainers.

### Section IV: Education

- \* Women made up 54% of all university students in 1987-88, up from 37% in 1970-71; women in university, however, are over-represented in part-time studies and underrepresented in graduate programs.
- \* Women made up 53% of the full-time community college enrolments in 1987-88.
- \* Women in postsecondary education remained concentrated in traditionally female fields of study; in 1987, 61% of women receiving bachelor's degrees majored in either education, fine arts, humanities, nursing or social sciences such as psychology, sociology and social work. In 1986, 60% of female community college graduates received their diplomas or certificates in health sciences, social sciences and services or in secretarial sciences.
- \* At the trade and vocational level, women accounted for 37% of the completions in 1986-87.
- \* Women made up 17% of the university teaching staff in 1985-86 and held 33% of the community college teaching positions in 1986-87.
- \* Female university graduates working full-time only earned about as much as males with just some postsecondary education.
- \* While the female/male earnings ratio for university graduates was only 70% in 1987, it was up from 61% in 1971.

### Section V: Women in the Labour Force

- \* The proportion of the total labour force made up by women has increased from approximately one third in 1970 to 44% in 1988, with large gains in labour force participation noted for married women and women with young children.
- \* Eighty-four percent of working women were employed in service industries in 1988; women also made up the vast majority of clerical occupations (80%).
- \* Total part-time employment almost doubled between 1975 and 1988 with women accounting for nearly three quarters of this growth.
- \* Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed women has been rising three times as fast as the number of self-employed men: 118% compared with 39%.



### Section V: Women in the Labour Force – Concluded

- \* Young or never-married women are more likely to have full-time earnings close to those of comparable males.
- \* Females with full-time employment earned only 66% of their male counterparts' earnings in 1987.

### Section VI: Income

- \* The proportion of women with income grew faster than for men in the 1970s and early 1980s.
- \* Increasing income of female spouses accounted for much of their families' real income growth in the early 1970s and softened the decline in the early 1980s.
- \* The growing proportion of women living without spouses resulted in more women and children in low income by the mid-1980s.
- \* Female lone-parent families have the highest family low income rate at 57% in 1987.

### Section VII: Health

- \* Life expectancy continues to increase for Canadian women and men. According to the most recent life tables, a girl born in 1986 can expect to live almost 80 years, compared with 73 years for a boy.
- \* While death rates for many leading causes of mortality have declined for both women and men during the 1977 to 1987 period, the lung cancer death rate among women has increased by more than 80% during this interval, compared with an increase of 14% for men.
- \* The alcohol consumption habits of Canadian women have shifted markedly during the past few decades. Whereas more than one out of three women aged 65 and over reported in 1985 that they had never consumed alcohol, fewer than one out of 10 women aged 20-44 reported zero lifetime consumption. Nevertheless, women remain less likely to drink on a regular basis than men, and those who do, consume less alcohol than men.
- \* The most recent data suggest that in the 15-24 age range, young women and men are equally likely to be regular smokers, at one in five persons aged 15-19 and one in three aged 20-24. These figures would suggest that one in three young women and men continue to start smoking.
- \* While mental disorders accounted for fewer than one out of 20 hospital separations among Canadian women in 1985-86, one in five days spent in the hospital by women was for this cause. In terms of the number of days of hospital care, mental disorders was the leading cause of hospitalization among women in 1985-86.

### Section VIII: Women in the Justice System

- \* A small but growing proportion of adults charged with criminal offences in Canada are women. In 1988, women accounted for just over 17% of adults charged with total Criminal Code offences, up slightly from 15% in 1979.
- \* Males are consistently more likely than females to be involved in a homicide, either as a victim and even moreso as a suspect. In 1988, females accounted for one third of homicide victims and approximately 10% of suspects.
- \* The proportion of females charged with impaired driving offences in Canada has been increasing. In 1979, females accounted for 5% of impaired drivers. By 1988, that proportion has risen to over 8%.
- \* The proportion of female police officers in Canada has shown a gradual increase since the early 1970s, to account for over 5% in 1988.

### Section VIII: Women in the Justice System – Concluded

- \* Elderly urban females are eleven times as likely as rural males aged 25-44 to indicate that they do not feel safe walking alone after dark.
- \* In the case of personal victimization, females were more likely than males to report incidents in order to stop or prevent their recurrence (82%) and because of a need to receive protection (55%).

### Section IX: Minority Groups

- \* For women with only aboriginal origins, only about 1 in 4 reported speaking an aboriginal language at home.
- \* Of "aboriginal only" women 15 years of age and over, between 37% and 38% had less than a grade 9 education, about double the rate for non-aboriginal women.
- \* For aboriginal women, the rate of unemployment (at 28%) was over twice that of their non-aboriginal counterparts, while their median total income was just under three quarters (\$6,817).
- \* Women accounted for just over half of Canada's 3,908,155 immigrants, and tended to be older than non-immigrants, there being about 1 in 5 of 65 years and over, compared with 1 in 10 for the latter.
- \* Just over 1 in 4 immigrant women had less than a grade 9 education, compared with roughly 1 in 6 of non-immigrant women, although they experienced a lower unemployment rate (9.5% versus 11.6%).
- \* An estimated 3,316,870 Canadians suffered some level of disability, divided between 13.8% of the female and 12.7% of the male population.
- \* Disabled women aged 15 and over were between 2 and 3 times as likely as non-disabled women to have less than grade 9 schooling, and only about half as likely to have obtained a postsecondary certificate, diploma or university degree.
- \* Females, whether disabled or not, experience higher unemployment rates than men, amounting to 17% for disabled and between 11% and 12% for non-disabled.
- \* Women belonging to visible minorities showed a higher labour force participation rate (64.5%) than the total for all women (55.9%).
- \* Of the total workforce population in 1985 or 1986, some 6.3% were classified as visible minorities, comprising 2.9% females and 3.4% males. Visible minority women tended to cluster more in clerical jobs (4.6% of that group) and service workers (4.3% of that group).



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# INTRODUCTION

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**T**he status of Canadian women in society is continuously evolving, as new challenges and pressures present themselves in the areas of family responsibilities, work-related responsibilities, education, health, workforce participation and income. As Statistics Canada expands its data-bases into new areas, it is possible to check further into other related areas such as housing, disabilities, and membership in Canada's Aboriginal or immigrant communities, including visible minority groups. This publication continues the analysis of trends in these areas, as well as in criminal victimization and activity, begun by its predecessor *Women in Canada*, first released in 1985. It also reflects on the commitment of Statistics Canada to the recommendations made by the United Nations and other groups meeting to review the Decade for Women (1976-1985), namely, to pursue follow-on work in the preparation of national statistics and indicators relating to the role and situation of women.

A comparison of women's progress, or lack of progress, is quite naturally, made against the

same measures presented for men as well. This report then, in a sense, is also about men in society, and readers may gain an appreciation of corresponding or complementary changes in their status precipitated by changes affecting women. In some cases, the performance of women must also be contrasted within another dimension vis-a-vis their identification with minority groups. For example, women belonging to Canada's Aboriginal community, or immigrant population, or women with disabilities affecting their education and labour force participation, must also be compared with the population *not* occurring in these groups. This has been the approach taken in the section on Minority Groups.

Once again, the presentation of data are at the level of national totals, with disaggregation appropriate to the issue or topic under analysis. Wherever possible within the allowances of tabular format, data presented in the previous edition have been retained, with historical revisions or other adjustments carried out as necessary. Efforts were made to draft as much new and current information into this second

edition as possible, subject of course to its relativity to issues of primary concern describing women's progress or lack of progress, as for example in the areas of labour market re-entry, childcare availability, minority group status and housing or shelter costs.

While much of the material may have been published or otherwise made available through other sources, a major objective of this report has been to integrate these data from disparate sources at Statistics Canada (and in some cases from outside Departments) into one comprehensive reference manual. Additionally, authors of individual sections were encouraged to present tables, graphics and analysis in as non-technical a manner as would permit, and in their own familiar style rather than conform to a standard, disciplined style throughout. It was intended that this approach would provide greater variety in readability to a broader range of users, including both students and professionals, or those with a more casual interest in monitoring issues and topics of importance to women.

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# WOMEN IN THE POPULATION

**D**uring every decade, from the 1920s to the 1970s, there were more men than women in Canada. Much of this imbalance was due to the fact that immigrants to Canada were, up until about 1971, predominately male. A gradual but persistent increase in the relative number of women, however, caused the balance to shift sometime between the 1971 and 1981 censuses. As of 1988, there were approximately 13.1 million females, as opposed to 12.8 million males, yielding the result that women now make up almost 51% of the Canadian population (Table 1). Expressed another way, there were 97.3 males for every 100 females in Canada in 1988.

Much of this shift can be explained by increases in life expectancy, which have consistently favoured women until very recently. While males still outnumber females from birth up to late middle-age, it is evident from Table 2 that women constitute an increasingly larger share of the elderly population. In general, women dominated in all the 55 and over age groups, and especially among those aged 75 and over. Furthermore, women made up almost 70% of the population over age 85, in 1986. Such considerable differences in the older age groups are sufficient to give women a larger overall proportionate share of the population.

Continuing a trend that began in the early 1960s, women

outnumbered men among older Canadians in 1986. This sex difference in the number of elderly Canadians is largely a function of increases in life expectancy – increases which have consistently favoured women, and especially older women. Between 1961 and 1971, the largest changes in the sex ratio was among those in the 75-84 age group (Figure 1). Otherwise, the over-85 population experienced the greatest gains over the past 25 years. Furthermore, the rate of change in this age group has increased over time. There are presently more than twice the number of females than males over age 85.

Among the 65-74 and 75-84 year age groups, the tendency for females to outpace males in number has declined since the 1960s, but still exists.

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## Marital status

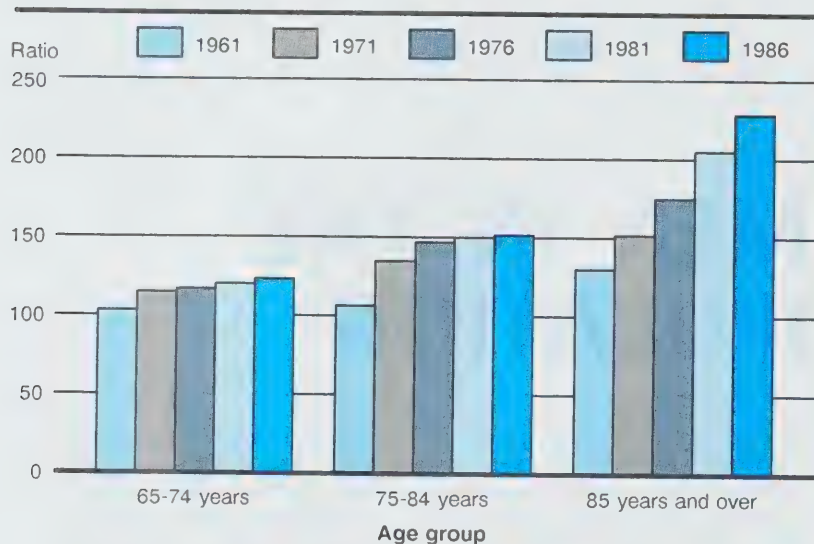
In 1986, the majority of Canadian women over the age of 14 were married. This was especially true for women between the ages of 25 and 64, where, according to census data, approximately 3/4 of the population was currently married. In the 15-24 age group, more than 75% of women were single, whereas among those aged 65 and over, almost half of all women were widows. In contrast, men in the younger age groups were less likely to be married in 1986 than were women, and males

in the 65 and over age group were much more likely to be married than widowed (Table 3). The latter is largely a function of the shorter life expectancy of men. Since women live longer, there is a greater chance for a husband to have a living wife than there is for a wife to have a living husband.

Over the years, the most significant change in marital status has been in the proportion of the population that is divorced. A larger proportion of the 1986 population was divorced than was the case in any of the other three earlier Census years presented here. This is partly a reflection of changes in the divorce laws, which have made it much easier to obtain a divorce, and may also be partly attributable to an increased reluctance to remarry, once divorced. At the same time, the proportions of the population accounted for by married and single persons have declined slightly over the years. An increasing age at first marriage, and the above-mentioned rise in divorce rates, have both had an effect in the latter two observations.

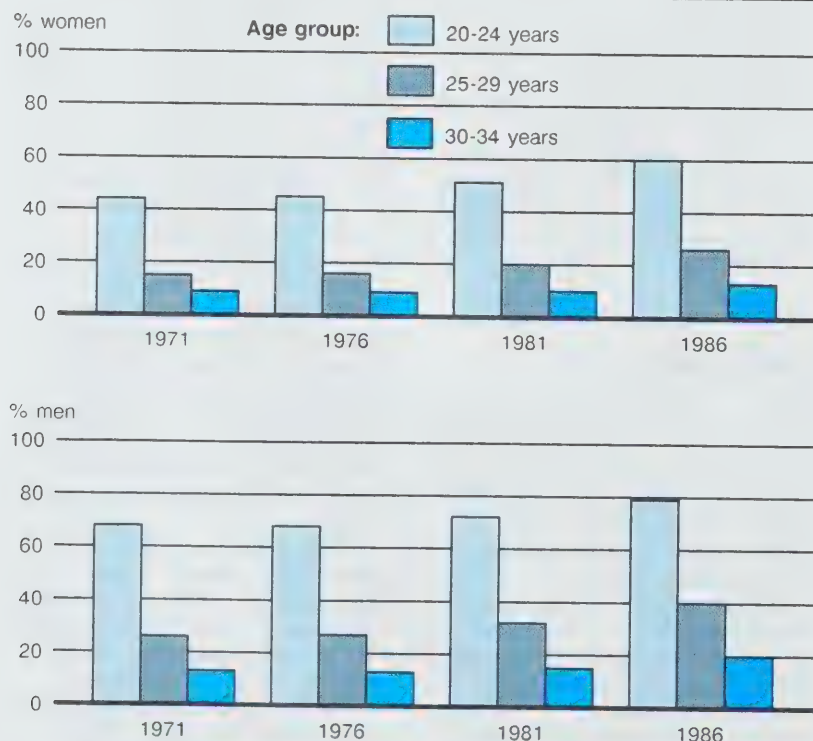
It is quite obvious that a greater proportion of young Canadians are choosing to delay marriage, or even to not marry at all. According to 1986 Census data, 60.2% of 20-24-year-old females were single, as opposed to only 43.5% in 1971. This pattern is evident for both sexes across the three age groups

**Figure 1** Sex ratio: Females per 100 males for selected older age groups, Canada, 1961-1986



Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-101.

**Figure 2** Never-married persons as a percentage of all persons in selected age groups, by sex, Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986



Sources: 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 92-730, 92-825, 92-901 and 93-101.

shown in Figure 2. Since the early 1970s, men in the 20 to 34 age group were more likely to have been single than were their female age-counterparts. This particular tendency does not appear to be shifting significantly. Rather, it appears that the very noticeable increases in the proportion of young people who have never been married, even since the early 1980s, are occurring equally for both males and females.

### Living alone

The decade between 1971 and 1981 was characterised by a dramatic increase in the number of people living alone. The number of such households more than doubled, increasing from some 800,000 to 1.7 million (Table 4). Between 1981 and 1986, the number of one-person households continued to climb to reach almost 1,935,000 – a level that is unprecedented. Of this number, females represent more than one-half, at 1,138,000.

The number of women between 25 and 44 years of age living alone practically quadrupled between 1971 and 1986. Men of this age group living alone experienced a similar increase; they outnumbered the women, by as much as 40%. The most significant group of persons living alone is, in many respects, that composed of females aged 65 and over. In 1986, one out of three of these older women lived alone – more than twice the rate of any other age group (Table 4, Figure 3). Women aged 65 years and over formed more than one-quarter of the total number of persons who were the sole occupants of their dwelling. The fact that more women aged 65 and over live alone than their male counterparts can be explained, principally, by their greater life expectancy and by the age difference between spouses, i.e. that men are generally older than their wives. Even though proportionately less women in younger age groups



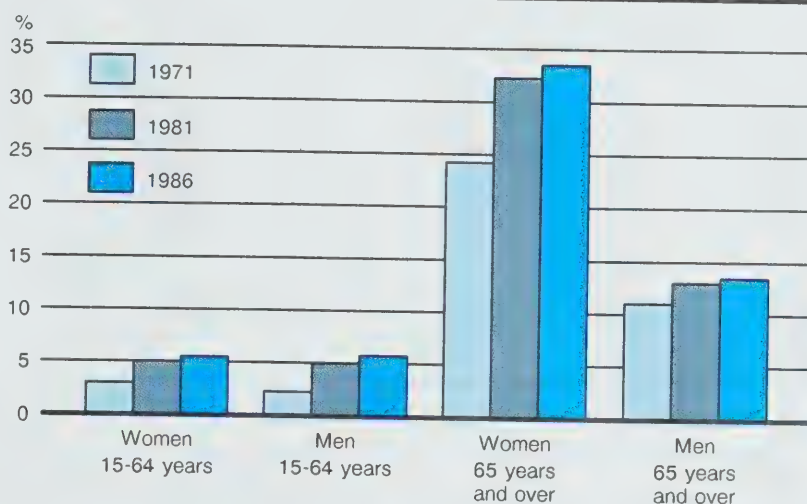
live alone, their numbers increased more rapidly than their older counterparts.

### Persons living common-law

According to census data, alternatives to traditional conjugal living are apparently becoming increasingly popular in Canada, as there were 260,665 more Canadians living in common-law relationships in 1986 than in 1981 (Table 5). This large increase is partially explained by shifts in the age structure of the population, but it may also be attributable in part to differences in the way in which the number of such persons was determined from the respective censuses.

Nonetheless, there were important variations in common-law living within individual age groups. For example, there have been substantial decreases in the number of persons living common-law among those aged 15-19 years between 1981 and 1986. The number dropped from 8,340 to 4,655 among males, while for females, it decreased from 32,450 to 21,535. Declines in absolute number were also experienced among 20-24-year-old males, but not among females in this age group. Nonetheless, the relative share for females in this age group decreased by more than 5%.

**Figure 3** Persons living alone as a proportion of the total population, by age group and sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1986



**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-106.

In 1981, over 60% of all females who were living common-law were under 30 years of age. By 1986, this proportion had dropped to 53.6%, reflecting a shift in the age structure, as well as the possibility that women are waiting longer before entering into a common-law relationship. The same trend is evident for males.

It is also interesting to note the differences in age distribution between the sexes. In both 1981 and 1986, more 15-19 and 20-24-

year-old women than men were living in a common-law relationship. In all the other age groups, however, men outnumbered women. Thus, just as women tend to marry younger, they also enter into common-law relationships at a younger age. In 1986 for example, over 50% of female common-law partners were 29 years old or younger, whereas this proportion was not reached until somewhere between the ages of 30 and 34 among men.

## WOMEN IN THE POPULATION

**Table 1.** Population, by sex, sex ratio (men per 100 women) and women as a proportion of the total population, Canada, 1921 to 1981 (by decade) and 1982-1988

	Women	Men	Men per 100 women	Women as a % of total population
	000s	000s		%
1921	4,258.3	4,529.6	106.4	48.5
1931	5,002.2	5,374.5	107.4	48.2
1941	5,606.1	5,900.5	105.3	48.7
1951	6,920.6	7,088.8	102.4	49.4
1961	9,019.4	9,218.9	102.2	49.5
1971	10,772.9	10,795.4	100.2	49.9
1981	12,274.9	12,068.3	98.3	50.4
1982	12,406.8	12,176.3	98.1	50.5
1983	12,521.8	12,265.4	98.0	50.5
1984	12,630.6	12,347.6	97.8	50.6
1985	12,737.6	12,427.8	97.6	50.6
1986	12,844.9	12,508.1	97.4	50.7
1987	12,984.1	12,641.0	97.4	50.7
1988	13,138.7	12,784.6	97.3	50.7

**Sources:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-101, *Intercensal Annual Estimates of Population and Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status*, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 91-518 and 91-210.

**Table 2.** Population by age group and sex, and women as a proportion of the total population, Canada 1971, 1981 and 1986

Age group	1971			1981			1986		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total population	Women	Men	Women as a % of total population	Women	Men	Women as a % of total population
	000s		%	000s		%	000s		%
0-14 years	3,117.5	3,263.5	48.9	2,669.9	2,811.0	48.7	2,627.3	2,764.7	48.7
15-24 years	1,987.5	2,016.2	49.6	2,302.4	2,356.3	49.4	2,061.5	2,116.7	49.3
25-34 years	1,428.0	1,461.6	49.4	2,110.3	2,105.9	50.1	2,278.4	2,248.8	50.3
35-44 years	1,240.6	1,285.8	49.1	1,471.2	1,497.0	49.6	1,818.9	1,821.9	50.0
45-54 years	1,159.2	1,132.3	50.6	1,242.4	1,256.4	49.7	1,269.1	1,276.2	49.9
55-64 years	877.6	854.1	50.7	1,128.4	1,030.8	52.3	1,204.3	1,124.1	51.7
65-74 years	575.7	501.6	53.4	806.0	671.8	54.5	911.2	738.9	55.2
75-84 years	304.0	225.7	57.4	414.0	275.4	60.1	494.5	325.3	60.3
85 years and over	82.8	54.6	60.3	130.2	63.6	67.2	158.6	69.2	69.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,772.9</b>	<b>10,795.4</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>12,274.8</b>	<b>12,068.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>12,823.8</b>	<b>12,485.8</b>	<b>50.7</b>

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-101.

# WOMEN IN THE POPULATION

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**Table 3.** Marital status, by age group and sex, Canada, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986

Sex/Age group	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total population 000s
1971						
<b>Women</b>						
15 years and over	25.0	61.1	9.8	1.3	2.7	7,656
15-24 years	69.1	29.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	1,988
25-44 years	10.0	83.2	1.4	1.9	3.5	2,669
45-64 years	8.3	74.8	11.6	1.8	3.5	2,037
65 years and over	10.7	36.8	49.4	0.7	2.4	963
<b>Men</b>						
15 years and over	31.6	62.8	2.5	1.0	2.2	7,532
15-24 years	84.0	15.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	2,016
25-44 years	15.3	80.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	2,747
45-64 years	9.1	83.9	2.4	1.5	3.1	1,986
65 years and over	10.6	68.8	16.7	0.9	3.0	782
1976						
<b>Women</b>						
15 years and over	24.6	60.9	9.9	2.1	2.5	8,667
15-24 years	69.4	29.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2,217
25-44 years	10.3	81.9	1.1	3.2	3.5	3,079
45-64 years	7.1	75.5	11.5	2.8	3.1	2,243
65 years and over	10.2	37.4	49.8	1.0	1.5	1,127
<b>Men</b>						
15 years and over	31.4	63.0	2.3	1.4	1.9	8,430
15-24 years	83.7	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	2,262
25-44 years	15.7	79.8	0.2	1.9	2.4	3,138
45-64 years	8.3	84.6	2.2	2.2	2.7	2,154
65 years and over	9.6	71.7	15.2	1.2	2.3	875
1981						
<b>Women</b>						
15 years and over	24.5	59.7	10.0	3.1	2.7	9,605
15-24 years	71.9	26.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	2,302
25-44 years	11.8	78.7	0.9	4.6	3.9	3,581
45-64 years	7.7	75.2	2.2	3.5	3.2	2,287
65 years and over	7.2	38.4	50.5	1.1	1.5	1,310
<b>Men</b>						
15 years and over	31.3	62.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	9,257
15-24 years	85.2	14.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2,356
25-44 years	17.5	76.6	0.2	2.8	2.9	3,603
45-64 years	7.7	83.7	2.2	3.5	3.0	2,287
65 years and over	8.5	73.2	14.1	1.8	2.3	1,011
1986						
<b>Women</b>						
15 years and over	23.9	58.9	10.2	4.1	2.9	10,196
15-24 years	76.2	22.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	2,061
25-44 years	14.4	75.3	0.8	5.4	4.1	4,097
45-64 years	5.9	74.6	10.2	6.1	3.3	2,473
65 years and over	8.6	39.5	48.2	2.1	1.5	1,564
<b>Men</b>						
15 years and over	30.7	62.0	2.2	2.8	2.3	9,271
15-24 years	88.3	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	2,117
25-44 years	21.0	72.5	0.2	3.3	2.9	4,071
45-64 years	7.2	82.9	2.1	4.7	3.1	2,400
65 years and over	7.5	74.5	13.5	2.3	2.2	1,133

**Sources:** 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 92-730, 92-825, 92-901 and 93-101, and Demography Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



## WOMEN IN THE POPULATION

**Table 4.** Persons living alone, by age group and sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1986

Age group	Women			Men		
	1971	1981	1986	1971	1981	1986
15-24 years	34,670	100,820	76,785	35,175	100,270	76,845
25-34 years	39,940	148,455	168,295	55,785	198,425	226,520
35-44 years	29,315	63,270	98,585	43,805	95,880	142,310
45-54 years	51,795	78,075	90,570	47,670	83,480	94,255
55-64 years	100,970	162,235	177,130	52,690	84,515	103,245
65 years and over	232,935	434,640	526,275	86,585	131,070	153,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>489,620</b>	<b>987,490</b>	<b>1,137,645</b>	<b>321,710</b>	<b>693,640</b>	<b>797,065</b>
As a % of total population in each age category						
15-24 years	1.7	4.4	3.7	1.7	4.3	3.6
25-34 years	2.8	7.0	7.4	3.8	9.4	10.1
35-44 years	2.4	4.3	5.4	3.4	6.4	7.8
45-54 years	4.5	6.3	7.1	4.2	6.6	7.4
55-64 years	11.5	14.4	14.7	6.2	8.2	9.2
65 years and over	24.2	32.2	33.6	11.1	13.0	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>

**Sources:** 1971, 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 93-707, 92-905 and 93-106.

**Table 5.** Persons living common-law, by age group and sex, Canada, 1981 and 1986

Age group	Both sexes		1981				1986			
			Women		Men		Women		Men	
	1981	1986	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>713,215</b>	<b>973,880</b>	<b>356,610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>356,610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>486,940</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>486,940</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15-19 years	40,790	26,190	32,450	9.1	8,340	2.3	21,535	4.4	4,655	1.0
20-24 years	192,705	205,135	109,625	30.7	83,080	23.3	123,500	25.4	81,630	16.8
25-29 years	165,795	238,750	77,675	21.8	88,120	24.7	116,085	23.8	122,670	25.2
30-34 years	109,025	167,070	47,865	13.4	61,160	17.2	76,730	15.8	90,335	18.6
35-39 years	68,045	117,680	29,325	8.2	38,715	10.9	52,670	10.8	65,010	13.4
40-44 years	42,940	76,345	18,715	5.2	24,230	6.8	33,950	7.0	42,395	8.7
45-49 years	30,905	47,630	13,275	3.7	17,630	4.9	21,110	4.3	26,525	5.4
50-54 years	23,605	33,645	10,290	2.9	13,315	3.7	14,430	3.0	19,215	3.9
55-59 years	16,530	24,120	7,450	2.1	9,080	2.5	10,410	2.1	13,710	2.8
60-64 years	10,510	16,870	4,770	1.3	5,740	1.6	7,625	1.6	9,245	1.9
65 years and over	12,370	20,450	5,170	1.4	7,200	2.0	8,895	1.8	11,555	2.4

**Sources:** 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

# FAMILY

**T**he 1970s experienced important sociological changes, which touched many of the facets of family life. These changes continued and were observed, to a lesser extent, between 1981 and 1986. The traditional family, made up of a married couple – with, or without children present – continued to decline in importance to the profit of other forms of living arrangements, both within and outside of the family.

The number of non-family persons and lone-parent families have increased; these are two categories where female adults account for important proportions. Couples living in common-law unions form another type of family that has made appreciable gains in the five years between 1981 and 1986. In fact, it is this group that has shown the greatest increase.

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## Domestic situation

Even as these "non-traditional" living arrangements have evolved, the majority of Canadians still live in a family environment. In 1986, some 6.6 million family households containing more than 6.7 million families<sup>1</sup> were identified in Canada. Furthermore, 81% of the female population aged 15 and over were living in families, 59% of adult women were wives or common-law partners, 7% were lone parents and 15% were never-married children living with their

parent(s) (Tables 1 to 3 and Figure 1).

Close to 75% of women aged 25 to 64 years were spouses, or partners in common-law unions, while less than 42% of women 65 years of age and over lived with their spouse and the majority were living outside the family. (As a point of comparison, 14% of women aged 25 to 64 years were non-family persons.)

The period between 1971 and 1981 had witnessed a significant rise in the proportions of both lone-parent families and women living alone. Between 1981 and 1986, the rise continued and the proportion of lone-parent families reached the 1931 record value of 13%. The proportion of women aged 15 years and over living alone, on its part, now reaches a level never before observed in preceding censuses (11.2%).

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## Lone-parent families

In 1986, more than one family in ten was a lone-parent family with a female parent (Table 2). Numbering in excess of 700,000 families, this was a 19% increase over those enumerated in 1981. In looking at lone-parent families where men are found in the parental role, the relative increase is found to be slightly greater, at 22%.

The marital status of female lone parents is one characteristic that has undergone a profound

transformation. In 1986, the majority of them (54%) were either separated or divorced (Table 4), 28% were widowed and 15% had never been married. By comparison, in the 1961 Census, more than 6 in 10 female lone parents were widowed, while those who were divorced or single formed only a negligible fraction of the total.

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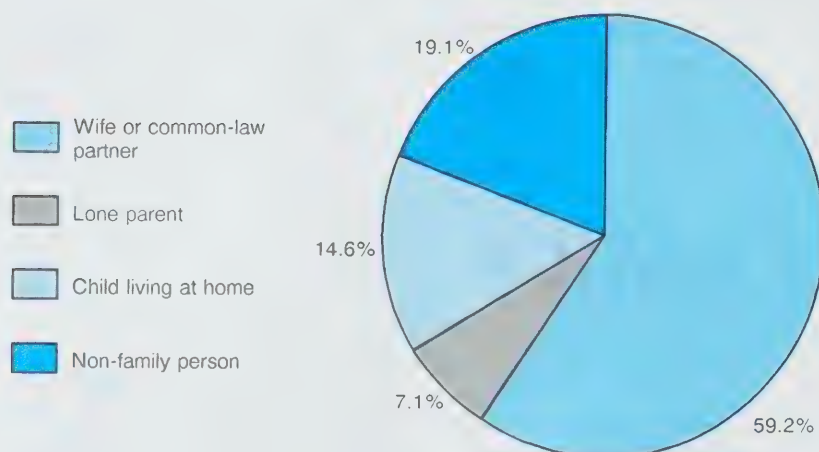
## Common-law unions

Data on the common-law lifestyle was not collected before 1981 in censuses. In 1986, nearly 500,000 families (7%) were made up of couples living outside of traditional marriage (Table 2). This figure was 37% higher than in 1981. Moreover, in more than 62% of these families, no children were present, which is considerably higher than married couples, at around 35%. However, it is important to note that common-law families with children have increased more rapidly

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<sup>1</sup> According to the Canadian Census definition, a family is composed of either a husband-wife couple, with or without never-married children of any age living at home, or a lone parent and her/his never-married child(ren) living in the same dwelling. Husband-wife families include couples living in common-law unions. Statistics Canada estimates that, in 1986, common-law couples made up about 8% of all husband-wife families.

**Figure 1** Family status of women aged 15 and over, Canada, 1986



**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-106.

than those without between 1981 and 1986 (51% and 29%, respectively).

### Family size

The size of Canadian families declined only slightly between 1981 and 1986, while between 1971 and 1981, the fall was more substantial. The average size for husband-wife families decreased from 3.3 to 3.2 persons between 1981 and 1986, but was 3.8 persons per family in 1971 (Table 5). One notes that lone-parent families have on average more children than husband-wife families. This is explained by the fact that husband-wife families need not have children present, while a lone-parent family must, by definition, have at least one. If one considers only those husband-wife families with children, they tend to have, on average, more children than lone-parent families.

One also can see that couples living in common-law unions have less children than their legally-married counterparts. With only 0.6 children per couple on average, this rate is half that of married couples.

### Union formation and dissolution

Marriage, still the most popular form of union, no longer has the definite character that it once had – with cases of divorce becoming more and more numerous. Also, the incidence of common-law union has increased considerably in the course of the last fifteen years. These two factors have combined to result in the proportion of legally-married adults never before being as low, according to the data from the last census – especially among the young adult population.

The census cannot allow one an insight into the marital history of these persons. The 1984 Family History Survey can, however, show us a bit more on this subject. It appears that more and more often, persons are choosing a common-law union as their first union. In effect, in the case of women aged from 50 to 59 years at the time of the survey, almost none of them had chosen a common-law union as their first union by the age of 25. Among those aged 40 to 49 years in 1984, only 1% had first cohabited

outside marriage at 25 years of age while for those in the 30 to 39 and 18 to 29 age groups, the proportions rose very rapidly, to reach 8% and 29%, respectively (Table 6). At the same time, those choosing marriage as the form of their first union before, or as of, their 25th birthday, diminish in the younger age groups. For women aged 50 to 59 years at the time of the survey, 71% had chosen marriage as the form of first union. For the younger age groups, the proportions were found to be around 74% (ages 40 to 49 years), 67% (30 to 39 years) and finally 43% (for those in the 18 to 29 years age group). This attitude towards common-law unions is equally observed with the male population, perhaps even moreso. In fact, one observes that of those aged 18 to 29 years, more young men had chosen a common-law lifestyle over marriage, by the time they reached their twentieth birthday.

Overall, one can say that, up to the present, young women (as with young men) have entered into a couple situation in as large a proportion as their elders did at their age; but conversely, many have left their union and therefore, – according to the 1986 Census – a much smaller percentage continue living with their spouse than was found with the older women. As such, for women aged 50 to 59 years, 71% have known at least one union by their 25th birthday; for other age groups, this value is slightly higher, being at 75% for those in the 40 to 49 and 30 to 39 years age groups and 72% for those aged 18 to 29 years. At the time of the 1986 Census, only 53% of women aged 20 to 29 years lived in a couple situation, with only 42% being legally married (Table 6).

This difference between the percentages of women living in a couple situation at the time of the census versus those who had lived in a couple situation at one time or another is most revealing. The fact that the reference years and age groupings are not exactly comparable does little to undermine these observations.



One other fact that emerges from the Family History Survey (data not presented here) tends to confirm the tendency to not adopt a permanent couple lifestyle. In fact, one is able to state that the percentage of persons living in any type of union at the time of the 1986 Census, is lower than the proportion of persons who have been legally married at any given point in time, for all age groups except those persons aged from 18 to 29 years.

## Marriages

The number of marriages peaked in Canada in 1972, when more than 200,000 were recorded. Since then, there has been a steady decline, falling to a low of 176,000 in 1986 and increasing to 182,000 in 1987 (Table 7). For both men and women, the marriage rate, calculated as the number of marriages per 1,000 single, widowed and divorced population, has declined to a level that is presently two-thirds of the peak recorded in 1972. This decline has occurred at a time when more men and women of the so-called "baby-boom" generation have been passing through the age range at which the highest marriage rates are typically observed. Two factors have contributed to the drop in the annual number of marriages. First, the increase in the average age at first marriage for brides and grooms would indicate that couples are postponing marriage to some extent. The average age of brides marrying for the first time in 1987 was almost 25 years, two and one-half years older than that observed in 1972. Similarly the average age of grooms marrying for the first time in 1987 was almost 27 years, more than two years older than was the case in 1972. A second factor that may account for the declining marriage rate has been the rise in the number of couples in common-law unions who are not legally married. At the time of the 1981 Census, which was the first census to provide

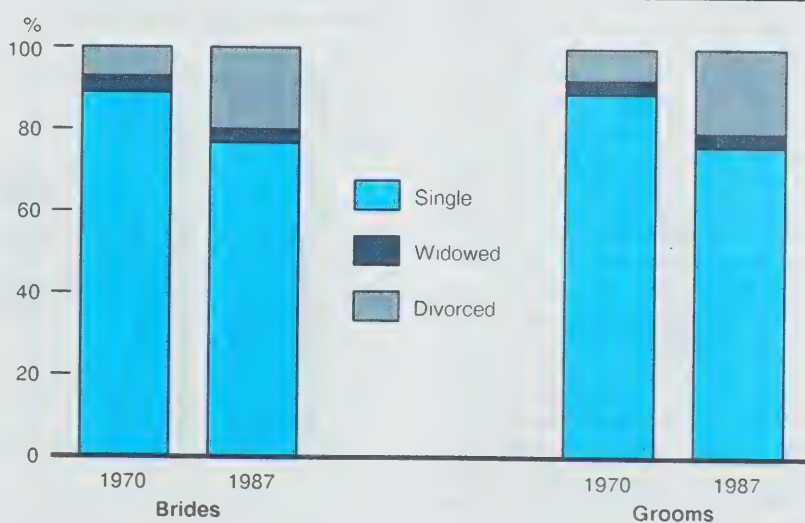
information on such unions, it was observed that 6% of all wife-husband couples were in common-law unions. By the time of the 1986 Census, this proportion had increased to 8%; roughly one out of 12 couples. While it has previously been the case that many common-law unions have resulted in marriage, if couples begin to adopt a pattern of cohabitation without marriage, this trend could exert further downward pressure on marriage rates in the years ahead.

There has been a steady increase in the proportion of remarriages among both brides and grooms since the 1970s. In 1970, nearly nine out of 10 brides and grooms were marrying for the first time, but by 1987 this had declined to three out of four (Figure 2). This decline has largely been accounted for by an increase in the number of brides and grooms who have previously been divorced. Whereas fewer than one out of 10 brides and grooms were divorced in 1970, this had increased to one in five in 1987. Fewer than one in 20 brides and grooms in 1987 had been widowed, the same level observed in 1970.

## Divorce

While the number of marriages declined during the 1970s and 80s, the opposite is true of divorces. Since the first comprehensive divorce legislation came into force in 1968, the annual number of divorces in Canada has risen steadily, with the exception of a decline that occurred from 1983 through 1985. In 1987, almost 87,000 divorces were granted in Canada, almost three times the number in the early 1970s (Table 8). When divorces are expressed in terms of a rate per 100,000 married female population, this figure reached 1,372 in Canada in 1987, more than twice the level recorded in 1970. Part of the reason for the increase observed between 1986 and 1987 may be the coming into force of the Divorce Act, 1985 on June 1, 1986. Under the new law, the period of separation of the wife and husband before a divorce may be obtained for divorce, such as (assuming that no other reason adultery, is given) has been reduced from three years to one year. In fact,

**Figure 2** Marital status at time of marriage, brides and grooms, Canada, 1970 and 1987



**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada.

among the divorces granted under the new law in 1986 and 1987, a separation of at least one year was cited as the reason for marriage breakdown in nine out of 10 cases. Throughout the 1970s and 80s, one out of two or more marriages ending in divorce involved children (Table 9). In the majority of these cases, just one or two children were involved, and the proportion involving three or more children dropped from 15% – 16% in the early 1970s to fewer than one in 10 in 1985, which no doubt reflects the decline in family size that has been observed during this period. Although the figures shown in Table 9 for 1986 and 1987 suggest that fewer marriages ending in divorce involve children, these data are likely to be affected by incomplete reporting.

Table 10 provides information on the custody of children involved in divorce. It has been the case throughout the 1970s and 1980s that the wife has been awarded custody of roughly three out of four children involved in divorce, while the husband has been awarded custody of just over one out of ten (14% in 1987). Some "other" custody arrangement was ordered for roughly one out of 10 or fewer children involved in divorce during this period.

For both wives and husbands, the spouse who petitioned/applied for the divorce was more likely to be awarded custody of children than was the case reflected by the overall distribution of the custody of children to husbands and wives as noted in the previous paragraph. This was particularly true for husbands, although husbands who were petitioners/ applicants for divorce were less likely to be awarded custody of children in the early 1980s than in the early 1970s. In 1970 for example, in cases where the husband was the petitioner for the divorce, husbands were awarded four out of ten children; this figure declined to one out of three in 1985, and a further decrease to one out of four was observed in 1987. In cases where the wife was the applicant, wives received custody of more

than eight out of 10 children in 1987, down from nine out of 10 in 1970.

Historically, the chances of remarriage for divorced women and men have been very high. It has been estimated that, in Canada, some six to seven out of 10 divorced persons will remarry at some point. The growing frequency of divorce in Canada, and the high probability of remarriage, have resulted in a greater proportion of brides and grooms for whom at least one previous marriage has ended in divorce. Whereas in the early 1970s, fewer than one out of 10 brides and grooms was remarrying from the divorced state, by 1987 this figure had increased to one out of five (Table 11, Figure 3).

### Births/Fertility

Throughout the 1980s, approximately 370,000 live births have been recorded in Canada each year (Table 12). When this trend is examined by the age of the mother, it may seem that the only age group that has experienced an increase in the number of births since the 1970s is that of women

aged 25-34. Within this age range, the greatest increase has been in the number of births to women aged 30-34. At more than 80,000 births in 1987, this group recorded almost twice the number observed in 1973. Table 12 also shows that an increasing proportion of children are born to older mothers. One out of three children born in 1987 was born to a mother 30 years of age or over, compared with one in five in 1970. The evidence of an overall declining fertility pattern among Canadian women throughout the 1970s and 1980s may be seen more clearly by examining age-specific birth rates and the total fertility rate. The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates in the 15-49 age range, and it is interpreted as the number of children that a woman might expect to have if she were to be exposed to this schedule of age-specific fertility rates throughout her entire child-bearing period. When the age-specific rates are examined, it may be seen that declines have occurred in every age group. The largest relative declines have been observed in the youngest and oldest age groups, the smallest observed in the 30-34 age group. Following

**Figure 3** Wives and husbands obtaining a divorce in 1987, by marital status at time of marriage, Canada, 1970 and 1987



**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada.



a period of decline in the 1970s, the birth rate among women aged 30-34 increased to a level in 1987 that was 93% of the level recorded in 1970. Since the mid-1970s, the total fertility rate has remained fairly stable, at roughly 1.7 children per woman. This level is below the level of 2.1 which is considered to be "replacement level"; that is, the number of children that are required for a couple to replace themselves, taking into account the effects of mortality. The present level of 1.7 is less than half that recorded at the peak of the "baby boom" in 1959, where a level of almost four children per woman was reached.

During the period since the early 1970s, the median age at which mothers give birth has been increasing. The median age of mothers giving birth to their first child in 1987 was almost 26 years, up by three years over the figure for 1971 (Table 13). Similarly, an increase of almost three years was observed in the median age of mothers giving birth to their second child during the same period.

In almost all industrialized countries, the trend in recent years has been towards having fewer children and having them later in life. In Canada, fertility rates have been falling across almost every age group, but the most significant decreases have been among women under age 25. For example, in 1971, the fertility rate for first-order births to women aged 15-19 was 33.0 per 1,000 women. By 1986, this rate had fallen to 19.0. The same magnitude of decline was registered for the 20-24 age group (Table 14).

At the same time, however, the first-order fertility rates among women aged 25 and over were higher in 1986 than in 1971. A similar pattern exists for second-order births. Thus, more women are apparently waiting until their late twenties or early thirties before having children. Third- and fourth-order fertility rates, on the other hand, have not (or only slightly) increased among older women.

Thus, it is obvious that family sizes are becoming smaller. With greater female labour force participation rates and higher levels of education, women are delaying both marriage and childbearing. When they do marry, however, they appear to be catching-up on at least some of the births that were "postponed".

Both the number of live births and the age-specific fertility rates of never-married women in Canada have increased steadily since the mid-1970s (Table 15). Overall, the fertility rate for never-married women has almost doubled, having increased from 15.2 in 1975 to 29.0 in 1986. The largest rate increases have been among women in the 20-34 age range. Thus, while the rates among those aged 20-24 and 25-29 have more than doubled since 1975, those for women in the 30-34 age group have more than tripled over the same period.

With more women choosing to postpone marriage, or perhaps to not marry at all, it is not surprising that the number of extra-marital live births is increasing. At the same time, these increased numbers and rates may be partly attributable to births to women in common-law relationships, whose numbers have increased substantially. Many such women have never been legally married (and thus are, by definition, single), but nonetheless currently live in stable conjugal relationships.

### Income of selected family types

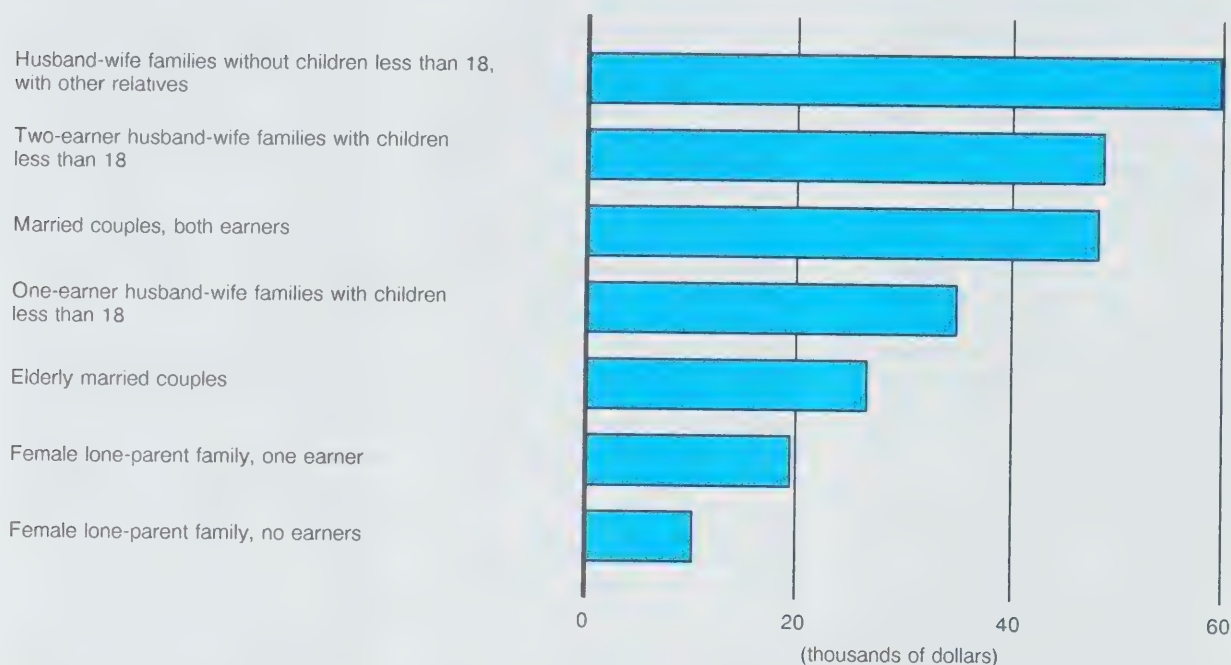
Women's incomes continue to play a significant part in their role as members of various types of families. Comparisons by major family types indicate a broad range between low and high incomes. The differences are mainly due to the number of persons present in families with earnings, combined with female/male earnings gaps (Figure 4, Table 16). For two-earner husband-wife families with children, the 1987 average income (\$49,156) was almost five times as

high as for female lone-parent families with no earners (\$10,227). This five-to-one ratio was virtually the same as in 1980. Husband-wife families with other relatives and without children less than 18 years had one of the highest averages in 1987 (\$59,803). This family type includes those with "adult" children, many of whom have earnings. Since the parents in these families are usually in their prime earnings years, it is not surprising that their family incomes were among the highest. Among lone-parent families, those headed by females are much more likely to have no earners in the family (24% compared with only 7% for male lone-parent families) (Table 17). Regardless of the earning status of family members, the average income of female lone-parent families is substantially less than for male lone-parent families. This reflects the lower earnings of females compared with males.

Between 1980 and 1987, most family types, regardless of the number of earners, saw little to no gains in real income. The usual trend was one of decreasing real incomes during the recession of the early 1980s, followed by recovery of lost ground. Some did comparatively better than others: one-earner husband-wife families with children had a decline in real income of 3% between 1980 and 1987 (\$35,991 versus \$34,996). Those with two earners had an increase of 2% (48,243 to \$49,156). Female lone-parent families experienced a net decline of 4% in real income between 1980 and 1987 (\$19,679 to \$18,945).

**Low income of selected family types:** The low income rate for all families was marginally lower in 1987 (11.3%) than in 1980 (11.6%) (Table 18). However, this was primarily due to a reduction in the rate for elderly families (to 8% from 13%). Other families saw their rates increase: 21% of one-earner husband-wife families with children experienced low income in 1987, up from 16% in



**Figure 4** Average income for selected family types, Canada, 1987

**Note:** In elderly married couples, husband is 65 years of age and over. In all other families, the husband (or female head when husband not present) is under 65 years of age.

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

1980. Female lone-parent families increased to 57% from 55%.

The result over the 1980-1987 period was a significant change in the portrait of the "typical" low-income family: it had a greater probability of being a female lone-parent family (27% of low income families in 1987 versus 24% in 1980) and was less likely to be elderly (10% in 1987 versus 15% in 1980). For further information on women's earnings and income, bearing on the family or as unattached individuals see Sections V (Labour Force) and VI (Income).

### Child care

The total number of licensed or provincially-approved spaces in day care centres and family day care centres in March of 1988 reached 263,626, representing a 15-fold increase since 1971. As evidenced elsewhere in this report,

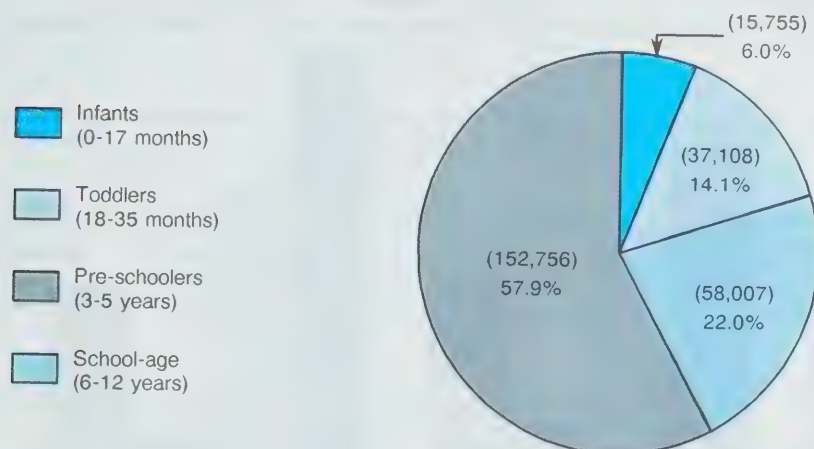
the rapid rate of growth in women with young children entering the labour force, is undoubtedly fueling the rate of increase, together with a growing public acceptance of day care as an appropriate support service to the family.

It is clear from Figure 5, that as in the past, spaces set aside for the 3-5 years age group (the preschoolers) command the majority, amounting to 152,756 or almost 58% of the total. This is also reflected in the highest "percentage of children served" ratio (23.4% or close to 1 in 4) depicted in Table 19. At the other end of the scale, are the children of school age (6-12 years), where available full-time day care spaces can handle only between 3% and 4% of the potential demand. However, in considering these numbers, it is necessary to keep in mind that not all parents of these children would necessarily choose a formalized day care setting if available.

Average expenditure on child

care for families with children under 6 years of age varied considerably according to the particular type of care rendered. At the top of the list was week-day child care provided in the (parents') home, at \$2,090 for the year 1986 (Figure 6). The cost of day care centres and day nurseries was \$1,414 on average, and other types of care outside the home amounted to \$1,169. It is important to note that averages are exclusive of any subsidies received by the family (usually in day care centres) and may include lower-than-normal costs for care provided by relatives. The effect of whether the mother worked, and on what basis, as well as the type of family, had a profound impact on the degree to which child care expenditures were reported, as can be seen in Figure 7. Not surprisingly, the situation in which the use of child care was most frequent was that of female lone-parents employed full-time/full-year, at 95.0%.

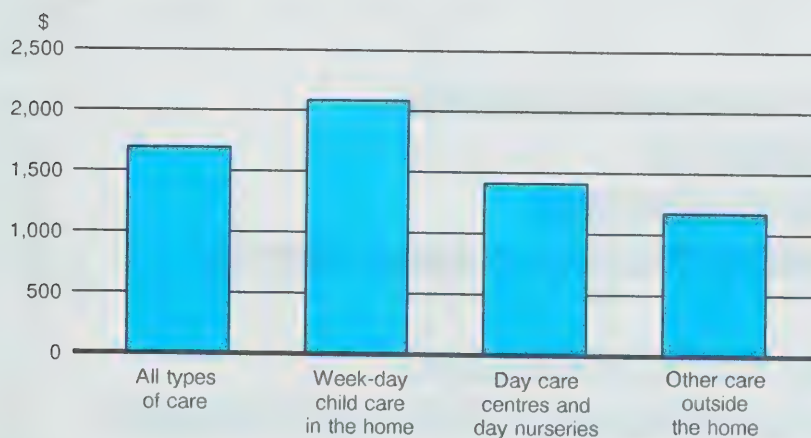
**Figure 5** Distribution of spaces in day care centres and family day care homes, by age of children served, Canada, 1988



**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, National Child Care Information Centre, *Status of Day Care in Canada, 1988*.

For husband-wife families (where a mother was present), the incidence of child care expenditures ranged from 17.2%, where mothers were not employed to 57.9% for those employed part-time and 75.4% in cases where the mother was employed full-time/full-year. Not only are higher-income families more likely to spend on child care services, but they, not unexpectedly, spend larger amounts. When all families reporting any child care expenditure on at least one child under the age of 6, are divided into equal groups by income levels (thirds) as depicted in Figure 8, it can be seen that the highest third expends about three times as much (\$2,429) as the lowest income third (\$867). In families where the mother was employed on a part-time basis, average child care expenditures for the year amounted to roughly half (\$1,395) of those experienced in cases of full-time employment (\$2,755).

**Figure 6** Average family expenditures on child care for children under age 6, by type of care<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1986



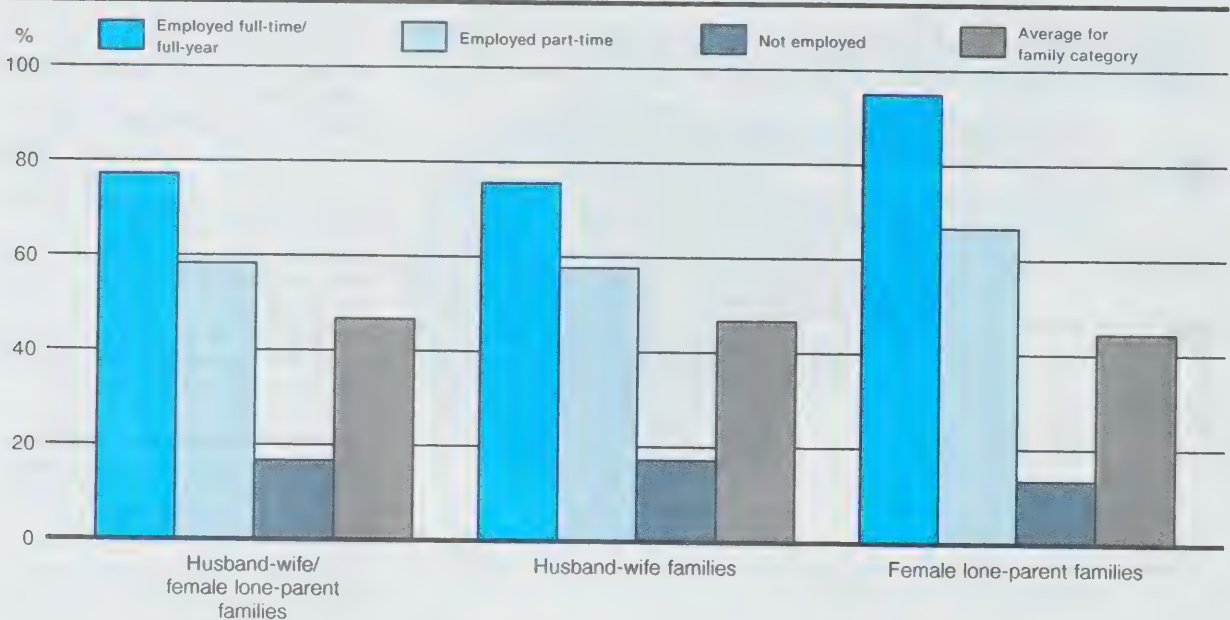
<sup>1</sup> Averages may include families reporting more than one type of care, for varying proportions of time.

**Source:** 1986 Family Expenditure Survey, Statistics Canada, special tabulation.

### Time use

There was considerable variation in time spent on selected activities between women and men as depicted in the 1986 General Social Survey. For example, Table 20 shows that employed women spent an average of about 3 1/4 hours per day on family care compared with less than 2 hours for employed men. On the other hand, employed women worked 1 1/4 hours less than their male counterparts. This difference is most likely attributable to the high incidence of part-time work among women. As would be expected, women keeping house spent comparatively more time on domestic work and family care (6 hours), but also devoted more time to sports and hobbies.

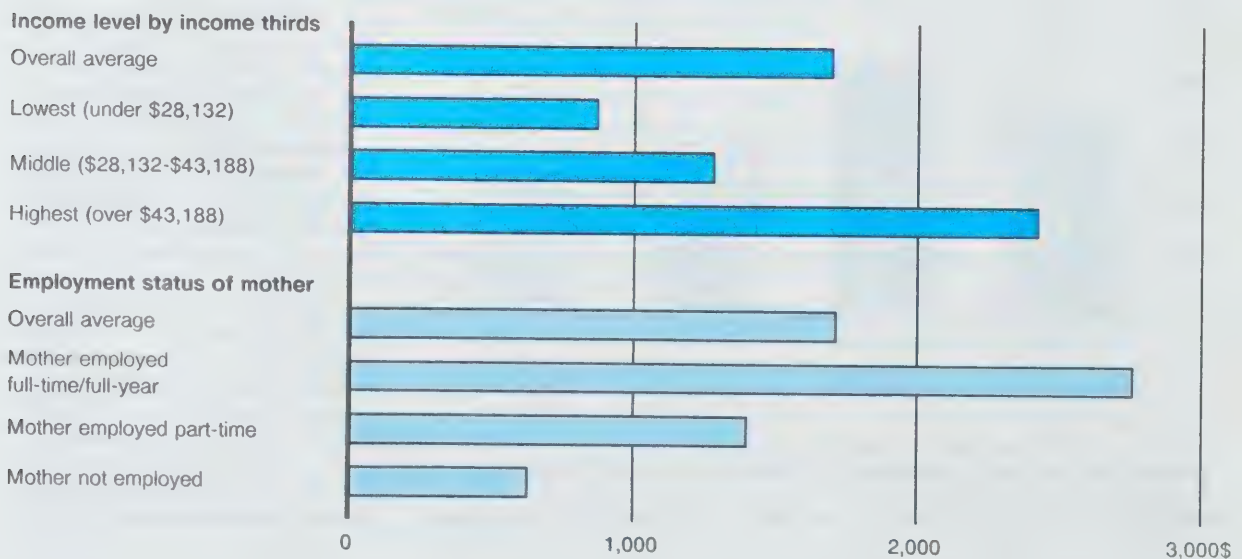
**Figure 7** Proportion of families reporting child care expenditures<sup>1</sup> for children under age 6, by employment status of mother, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Excludes "babysitting" and male lone-parent families.

Source: 1986 Family Expenditure Survey, Statistics Canada, special tabulation.

**Figure 8** Average family expenditures on child care<sup>1</sup> for children under age 6, by income level and employment status of mother, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Excludes "babysitting", families reporting no child care expenditure, and male lone-parent families.

Source: 1986 Family Expenditure Survey, Statistics Canada, special tabulation.



**Table 1.** Family and non-family households, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1986

	1971	1981	1986	1971	1981	1986
	No.			%		
<b>Family households</b>	4,928,130	6,231,485	6,634,995	81.7	75.2	73.8
One family	4,807,010	6,140,330	6,537,880	79.7	74.1	72.7
Two families or more	121,120	91,160	97,115	2.0	1.1	1.1
<b>Non-family households</b>	1,106,375	2,050,040	2,356,675	18.3	24.8	26.2
One person	810,395	1,681,130	1,934,710	13.4	20.3	21.5
Two or more persons	295,975	368,910	421,960	4.9	4.5	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,034,505</b>	<b>8,281,530</b>	<b>8,991,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Sources:** 1971 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 92-904, and 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-104.

**Table 2.** Families, by family structure, Canada, 1981 and 1986

	1981 Census		1986 Census		Increase from 1981 to 1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Husband-wife families</b>	5,610,970	88.7	5,881,335	87.3	270,365	4.8
With children	3,598,405	56.9	3,679,785	54.6	81,380	2.3
Without children	2,012,560	31.8	2,201,550	32.7	188,990	9.4
Married couples	5,254,360	83.1	5,394,390	80.1	140,030	2.7
With children	3,476,330	55.0	3,495,855	51.9	19,525	0.6
Without children	1,778,030	28.1	1,898,535	28.2	120,505	6.8
Common-law couples	356,610	5.6	486,940	7.2	130,330	36.5
With children	122,080	1.9	183,930	2.7	61,850	50.7
Without children	234,530	3.7	303,010	4.5	68,480	29.2
<b>Lone-parent families</b>	714,010	11.3	853,645	12.7	139,635	19.6
With female lone-parent	589,830	9.3	701,905	10.4	112,075	19.0
With male lone-parent	124,180	2.0	151,740	2.3	27,560	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,324,975</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,734,980</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>410,005</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-106.

**Table 3.** Family status of women 15 years of age and over, Canada, 1981 and 1986

	Women aged 15 to 24 years		Women aged 25 to 64 years		Women aged 65 years and over		Total	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
Wife	19.9	14.8	73.4	69.5	40.2	41.1	56.2	54.3
Common-law spouse	6.3	7.1	3.6	5.1	0.4	0.6	3.8	4.9
Lone parent	2.0	2.4	8.0	8.8	5.9	5.6	6.3	7.1
Child living at home	57.9	61.6	2.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	15.7	14.6
Non-family person	13.9	14.1	12.5	13.5	53.3	52.6	18.0	19.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of women (000s)	2,268	2,031	5,882	6,505	1,202	1,397	9,352	9,933

**Sources:** 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 4.** Marital status of parents in lone-parent families, Canada, 1986

Marital status	Women		Men	
	No.		%	
Widowed	194,175	36,475	27.7	24.0
Divorced	208,845	46,640	29.7	30.7
Separated	168,155	39,900	24.0	26.3
Single	104,745	9,965	14.9	6.6
Married (spouse absent)	25,980	18,765	3.7	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>701,900</b>	<b>151,745</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 5.** Average family size and average number of children in husband-wife and lone-parent families, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1986

Family structure	Average family size			Average number of children per family		
	1971	1981	1986	1971	1981	1986
<b>Husband-wife families<sup>1</sup></b>	3.8	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2
Married couples <sup>2</sup>	3.8	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.4	1.3
Couples living common-law	—	2.6	2.6	—	0.6	0.6
<b>Lone-parent families</b>	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6

<sup>1</sup> By definition, husband-wife families may or may not have children, while lone-parent families must have children.

<sup>2</sup> In 1971, married couples may include couples living common-law.

**Sources:** 1971 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-720, 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 92-935 and unpublished data, and 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-106 and unpublished data.

**Table 6.** Cumulative probabilities of entry into first union<sup>1</sup>, by age and by age group at time of survey (1984) and percentage of persons living as couples at the time of the census, Canada, 1986

Sex/ Age	Age group							
	50-59 years		40-49 years		30-39 years		18-29 years	
	Mar- ried	Common- law	Total	Mar- ried	Common- law	Total	Mar- ried	Common- law
<b>Women</b>								
15 years	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
20 years	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.32	0.01	0.33	0.16	0.00
25 years	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.74	0.01	0.75	0.43	0.13
30 years	0.83	0.01	0.84	0.86	0.02	0.88	0.75	0.29
35 years	0.88	0.01	0.89	0.90	0.02	0.92	0.87	0.72
40 years	0.91	0.01	0.92	0.90	0.02	0.92	0.91	-
45 years	0.92	0.01	0.93	0.90	0.02	0.92	-	-
50 years	0.92	0.01	0.93	0.90	0.02	0.92	-	-
55 years	0.92	0.02	0.94	-	-	-	-	-
Census	0.73	0.02	0.75	0.75	0.04	0.79	0.30 (15-19 years) 0.42 (20-29 years)	0.08 0.11
<b>Men</b>								
15 years	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 years	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00
25 years	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.57	0.01	0.58	0.33	0.12
30 years	0.71	0.01	0.72	0.77	0.03	0.80	0.64	0.58
35 years	0.81	0.01	0.82	0.84	0.04	0.88	0.82	-
40 years	0.86	0.02	0.88	0.87	0.05	0.92	0.89	-
45 years	0.88	0.02	0.90	0.88	0.05	0.93	-	-
50 years	0.89	0.02	0.91	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	0.90	0.03	0.93	-	-	-	-	-
Census	0.80	0.03	0.83	0.78	0.05	0.83	0.21 (15-19 years) 0.29 (20-29 years)	0.07 0.09

<sup>1</sup> Data from the survey give the cumulative proportion of the cohort who have entered a first union by a given age. A first marriage following a common-law union is not counted as a first union, and similarly for a first common-law union following a marriage.

**Sources:** Union Formation and Dissolution, Family History Survey, 1984, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 99-963, and 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 7.** Marriages, marriage rates and average age at first marriage, by sex, Canada, 1970-1987

	Number of marriages	Marriage rates <sup>1</sup>		Average age of brides	Average age of bridegrooms
		Women	Men		
1970	188,428	69.5	71.8	22.7	24.9
1971	191,324	69.2	72.4	22.6	24.9
1972	200,470	70.6	74.3	22.2	24.7
1973	199,064	68.3	72.2	22.3	24.7
1974	198,824	66.3	70.4	22.4	24.7
1975	197,858	64.1	68.3	22.5	24.9
1976	193,343	61.0	65.4	22.7	25.0
1977	187,344	57.4	61.8	22.8	25.1
1978	185,523	55.3	59.7	23.0	25.2
1979	187,811	54.5	59.2	23.1	25.4
1980	191,069	54.0	58.9	23.3	25.5
1981	190,082	52.6	57.6	23.5	25.7
1982	188,360	50.7	55.6	23.7	25.9
1983	184,675	49.6	54.8	24.0	26.2
1984	185,597	49.2	54.6	24.3	26.5
1985	184,096	48.0	53.6	24.6	26.7
1986	175,518	45.0	50.5	24.8	27.0
1987	182,151	45.5	51.0	24.7	26.9

<sup>1</sup> Marriages per 1,000 single, widowed and divorced persons aged 15 and over.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 8.** Divorces and divorce rate, Canada, 1970-1987

	Number of divorces	Divorce rate <sup>1</sup>
1970	29,775	621.0
1971	29,685	607.2
1972	32,389	649.0
1973	36,704	719.7
1974	45,019	860.1
1975	50,611	942.4
1976	54,207	985.6
1977	55,370	988.9
1978	57,155	1004.0
1979	59,474	1028.7
1980	62,019	1053.7
1981	67,671	1129.2
1982	70,436	1164.4
1983	68,567	1125.2
1984	65,172	1061.9
1985	61,980	1003.5
1986	78,160	1255.2
1987	86,985	1372.2

<sup>1</sup> Divorces per 100,000 married women aged 15 years and over.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 9.** Divorces<sup>1</sup>, by number of dependent children, Canada, 1970-1987

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	%								
Without children	46.9	44.6	44.2	43.3	41.3	42.4	44.3	44.5	44.9
With children	53.1	55.4	55.8	56.7	58.7	57.6	55.7	55.5	55.1
One child	20.6	20.9	21.8	22.4	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.7	22.7
Two children	17.2	18.3	18.4	18.7	19.6	19.7	19.4	20.2	21.0
Three children or more	15.3	16.2	15.6	15.6	16.3	15.2	13.7	12.6	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total number of divorces</b>	<b>29,238</b>	<b>29,685</b>	<b>32,389</b>	<b>36,704</b>	<b>45,019</b>	<b>50,611</b>	<b>54,207</b>	<b>55,370</b>	<b>57,155</b>
	1979 <sup>2</sup>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 <sup>3</sup>	1987 <sup>3</sup>
	%								
Without children	46.0	47.1	48.1	47.4	47.0	47.8	48.5	54.6	64.4
With children	54.0	52.9	51.9	52.6	53.0	52.2	51.5	45.4	35.6
One child	23.1	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.0	22.6	22.1	19.7	15.6
Two children	20.6	20.8	20.7	21.4	21.9	21.7	21.9	19.3	15.1
Three children or more	10.3	9.5	8.4	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.4	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total number of divorces</b>	<b>59,474</b>	<b>62,019</b>	<b>67,671</b>	<b>70,436</b>	<b>68,567</b>	<b>65,172</b>	<b>61,980</b>	<b>76,160</b>	<b>86,985</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1970 to 1985 pertain to divorces granted under the Divorce Act that was in force between July 2, 1968 and May 31, 1986. Figures for 1986 and 1987 include divorces granted under both the Divorce Act and the Divorce Act, 1985 that came into force on June 1, 1986.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages do not include divorces in Manitoba.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for 1986 do not include approximately 2,000 divorces that are not on the data base due to incomplete information. It is also the case in 1986 and 1987 that in some divorces there were children of the marriage, however, information on the numbers and custody arrangements of the children is not available.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 10.** Children involved in divorces, by party to whom custody was granted, Canada, 1970-1987

Petitioner and person to whom custody granted	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	%								
<b>Wife petitioner</b>									
To wife	88.9	89.2	88.2	88.4	87.7	88.2	89.8	91.2	88.9
To husband	3.4	4.2	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.3	6.9
To other <sup>3</sup>	7.7	6.7	7.3	6.3	6.6	5.4	4.1	3.5	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	11,140	11,773	12,888	14,898	19,567	21,594	22,505	22,722	23,277
<b>Husband petitioner</b>									
To husband	40.4	40.2	37.6	37.2	35.3	35.8	38.2	38.8	38.1
To wife	36.4	40.5	43.3	46.1	48.4	51.1	50.8	50.6	52.3
To other <sup>3</sup>	23.1	19.2	19.2	16.7	16.2	13.1	11.0	10.6	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	4,856	5,211	5,859	6,753	8,007	8,755	11,709	11,875	16,660
<b>Total</b>									
To wife	73.0	74.2	74.2	75.2	76.3	77.5	78.9	79.7	78.7
To husband	14.6	15.2	14.8	15.3	14.3	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.6
To other <sup>3</sup>	12.4	10.5	11.0	9.5	9.4	7.6	6.1	5.5	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	15,996	16,984	18,747	21,651	27,574	30,349	42,203	42,073	54,436
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 <sup>1</sup>	1987 <sup>2</sup>
	%								
<b>Wife petitioner</b>									
To wife	88.8	88.2	87.8	86.9	85.2	84.5	83.3	82.7	83.3
To husband	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.5
To other <sup>3</sup>	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.5	7.5	8.0	9.4	9.8	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	23,106	23,861	25,791	46,517	45,035	41,644	38,556	41,133	35,842
<b>Husband petitioner</b>									
To husband	37.2	36.4	37.4	35.4	35.6	33.5	32.4	32.5	26.9
To wife	53.6	54.0	52.9	53.4	50.7	51.1	49.8	48.6	56.7
To other <sup>3</sup>	9.2	9.6	9.7	11.2	13.6	15.4	17.8	19.0	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	16,512	17,522	17,824	18,824	19,186	18,419	17,780	18,944	16,371
<b>Total</b>									
To wife	78.7	78.2	77.9	77.2	74.9	74.3	72.8	71.9	74.7
To husband	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.3	13.6
To other <sup>3</sup>	5.5	5.8	6.3	7.2	9.4	10.2	12.1	12.7	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children	57,856	59,600	62,434	65,341	64,221	60,063	56,336	60,450	53,699

<sup>1</sup> Total (wife and husband) for 1986 includes 373 children for which the wife and husband jointly applied for divorce.<sup>2</sup> Total (wife and husband) for 1987 includes 1,486 children for which the wife and husband jointly applied for divorce.<sup>3</sup> From 1970 to 1985, "other" includes custody awarded to other person or agency, or no award of custody. For 1986 and 1987, it also includes joint custody to both husband and wife.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.



**Table 11.** Divorced persons remarrying, by sex, Canada, 1970-1987

	Number of divorced persons remarrying		Divorced persons remarrying as a % of all marriages	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.		%	
1970	13,052	14,371	6.9	7.6
1971	14,351	15,521	7.5	8.1
1972	15,402	16,985	7.7	8.5
1973	17,214	18,871	8.6	9.5
1974	19,064	21,295	9.6	10.7
1975	21,312	23,948	10.8	12.1
1976	22,308	24,931	11.9	13.3
1977	23,555	26,227	12.6	14.0
1978	24,931	27,713	13.4	14.9
1979	26,492	29,220	14.1	15.6
1980	27,993	31,043	14.7	16.2
1981	29,517	32,405	15.5	17.0
1982	29,951	33,334	15.9	17.7
1983	31,397	34,483	17.0	18.7
1984	31,760	35,276	17.1	19.0
1985	32,018	34,780	17.4	18.9
1986	31,902	32,769	18.2	18.7
1987	36,560	38,112	20.1	20.9

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 12.** Live births and age-specific fertility rates, by age of mother, Canada, 1970-1987<sup>1</sup>

	Age group of mother							Total live births
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
Live births								
1970	42,277	127,254	107,302	50,547	23,681	6,964	542	371,988
1971	40,188	124,310	108,824	48,778	20,370	5,728	373	362,187
1972	39,640	114,383	110,202	46,879	17,536	4,701	350	347,319
1973	39,518	111,556	113,850	46,144	15,516	3,907	239	343,373
1974	38,314	111,409	119,238	48,142	14,133	3,333	222	350,650
1975	38,818	115,615	124,433	49,725	13,559	2,949	215	359,323
1976	37,402	114,924	125,930	51,616	13,569	2,664	179	359,987
1977	35,971	115,518	126,610	56,551	13,664	2,208	172	361,400
1978	33,703	112,778	126,617	59,227	13,358	2,166	158	358,852
1979	31,649	112,894	131,453	63,025	14,141	2,065	115	366,064
1980	31,000	112,542	133,810	65,304	14,617	1,946	107	370,709
1981	29,062	110,552	135,598	67,681	15,331	2,080	113	371,346
1982	28,262	109,952	136,925	68,732	17,100	2,116	95	373,082
1983	25,382	107,214	139,667	71,518	18,299	2,111	100	373,689
1984	23,637	103,234	143,041	75,852	19,979	2,182	85	377,031
1985	22,090	98,272	143,836	79,121	21,048	2,317	82	375,727
1986	21,452	92,915	143,563	81,431	22,419	2,538	86	372,913
1987	20,981	86,583	142,713	84,578	23,699	2,865	100	369,742
Age-specific fertility rate <sup>2</sup>								Total fertility rate <sup>3</sup>
1970	42.8	143.3	147.2	81.8	39.0	11.3	0.9	2,331
1971	40.1	134.4	142.0	77.3	33.6	9.4	0.6	2,187
1972	38.5	119.8	137.1	72.1	28.9	7.8	0.6	2,024
1973	37.2	117.7	131.6	67.1	25.7	6.4	0.4	1,931
1974	35.3	113.1	131.1	66.6	23.0	5.5	0.4	1,875
1975	35.3	112.7	131.2	64.4	21.6	4.8	0.4	1,852
1976	33.4	110.3	129.9	65.6	21.1	4.3	0.3	1,825
1977	32.0	108.0	129.8	67.1	20.5	3.6	0.3	1,806
1978	29.7	103.1	128.1	67.1	19.5	3.6	0.3	1,757
1979	27.9	101.8	130.8	69.1	19.5	3.4	0.2	1,764
1980	27.6	100.1	129.4	69.3	19.4	3.1	0.2	1,746
1981	26.4	96.7	126.9	68.0	19.4	3.2	0.2	1,704
1982	26.5	95.4	124.7	68.6	20.2	3.1	0.2	1,694
1983	24.9	92.4	124.6	70.5	20.5	3.0	0.2	1,680
1984	24.4	88.8	126.0	73.3	21.5	3.0	0.1	1,686
1985	23.7	85.3	125.3	74.6	21.8	3.0	0.1	1,669
1986	23.5	84.8	124.6	75.6	22.6	3.2	0.1	1,672
1987	23.2	81.5	123.0	76.3	23.7	3.4	0.2	1,656

<sup>1</sup> Live births by age of mother, age-specific fertility rates and the total fertility rate do not include births in Newfoundland. Total live births do include births in Newfoundland.

<sup>2</sup> Represents the number of live births to women in each age group per 1,000 women in that age group.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the summation of age-specific birth rates in the 15-49 age range, expressed as a rate per 1,000 women.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 13.** Median age of mothers giving birth to first or second child, Canada, 1971-1987<sup>1</sup>

	Median age at first birth	Median age at second birth
1971	22.8	25.3
1972	23.1	25.6
1973	23.2	25.8
1974	23.4	26.1
1975	23.5	26.2
1976	23.6	26.3
1977	23.6	26.5
1978	24.0	26.6
1979	24.2	26.7
1980	24.3	26.9
1981	24.5	27.0
1982	24.6	27.1
1983	24.9	27.3
1984	25.1	27.5
1985	25.4	27.6
1986	25.5	27.9
1987	25.8	28.1

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Newfoundland.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.**Table 14.** Fertility rate<sup>1</sup>, by birth order per 1,000 women, Canada, selected years, 1971-1986

Birth order/ Age group	1971	1976	1981	1986
<b>First birth</b>				
15-19 years	33.0	26.4	22.2	19.0
20-24 years	71.2	57.9	56.4	48.3
25-29 years	43.1	44.4	50.9	49.7
30-34 years	11.5	13.2	17.1	20.0
35-39 years	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.8
40-44 years	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Second birth</b>				
15-19 years	6.1	5.3	3.8	3.3
20-24 years	45.2	36.9	30.9	26.1
25-29 years	50.4	51.4	50.1	48.1
30-34 years	19.0	23.0	26.4	29.6
35-39 years	5.1	5.0	6.0	7.4
40-44 years	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
<b>Third birth</b>				
15-19 years	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
20-24 years	13.5	9.1	7.7	6.7
25-29 years	28.9	21.3	19.5	17.9
30-34 years	19.3	16.1	16.3	16.4
35-39 years	6.2	4.7	4.8	5.5
40-44 years	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
<b>Fourth birth</b>				
15-19 years	0.1	0.0	—	—
20-24 years	3.6	1.7	1.3	1.3
25-29 years	11.9	5.6	4.8	4.5
30-34 years	12.2	6.6	5.4	5.3
35-39 years	5.8	3.1	2.6	2.5
40-44 years	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5

<sup>1</sup> Because information on age of mother is not available for Newfoundland, this province is excluded from this table.**Sources:** Demographic Changes in the Canadian Family (manuscript), Ram, B., Demography Division, Statistics Canada. and Fertility in Canada: From Baby Boom to Baby Bust, Romaniuc, A., Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-524.



**Table 15.** Live births and age-specific fertility rates<sup>1</sup> for single (never-married) women, Canada, 1975-1986

Age group	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Births per 1,000 single women												
15-19 years	14.3	15.2	16.2	15.9	15.6	16.0	16.9	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.7
20-24 years	17.9	20.8	23.2	23.5	24.4	25.5	30.3	32.2	33.3	34.3	35.7	37.2
25-29 years	20.5	20.7	24.1	24.6	27.8	28.8	33.2	35.6	39.1	41.3	45.3	47.0
30-34 years	12.3	14.5	17.7	18.8	21.1	23.4	24.4	26.8	30.2	32.7	35.9	38.3
35-39 years	5.9	7.8	8.2	9.7	9.0	9.2	10.5	12.2	13.1	14.4	16.3	17.8
40-44 years	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.2
15-44 years	15.2	16.7	21.0	18.5	19.1	20.1	22.4	23.9	24.9	26.2	27.7	29.0
Number (000s)	27.8	32.8	34.6	36.1	38.6	42.0	45.6	50.3	52.7	55.5	59.3	62.7

<sup>1</sup> Because information on age of mother is not available for Newfoundland, this province is excluded from this table.

Sources: Demographic Changes in the Canadian Family (manuscript), Ram, B., Demography Division, Statistics Canada, and Fertility in Canada: from Baby Boom to Baby Bust, Romaniuc, A., Statistics Canada, Catalogue 91-524.

**Table 16.** Average family income for selected family types<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1980-1987

Selected family types	Distribution of all family types		Average family income in constant 1987 dollars							
	1980	1987	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Economic families, two persons or more</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43,537</b>	<b>42,805</b>	<b>41,751</b>	<b>41,108</b>	<b>41,115</b>	<b>42,134</b>	<b>43,046</b>	<b>43,604</b>
Elderly families <sup>2</sup>	12.5	14.1	30,654	29,010	30,474	28,443	30,375	30,749	30,861	29,859
Married couples only	8.2	9.6	26,532	25,300	27,921	25,874	27,133	26,800	27,948	26,791
Non-elderly families <sup>3</sup>	87.5	85.9	45,384	44,860	43,438	43,005	42,802	43,984	45,050	45,862
Married couples only, total	19.9	20.9	44,564	42,494	40,890	41,396	40,801	41,796	41,797	43,373
One earner	5.7	5.0	36,989	33,599	33,744	34,625	32,362	34,809	34,489	35,056
Two earners	13.3	14.3	49,523	48,000	46,112	46,192	46,660	47,111	47,224	48,731
Husband-wife families with children, total <sup>4</sup>	48.2	42.8	47,011	46,319	45,212	45,012	45,191	46,516	47,530	48,650
One earner	14.7	8.8	35,991	36,038	35,691	36,196	33,436	35,390	36,280	34,996
Two earners	23.0	23.5	48,243	46,793	45,673	46,594	47,417	47,523	48,553	49,156
Three or more earners	9.9	9.9	62,325	60,395	59,874	57,612	58,348	59,662	60,638	62,117
Husband-wife families with other relatives <sup>5</sup>	8.9	10.3	60,524	61,281	59,646	56,917	55,166	57,782	61,020	59,803
Lone-parent families, total <sup>4</sup>	5.8	6.0	21,170	21,783	19,792	19,090	20,171	19,663	20,294	21,261
Female lone-parent families, total	5.0	5.3	19,679	19,590	17,932	17,728	18,601	18,339	18,419	18,945
No earner	1.3	1.6	9,020	8,796	9,528	9,464	9,701	9,877	10,651	10,227
One earner	2.6	2.7	19,373	20,125	19,243	20,277	20,029	18,650	19,910	19,602
Male lone-parent families, total	0.7	0.7	31,248	35,499	31,838	29,477	31,554	30,108	31,186	38,891
All other families	4.6	5.9	33,210	35,628	35,393	32,295	34,013	33,622	36,366	35,326

<sup>1</sup> Since not all sub-categories of family types are presented, subtotals may not add to indicated totals.

<sup>2</sup> Head 65 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup> Head less than 65 years of age.

<sup>4</sup> With single children less than 18 years of age. Children 18 years of age and over and/or other relatives may also be present.

<sup>5</sup> Children less than 18 years of age are not present but may include children 18 years of age and over.

Source: Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Table 17.** Lone-parent families, by sex of parent and earnings status of family members, Canada, 1987

	Distribution	Average family income
	%	\$
<b>Female lone-parent families</b>	100.0	
No earners in family	23.6	10,812
Parent only earner	45.8	20,947
Child(ren) only earner(s)	4.4	36,563
Parent and child(ren) earners	26.2	35,717
<b>Male lone-parent families</b>	100.0	
No earners in family	7.3	13,499
Parent only earner	45.1	35,605
Child(ren) only earner(s)	2.7	-
Parent and child(ren) earners	44.8	44,375

**Source:** 1988 Survey of Consumer Finances, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 18.** Low income rates for selected family types<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1980-1987

Selected family types	Distribution of low income family types		Low income rates							
	1980	1987	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>Economic families, two persons or more</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Elderly families <sup>2</sup>	14.5	10.2	13.3	14.2	11.0	11.8	11.3	9.8	9.5	8.2
Married couples only	9.1	6.4	12.8	11.6	8.0	9.8	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.5
Non-elderly families <sup>3</sup>	85.5	89.8	11.3	10.9	12.9	14.1	14.3	13.1	12.2	11.9
Married couples only, total	10.5	13.8	6.1	6.5	7.6	8.4	8.6	7.5	7.9	7.5
One earner	5.3	4.4	10.6	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.7	11.1	10.8	9.8
Two earners	1.7	4.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.5
Husband-wife families with children, total <sup>4</sup>	37.6	36.5	9.0	9.3	11.1	12.0	12.4	11.0	10.2	9.7
One earner	20.0	16.5	15.8	17.4	18.8	20.4	22.1	20.1	20.9	21.2
Two earners	10.6	12.2	5.3	5.1	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.0	5.5	5.9
Three or more earners	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.0	3.0
Husband-wife families with other relatives <sup>5</sup>	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.8	4.7	5.7	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.6
Lone-parent families, total <sup>4</sup>	25.4	27.7	50.7	47.8	52.5	55.7	55.5	56.0	50.7	52.0
Female lone-parent families, total	23.8	26.7	54.5	53.0	57.1	59.3	59.5	59.6	55.5	56.6
No earner	10.9	13.5	96.0	96.8	96.7	97.4	97.0	94.4	92.2	95.3
One earner	10.0	11.3	45.2	42.5	43.2	45.1	46.5	49.0	44.3	47.4
Male lone-parent families, total	1.6	1.1	24.9	15.6	22.8	28.5	26.0	27.0	22.7	17.0
All other families	9.0	7.7	22.4	15.2	17.8	22.4	18.7	18.2	14.6	15.0

<sup>1</sup> Since not all sub-categories of family types are presented, subtotals may not add to indicated totals.

<sup>2</sup> Head 65 years of age and over.

<sup>3</sup> Head less than 65 years of age.

<sup>4</sup> With single children less than 18 years of age. Children 18 years of age and over and/or other relatives may also be present.

<sup>5</sup> Children less than 18 years of age are not present but may include children 18 years of age and over.

**Source:** Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Table 19.** Percentage of children potentially receiving child care, by age, showing labour market status of parents, Canada, 1988

Category of parent	Infants (0-17 months)		Toddlers (18-35 months)		Pre-schoolers (3-5 years)		School-age children (6-12 years)	
	Number of children	% of children served	Number of children	% of children served	Number of children	% of children served	Number of children	% of children served
Mothers in labour force	303,954	5.2	320,761	11.6	652,922	23.4	1,634,010	3.6
Full-time working parents	154,319	10.2	174,131	21.3	344,258	44.4	932,782	6.2
Full-time working parents, plus students	162,334	9.7	185,020	20.1	368,797	41.4	990,565	5.9
Full-time working parents, plus students, plus parents working 20 to 29 hours per week	206,742	7.6	234,683	15.8	458,854	33.3	1,213,983	4.8

**Source:** *Status of Day Care in Canada, 1988, Health and Welfare Canada, National Child Care Information Centre.*

**Table 20.** Average time spent per day on selected activities, by employment status and sex, Canada, 1986

Selected activities	Employed women	Women keeping house	Employed men	Total population
Hours/minutes per day (averaged over seven days)				
<b>Work for pay</b>	<b>5:49</b>	<b>0:22</b>	<b>7:04</b>	<b>3:35</b>
<b>Family care - total</b>	<b>3:14</b>	<b>6:02</b>	<b>1:47</b>	<b>3:03</b>
Housecleaning/ meal preparation	1:53	3:44	0:53	1:45
Child care	0:27	1:03	0:15	0:25
Shopping	0:54	1:15	0:39	0:53
<b>Personal care - total</b>	<b>10:37</b>	<b>11:25</b>	<b>10:14</b>	<b>11:01</b>
Sleeping	8:06	8:37	7:53	8:25
Eating	1:15	1:39	1:21	1:25
Washing/dressing	0:51	0:38	0:35	0:40
Other personal care	0:25	0:31	0:25	0:31
<b>Leisure time</b>				
Media and communication (television, rented movies, reading, other)	2:10	3:23	2:46	3:10
Entertainment (attending)	1:13	1:18	1:13	1:17
School and education	0:10	0:05	0:08	0:49
Sports and hobbies (participation)	0:29	0:58	0:35	0:45
Organizational/voluntary/ religious activities	0:16	0:22	0:10	0:15
Not stated	0:02	0:05	0:03	0:05
<b>Total</b>	<b>24:00</b>	<b>24:00</b>	<b>24:00</b>	<b>24:00</b>

**Source:** *General Social Survey, Time Use and Social Mobility Modules, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.*



# HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

**T**he issues of housing affordability and adequacy are topical to all Canadians at this time in our nation's history.

As a result of more Canadians than ever deciding to live outside the traditional two-parent family, and, with an increasing number of people living alone – females comprising the majority of both groups – the housing alternatives for women are becoming increasingly important.

**Definitions:** For ease of presentation and to alleviate any confusion, it is necessary, at this time, to introduce specific terms that will be referred to throughout this analysis. These terms and the overall framework of the analysis are outlined below.

A household is defined as an individual or group of people who occupy a dwelling. For each household, there is a person – the household maintainer – who is responsible for paying the rent, mortgage, taxes or electricity for that dwelling. In the majority of cases, the household maintainer resides in the dwelling, however, there are instances in which the household maintainer is a non-resident.

In 1986, there were 84,155 households with non-resident maintainers. In contrast, there were 8,907,515 households with the maintainer residing within the dwelling. This review will concentrate exclusively on this latter group – households with resident maintainers (Table 1).

Data on resident household maintainers have been summarized into four family status categories as follows:

- 1) Husband-wife primary family households
- 2) Lone-parent primary family households
- 3) Households of one person
- 4) Other households (a combination of family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households of more than one person).

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## Household maintainer

**Sex and family status:** Of the 8,907,515 households with a resident maintainer in 1986, 5,797,930 (65%) were husband-wife primary family households, 1,906,325 (21%) were households of one person, 745,615 (8%) were lone-parent primary family households and 457,645 (5%) were other households.

In 1986, 2,527,100 households in Canada (28%) had a female maintainer. Of the female maintainers, almost one-half were in households of one person and another one-quarter were in lone-parent primary family households.

By contrast, there were 6,380,415 households with a male maintainer in 1986 and, of this total, over 80% were in husband-wife primary family households (Table 2).

**Age:** Age is another important consideration when the demographics of the resident household maintainer are being investigated.

The age group with the highest proportion of female maintainers was that aged 65 years and over. In 1986, some 27% of the 2,527,100 female maintainers were in this group compared with only 14% of the 6,380,415 male maintainers.

One-quarter (24%) of all household maintainers were in the 25- to 34-year-old age group with an additional 22% in the 35- to 44-year-old age category in 1986. Of the 6,380,415 male maintainers, 1.5 million (24%) were in each of these age categories (Figure 1, Table 4).

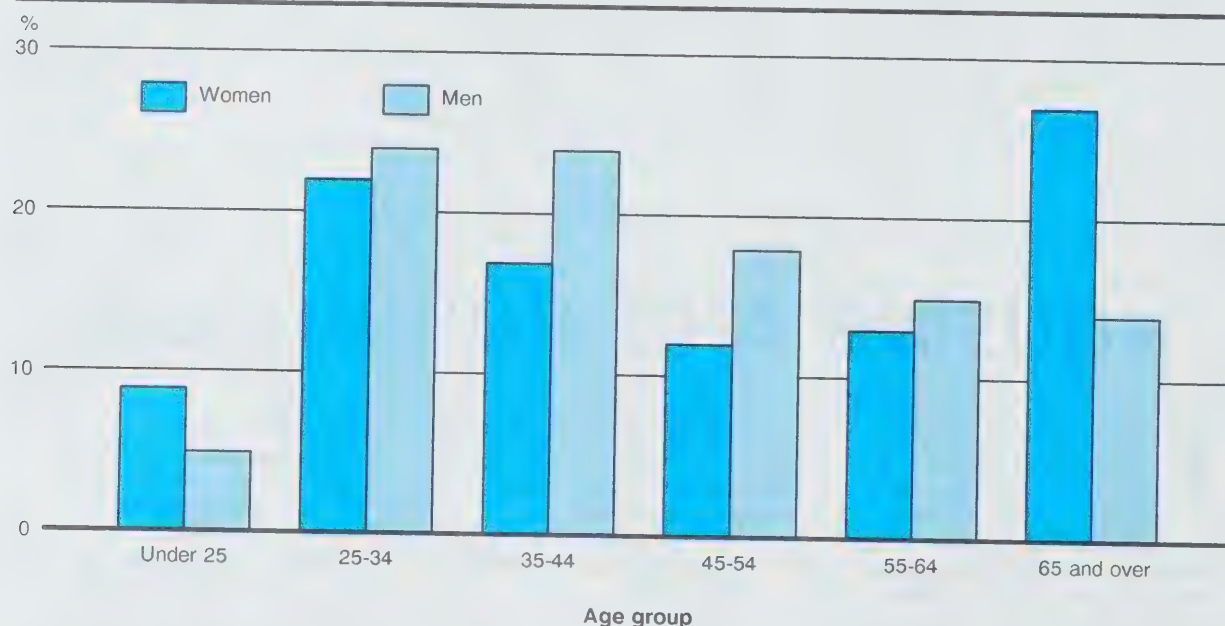
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## Tenure and type of dwelling

It has been the desire of the majority of Canadians to own their homes and, in 1986, 62% of all households had realized that goal.

Women were much less likely to own their homes than men. According to 1986 census data, 42% of female maintainers owned the dwelling in which they resided compared with 70% of male maintainers. In other words, 7 out of 10 male maintainers owned their dwellings while almost 6 out of 10 female maintainers rented theirs (Figure 2).

**Figure 1** Resident household maintainers in private dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by age group and sex, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

The type of dwelling that Canadians live in also affords some interesting comparisons. Fifty-eight percent of all households resided in single-detached dwellings in 1986, 41% in multiple dwellings (e.g. semi-

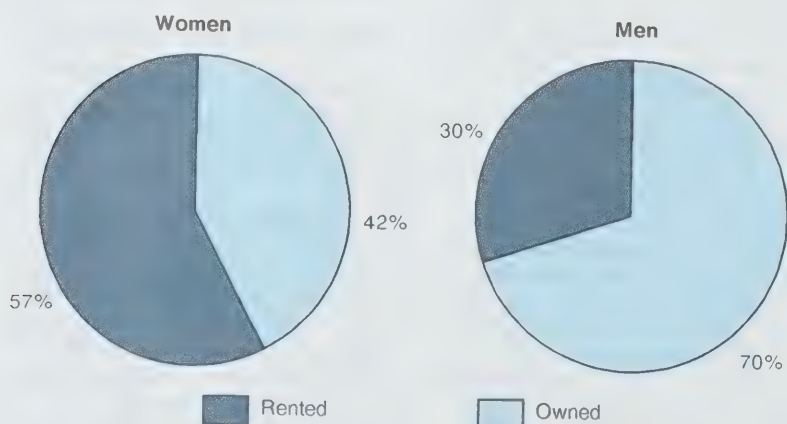
detached houses, row houses, apartments, etc.) and 1% in movable dwellings.

Thirty-nine percent of female maintainers resided in single-detached dwellings and 60% in multiple dwellings. Comparable

proportions for males were 65% and 33%, respectively.

Two-thirds of husband-wife primary family households lived in single-detached dwellings while two-thirds of one-person households lived in multiple dwellings in 1986 (Tables 6 and 8).

**Figure 2** Resident household maintainers in private dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by tenure and sex, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

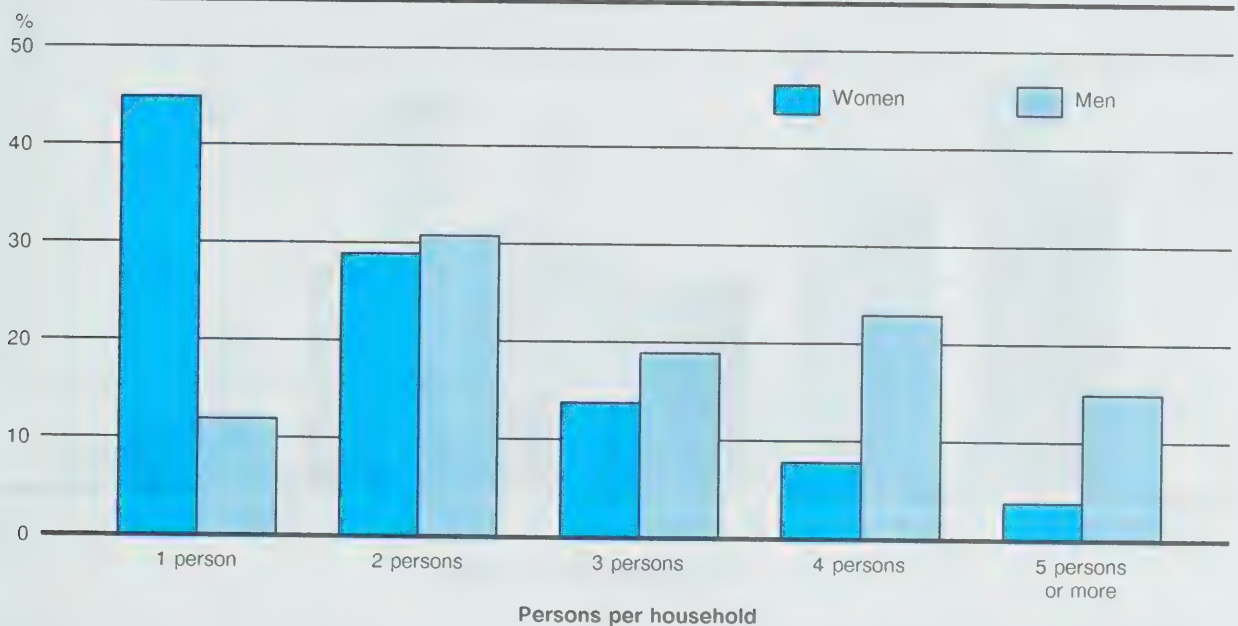
### Housing adequacy

The size of the dwelling and the number of persons per household are two measures that provide some insight into the question of housing adequacy. A review of these data elements from the last two censuses provides some interesting information with respect to this issue.

In both 1986 and 1981, one-half of all households resided in dwellings with 5 to 7 rooms.

Husband-wife primary family households had the highest proportion living in large dwellings (8 rooms or more) in 1986 (28%) and 1981 (23%). Over one-half of one-person households lived in 3- or 4-room dwellings in both years.

**Figure 3** Resident household maintainers in private dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by number of persons per household and sex of maintainer, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

Of the female maintainers in 1986, some 43% of the households resided in dwellings with 5 to 7 rooms with another 39% living in 3- or 4-room homes. One-quarter (25%) of the male maintainers lived in large dwellings, double the proportion of their female counterparts (12%).

Female maintainers were much more likely than male maintainers to reside in smaller households. In 1986, almost three-quarters (74%) of the female maintainers lived in households of one or two persons compared with less than one-half (43%) of the male maintainers.

About 38% of male maintainers resided in households of 4 persons or more in 1986, more than three times the percentage for females (12%) (Figure 3, Tables 9 to 12).

### Affordability of housing

The cost of securing shelter has been steadily increasing for

Canadians throughout the years and continues to consume a high proportion of our overall income.

A natural division exists between owners and renters when analyzing the components of shelter cost. For this reason, data will be presented separately for these two distinct groups.

**Owner households:** Of the 5,356,165 owner households living in non-farm, non-reserve dwellings in Canada in 1986, 4,209,320 (79%) were husband-wife primary family households, 645,695 (12%) were one-person households, 320,635 (6%) were lone-parent family households and 180,510 (3%) were other households.

Female maintainers constituted 1,063,785 (20%) of owner households in 1986, while male maintainers totalled 4,292,380 (80%).

The average value of dwellings in 1986 was \$84,791, ranging from a high of \$88,315 for husband-wife primary family households to a low of \$68,266 for one-person households.

The average dwelling value for households with a female maintainer (\$79,403) was over 8% lower than households with a male maintainer (\$86,127).

The average income for all owner households in 1986 was \$41,054. On average, owner households with female maintainers recorded incomes 28% lower than households with male maintainers.

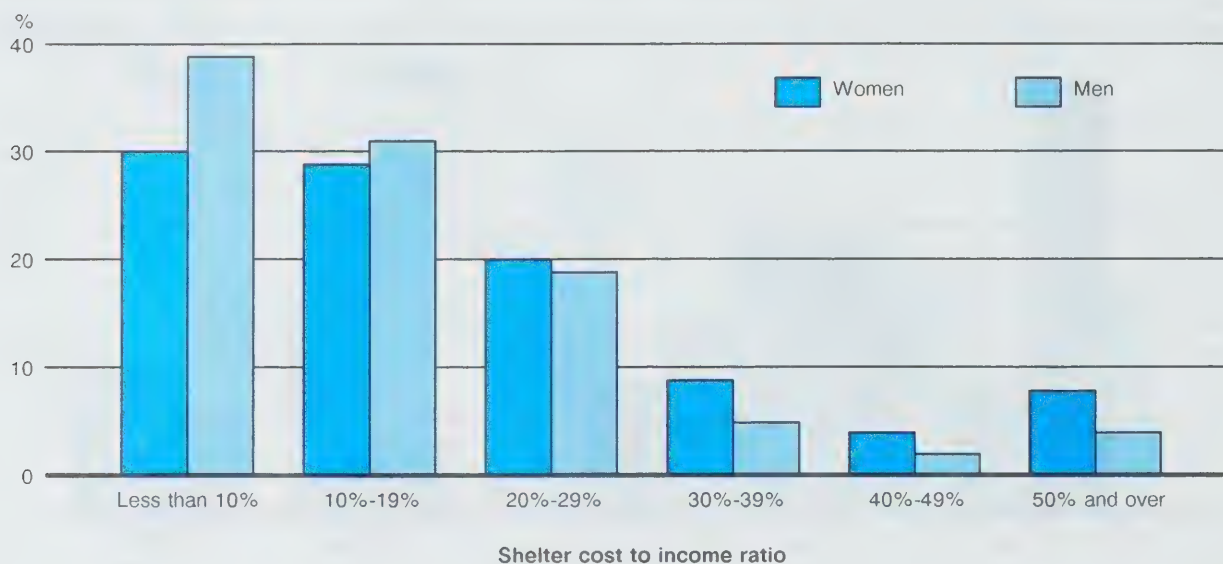
Husband-wife primary family households recorded the highest average income – \$45,125, with the female maintainer of this group registering an average income \$3,300 more than their male counterparts (\$48,163 to \$44,863).

Average owner's major payments (OMP – the total average monthly payments made by owner households to secure shelter) in 1986 for Canada was \$478. The \$411 per month average OMP for female household maintainers was 17% lower than for males (\$495).

The shelter cost to income ratio (i.e., the proportion of total household income devoted to



**Figure 4** Households in owner-occupied private dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by shelter cost to income<sup>2</sup> ratio and sex of resident household maintainer, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households with zero or negative household income.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

securing shelter) is another important measure that sheds some light on the affordability question. Of all owner households in Canada in 1986, 13% had a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more.

Of the female maintainers, 20% had a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more compared with 12% for male maintainers (Figure 4, Table 13).

**Tenant households:** There were over 3,316,310 tenant households in Canada in 1986. Almost 1,392,185 (42%) were husband-wife primary family households, 1,241,140 (38%) one-person households, 412,930 (12%) lone-parent primary family households

and 270,055 (8%) other households.

There were 1,442,150 tenant households with female maintainers in 1986 representing 43% of the total. Households with male maintainers totalled 1,874,165 (57%).

With respect to average income, female maintainers in tenant households were further behind their male counterparts than was the case for owner households in 1986. Female maintainers in tenant households registered average incomes 34% lower than households with male maintainers. As indicated, the corresponding percentage for owner households was only 28%. Overall, the average income for all

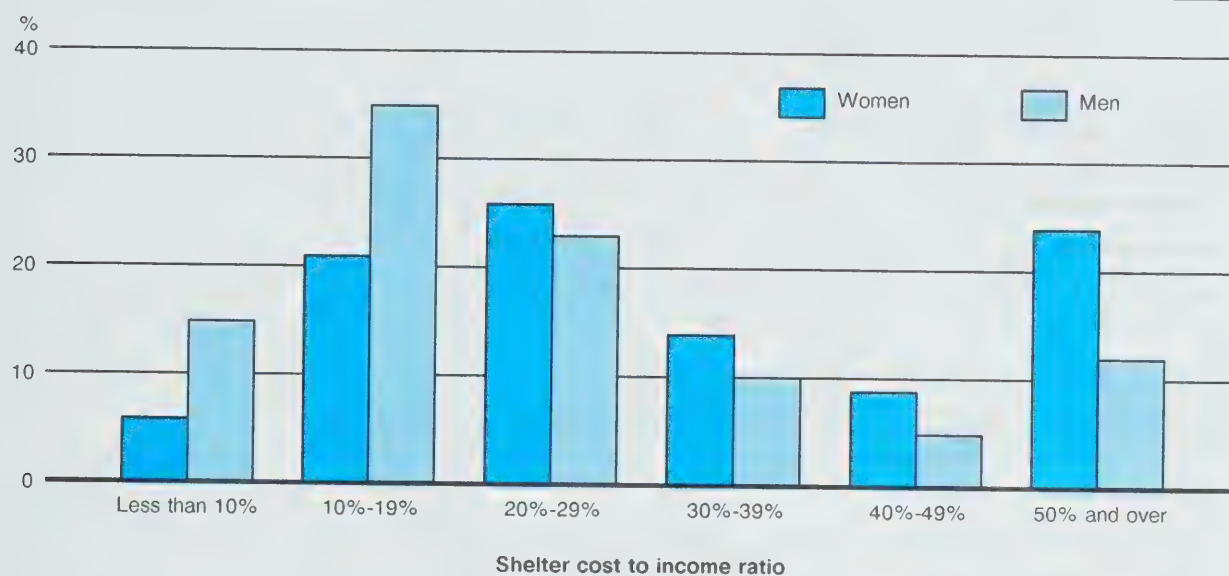
tenant households was \$23,760, \$17,294 less than the \$41,054 average for owner households.

Average gross rent (the regular monthly payments paid by tenant households to secure shelter) in Canada was \$432 in 1986. In comparison, the average monthly owner's major payment was \$478.

Approximately one-third (35%) of the tenant households had a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more in 1986. As indicated, the comparable proportion for owner households was 13%.

Of the female maintainers, 46% had a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more compared with only 27% for male maintainers (Figure 5, Table 14).

**Figure 5** Households in tenant-occupied private dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by shelter cost to income<sup>2</sup> ratio and sex of resident household maintainer, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings only.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes households with zero or negative household income.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

## HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

**Table 1.** Resident and non-resident household maintainers in private households, Canada, 1981 and 1986

	1981		1986		Change	
	No.	%	No.	%	1981 - 1986	
Households with resident maintainer	8,166,185	99	8,907,515	99	741,330	9
Households with no resident maintainer	115,350	1	84,155	1	-31,195	-27
<b>Total households</b>	<b>8,281,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,991,670</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>710,135</b>	<b>9</b>

**Sources:** 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 2.** Family status of resident household maintainers, Canada, 1981 and 1986

Maintainer living in:	1981		1986		Change	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	1981 - 1986	
<b>Family households</b>						
Husband-wife primary family	5,524,275	68	5,797,930	65	273,655	5
Husband	5,114,075	63	5,218,035	59	103,960	2
Wife	367,445	5	533,570	6	166,125	45
Son	26,705	--	28,815	--	2,110	8
Daughter	16,050	--	17,510	--	1,460	9
Lone-parent primary family	613,760	8	745,615	8	131,855	21
Male parent	105,175	1	128,545	1	23,370	22
Female parent	508,585	6	617,070	7	108,485	21
Son	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daughter	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other family household <sup>1</sup>	34,470	--	42,445	--	7,975	23
Male	14,700	--	18,040	--	3,340	23
Female	19,770	--	24,405	--	4,635	23
Sub-total, family households	6,172,505	76	6,585,990	74	413,485	7
<b>Non-family households</b>						
One-person household	1,633,715	20	1,906,325	21	272,610	17
Male	664,865	8	780,650	9	115,785	17
Female	968,850	12	1,125,675	13	156,825	16
Household of more than one non-family person	359,965	4	415,200	5	55,235	15
Male	175,515	2	206,330	2	30,815	18
Female	184,450	2	208,870	2	24,420	13
Sub-total, non-family households	1,993,680	24	2,321,525	26	327,845	16
<b>Total private households</b>	<b>8,166,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,907,515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>741,330</b>	<b>9</b>
Male resident maintainer	6,101,035	75	6,380,415	72	279,380	5
Female resident maintainer	2,065,150	25	2,527,100	28	461,950	22
<b>Total resident maintainers</b>	<b>8,166,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,907,515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>741,330</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person.

**Sources:** 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 3.** Resident household maintainers, by family status, age group and sex of maintainer, Canada, 1981

Maintainer living in:		Under 25 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>								
Male	No.	269,395	1,320,475	1,157,175	976,025	781,175	636,525	5,140,775
	%	5	26	23	19	15	12	100
Female	No.	59,150	126,745	72,140	52,275	40,785	32,405	383,490
	%	15	33	19	14	11	8	100
Total	No.	328,545	1,447,225	1,229,305	1,028,300	821,955	668,930	5,524,270
	%	6	26	22	19	15	12	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>								
Male parent	No.	1,140	11,400	28,030	31,435	19,435	13,745	105,175
	%	1	11	27	30	18	13	100
Female parent	No.	36,750	121,965	128,955	105,730	67,600	47,585	508,585
	%	7	24	25	21	13	9	100
Total	No.	37,890	133,365	156,985	137,165	87,035	61,330	613,760
	%	6	22	26	22	14	10	100
<b>One-person households</b>								
Male	No.	94,825	191,735	92,520	79,300	81,050	125,445	664,860
	%	14	29	14	12	12	19	100
Female	No.	96,720	146,650	62,475	76,605	159,340	427,065	968,850
	%	10	15	6	8	16	44	100
Total	No.	191,535	338,390	154,995	155,905	240,385	552,505	1,633,710
	%	12	21	9	10	15	34	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>								
Male	No.	53,425	57,645	18,780	16,945	17,510	25,920	190,225
	%	28	30	10	9	9	14	100
Female	No.	45,005	34,425	12,730	16,400	31,415	64,225	204,215
	%	22	17	6	8	15	31	100
Total	No.	98,430	92,070	31,515	33,355	48,925	90,145	394,440
	%	25	23	8	8	12	23	100
<b>Total households</b>								
Male	No.	418,785	1,581,255	1,296,505	1,103,705	899,170	801,635	6,101,035
	%	7	26	21	18	15	13	100
Female	No.	237,625	429,785	276,300	251,010	299,140	571,280	2,065,140
	%	12	21	13	12	14	28	100
Total	No.	656,410	2,011,040	1,572,805	1,354,715	1,198,310	1,372,910	8,166,175
	%	8	25	19	17	15	17	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 4.** Resident household maintainers, by family status, age group and sex of maintainer, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:		Under 25 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>								
Male	No.	174,940	1,233,115	1,321,475	961,875	832,650	722,795	5,246,850
	%	3	24	25	18	16	14	100
Female	No.	62,535	192,010	128,820	70,995	52,585	44,130	551,075
	%	11	35	23	13	10	8	100
Total	No.	237,475	1,425,130	1,450,295	1,032,875	885,235	766,925	5,797,935
	%	4	25	25	18	15	13	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>								
Male parent	No.	1,270	13,755	39,150	35,735	22,845	15,795	128,550
	%	1	11	30	28	18	12	100
Female parent	No.	40,765	153,105	180,365	110,890	76,350	55,590	617,065
	%	7	25	29	18	12	9	100
Total	No.	42,030	166,860	219,510	146,625	99,195	71,390	745,610
	%	6	22	29	20	13	10	100
<b>One-person households</b>								
Male	No.	74,105	221,460	139,830	92,310	101,935	151,020	780,660
	%	9	28	18	12	13	19	100
Female	No.	75,280	166,865	96,990	89,605	176,415	520,525	1,125,680
	%	7	15	9	8	16	46	100
Total	No.	149,380	388,320	236,820	181,915	278,350	671,545	1,906,330
	%	8	20	12	10	15	35	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>								
Male	No.	50,685	76,115	29,390	19,090	21,000	28,085	224,365
	%	23	34	13	9	9	13	100
Female	No.	43,130	48,775	21,265	19,165	33,840	67,100	233,275
	%	18	21	9	8	15	29	100
Total	No.	93,810	124,890	50,660	38,255	54,840	95,185	457,640
	%	20	27	11	8	12	21	100
<b>Total households</b>								
Male	No.	301,000	1,544,445	1,529,845	1,109,010	978,430	917,695	6,380,425
	%	5	24	24	17	15	14	100
Female	No.	221,710	560,755	427,440	290,655	339,190	687,345	2,527,095
	%	9	22	17	12	13	27	100
Total	No.	522,710	2,105,200	1,957,285	1,399,665	1,317,620	1,605,040	8,907,520
	%	6	24	22	16	15	18	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 5.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and tenure of dwelling, Canada, 1981

Maintainer living in:		Owned	Rented	On reserve <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>					
Male	No.	3,874,230	1,242,105	24,435	5,140,775
	%	75	24	--	100
Female	No.	233,525	147,885	2,080	383,490
	%	61	39	1	100
Total	No.	4,107,760	1,389,995	26,515	5,524,270
	%	74	25	--	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>					
Male parent	No.	67,775	36,060	1,340	105,175
	%	64	34	1	100
Female parent	No.	210,195	293,770	4,620	508,585
	%	41	58	1	100
Total	No.	277,965	329,830	5,965	613,765
	%	45	54	1	100
<b>One-person households</b>					
Male	No.	215,105	445,965	3,795	664,860
	%	32	67	1	100
Female	No.	304,385	661,730	2,730	968,850
	%	31	68	--	100
Total	No.	519,490	1,107,695	6,530	1,633,715
	%	32	68	--	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>					
Male	No.	72,645	116,510	1,065	190,230
	%	38	61	1	100
Female	No.	85,795	117,245	1,180	204,215
	%	42	57	1	100
Total	No.	158,445	233,755	2,245	394,445
	%	40	59	1	100
<b>Total households</b>					
Male	No.	4,229,755	1,840,640	30,635	6,101,040
	%	69	30	1	100
Female	No.	833,900	1,220,630	10,610	2,065,140
	%	40	59	1	100
Total	No.	5,063,655	3,061,270	41,245	8,166,180
	%	62	37	1	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

<sup>2</sup> "On reserve" refers to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as owned or rented.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 6.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and tenure of dwelling, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:		Owned	Rented	On reserve <sup>2</sup>	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>					
Male	No.	4,033,830	1,190,730	22,290	5,246,850
	%	77	23	--	100
Female	No.	339,150	208,630	3,300	551,085
	%	62	38	1	100
Total	No.	4,372,980	1,399,360	25,595	5,797,935
	%	75	24	--	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>					
Male parent	No.	79,985	46,945	1,615	128,545
	%	62	37	1	100
Female parent	No.	245,975	366,210	4,885	617,065
	%	40	59	1	100
Total	No.	325,950	413,160	6,500	745,610
	%	44	55	1	100
<b>One-person households</b>					
Male	No.	271,305	505,650	3,690	780,650
	%	35	65	--	100
Female	No.	386,815	736,475	2,385	1,125,675
	%	34	65	--	100
Total	No.	658,115	1,242,130	6,080	1,906,325
	%	35	65	--	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>					
Male	No.	84,055	139,135	1,180	224,370
	%	37	62	1	100
Female	No.	100,825	131,250	1,200	233,275
	%	43	56	1	100
Total	No.	184,875	270,380	2,380	457,640
	%	40	59	1	100
<b>Total households</b>					
Male	No.	4,469,175	1,882,460	28,775	6,380,415
	%	70	30	--	100
Female	No.	1,072,765	1,442,565	11,770	2,527,100
	%	42	57	--	100
Total	No.	5,541,940	3,325,025	40,545	8,907,515
	%	62	37	--	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

<sup>2</sup> "On reserve" refers to all occupied private dwellings on reserves whether originally reported as owned or rented.

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 7.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and structural type of dwelling, Canada, 1981

Maintainer living in:		Single-detached dwellings	Apartments 5 or more storeys	Single attached <sup>2</sup> or other multiple dwellings	Movable <sup>3</sup> dwellings	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>						
Male	No.	3,532,945	238,120	1,222,165	147,545	5,140,775
	%	69	5	24	3	100
Female	No.	210,305	32,960	131,700	8,520	383,495
	%	55	9	34	2	100
Total	No.	3,743,250	271,080	1,353,870	156,065	5,524,265
	%	68	5	25	3	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>						
Male parent	No.	63,285	6,305	32,260	3,325	105,175
	%	60	6	31	3	100
Female parent	No.	208,260	44,190	246,200	9,940	508,585
	%	41	9	48	2	100
Total	No.	271,540	50,490	278,460	13,265	613,760
	%	44	8	45	2	100
<b>One-person households</b>						
Male	No.	217,875	126,955	298,480	21,545	664,865
	%	33	19	45	3	100
Female	No.	278,385	238,840	438,375	13,250	968,850
	%	29	25	45	1	100
Total	No.	496,260	365,795	736,860	34,795	1,633,710
	%	30	22	45	2	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>						
Male	No.	82,775	22,045	80,630	4,775	190,230
	%	44	12	42	3	100
Female	No.	84,410	26,435	90,565	2,805	204,215
	%	41	13	44	1	100
Total	No.	167,185	48,480	171,195	7,580	394,440
	%	42	12	43	2	100
<b>Total households</b>						
Male	No.	3,896,880	393,425	1,633,535	177,190	6,101,045
	%	64	6	27	3	100
Female	No.	781,360	342,425	906,840	34,515	2,065,145
	%	38	17	44	2	100
Total	No.	4,678,240	735,850	2,540,375	211,705	8,166,190
	%	57	9	31	3	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes semi-detached houses, row houses, other single-attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

**Source:** 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 8.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and structural type of dwelling, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:		Single-detached dwellings	Apartments 5 or more storeys	Single attached <sup>2</sup> or other multiple dwellings	Movable <sup>3</sup> dwellings	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>						
Male	No.	3,719,280	236,180	1,219,155	72,235	5,246,850
	%	71	5	23	1	100
Female	No.	308,430	43,525	192,650	6,480	551,085
	%	56	8	35	1	100
Total	No.	4,027,705	279,710	1,411,805	78,710	5,797,930
	%	69	5	24	1	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>						
Male parent	No.	76,385	7,660	42,380	2,120	128,545
	%	59	6	33	2	100
Female parent	No.	245,660	47,600	317,160	6,640	617,065
	%	40	8	51	1	100
Total	No.	322,050	55,260	359,540	8,760	745,610
	%	43	7	48	1	100
<b>One-person households</b>						
Male	No.	262,160	140,120	363,925	14,445	780,650
	%	34	18	47	2	100
Female	No.	327,915	264,955	523,930	8,870	1,125,675
	%	29	24	47	1	100
Total	No.	590,085	405,075	887,850	23,320	1,906,330
	%	31	21	47	1	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>						
Male	No.	91,840	27,690	101,675	3,165	224,370
	%	41	12	45	1	100
Female	No.	94,310	29,205	107,900	1,855	233,275
	%	40	13	46	1	100
Total	No.	186,155	56,890	209,580	5,025	457,640
	%	41	12	46	1	100
<b>Total households</b>						
Male	No.	4,149,665	411,650	1,727,135	91,965	6,380,415
	%	65	6	27	1	100
Female	No.	976,315	385,285	1,141,640	23,845	2,527,100
	%	39	15	45	1	100
Total	No.	5,125,980	796,935	2,868,775	115,810	8,907,515
	%	58	9	32	1	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes semi-detached houses, row houses, other single-attached houses, apartments or flats in a detached duplex and apartments in a building that has less than five storeys.

<sup>3</sup> This category includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats and railroad cars.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 9.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and number of rooms per dwelling, Canada, 1981

Maintainer living in:		1 room	2 rooms	3-4 rooms	5-7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>							
Male	No.	7,295	33,805	801,200	3,079,085	1,219,395	5,140,770
	%	--	1	16	60	24	100
Female	No.	1,265	5,530	98,605	202,295	75,795	383,495
	%	--	1	26	53	20	100
Total	No.	8,565	39,330	899,805	3,281,375	1,295,195	5,524,270
	%	--	1	16	59	23	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>							
Male parent	No.	410	1,375	21,610	60,725	21,055	105,175
	%	--	1	21	58	20	100
Female parent	No.	1,015	5,265	144,920	289,500	67,895	508,585
	%	--	1	28	57	13	100
Total	No.	1,420	6,640	166,525	350,225	88,950	613,760
	%	--	1	27	57	14	100
<b>One-person households</b>							
Male	No.	46,825	79,540	323,760	178,170	36,570	664,860
	%	7	12	49	27	6	100
Female	No.	41,915	87,040	522,645	274,385	42,860	968,850
	%	4	9	54	28	4	100
Total	No.	88,740	166,580	846,405	452,550	79,430	1,633,715
	%	5	10	52	28	5	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>							
Male	No.	1,905	6,025	64,545	90,950	26,805	190,225
	%	1	3	34	48	14	100
Female	No.	1,070	4,035	71,590	100,065	27,455	204,220
	%	1	2	35	49	13	100
Total	No.	2,975	10,060	136,135	191,015	54,260	394,445
	%	1	3	35	48	14	100
<b>Total households</b>							
Male	No.	56,435	120,745	1,211,115	3,408,930	1,303,825	6,101,030
	%	1	2	20	56	21	100
Female	No.	45,265	101,870	837,760	866,245	214,005	2,065,150
	%	2	5	41	42	10	100
Total	No.	101,700	222,615	2,048,875	4,275,175	1,517,830	8,166,180
	%	1	3	25	52	19	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 10.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and number of rooms per dwelling, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:		1 room	2 rooms	3-4 rooms	5-7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>							
Male	No.	6,760	32,655	743,015	2,971,050	1,493,380	5,246,850
	%	--	1	14	57	28	100
Female	No.	1,600	6,900	133,400	285,200	123,990	551,080
	%	--	1	24	52	22	100
Total	No.	8,360	39,550	876,415	3,256,245	1,617,370	5,797,930
	%	--	1	15	56	28	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>							
Male parent	No.	385	1,690	27,155	71,335	27,980	128,545
	%	--	1	21	55	22	100
Female parent	No.	1,345	6,925	176,630	341,510	90,655	617,065
	%	--	1	29	55	15	100
Total	No.	1,730	8,610	203,785	412,845	118,635	745,610
	%	--	1	27	55	16	100
<b>One-person households</b>							
Male	No.	52,400	84,750	368,870	224,550	50,085	780,655
	%	7	11	47	29	6	100
Female	No.	40,535	88,990	588,400	347,685	60,070	1,125,675
	%	4	8	52	31	5	100
Total	No.	92,940	173,735	957,265	572,235	110,155	1,906,325
	%	5	9	50	30	6	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>							
Male	No.	1,990	6,610	77,485	104,835	33,455	224,370
	%	1	3	35	47	15	100
Female	No.	1,200	4,440	77,805	115,405	34,420	233,275
	%	1	2	33	49	15	100
Total	No.	3,195	11,050	155,285	220,240	67,875	457,645
	%	1	2	34	48	15	100
<b>Total households</b>							
Male	No.	61,535	125,705	1,216,525	3,371,770	1,604,900	6,380,420
	%	1	2	19	53	25	100
Female	No.	44,680	107,255	976,235	1,089,800	309,135	2,527,095
	%	2	4	39	43	12	100
Total	No.	106,215	232,960	2,192,760	4,461,570	1,914,035	8,907,515
	%	1	3	25	50	21	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 11.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and number of persons per household, Canada, 1981

Maintainer living in:		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons or more	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>								
Male	No.	--	1,633,265	1,093,005	1,356,725	666,020	391,755	5,140,775
	%	--	32	21	26	13	8	100
Female	No.	--	188,335	79,325	68,430	29,650	17,745	383,490
	%	--	49	21	18	8	5	100
Total	No.	--	1,821,605	1,172,330	1,425,155	695,665	409,505	5,524,265
	%	--	33	21	26	13	7	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>								
Male parent	No.	--	44,675	30,785	16,195	7,110	6,415	105,175
	%	--	42	29	15	7	6	100
Female parent	No.	--	221,715	162,795	75,090	29,715	19,275	508,585
	%	--	44	32	15	6	4	100
Total	No.	--	266,390	193,580	91,280	36,820	25,690	613,760
	%	--	43	32	15	6	4	100
<b>One-person households</b>								
Male	No.	664,860	--	--	--	--	--	664,865
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Female	No.	968,850	--	--	--	--	--	968,850
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Total	No.	1,633,715	--	--	--	--	--	1,633,715
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>								
Male	No.	--	135,955	35,080	11,500	4,480	3,210	190,230
	%	--	71	18	6	2	2	100
Female	No.	--	151,940	32,550	11,285	5,175	3,275	204,215
	%	--	74	16	6	3	2	100
Total	No.	--	287,895	67,630	22,780	9,655	6,485	394,445
	%	--	73	17	6	2	2	100
<b>Total households</b>								
Male	No.	664,860	1,813,895	1,158,870	1,384,420	677,610	401,380	6,101,045
	%	11	30	19	23	11	7	100
Female	No.	968,850	561,990	274,670	154,805	64,540	40,295	2,065,140
	%	47	27	13	7	3	2	100
Total	No.	1,633,710	2,375,885	1,433,540	1,539,225	742,150	441,675	8,166,185
	%	20	29	18	19	9	5	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 12.** Resident household maintainers, by family status and number of persons per household, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:		1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons or more	Total
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>								
Male	No.	--	1,744,535	1,138,970	1,439,160	633,515	290,670	5,246,850
	%	--	33	22	27	12	6	100
Female	No.	--	261,650	120,595	108,450	41,580	18,805	551,080
	%	--	47	22	20	8	3	100
Total	No.	--	2,006,185	1,259,565	1,547,610	675,100	309,475	5,797,930
	%	--	35	22	27	12	5	100
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>								
Male parent	No.	--	57,865	40,070	18,805	6,745	5,060	128,545
	%	--	45	31	15	5	4	100
Female parent	No.	--	285,555	207,870	81,660	27,190	14,795	617,065
	%	--	46	34	13	4	2	100
Total	No.	--	343,425	247,940	100,460	33,930	19,855	745,610
	%	--	46	33	13	5	3	100
<b>One-person households</b>								
Male	No.	780,655	--	--	--	--	--	780,650
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Female	No.	1,125,675	--	--	--	--	--	1,125,675
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Total	No.	1,906,330	--	--	--	--	--	1,906,325
	%	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
<b>Other households<sup>1</sup></b>								
Male	No.	--	163,560	40,555	12,575	4,695	2,980	224,370
	%	--	73	18	6	2	1	100
Female	No.	--	174,200	37,510	12,320	5,865	3,380	233,275
	%	--	75	16	5	3	1	100
Total	No.	--	337,765	78,065	24,895	10,560	6,355	457,640
	%	--	74	17	5	2	1	100
<b>Total households</b>								
Male	No.	780,655	1,965,960	1,219,595	1,470,540	644,955	298,710	6,380,415
	%	12	31	19	23	10	5	100
Female	No.	1,125,675	721,405	365,975	202,430	74,635	36,980	2,527,095
	%	45	29	14	8	3	1	100
Total	No.	1,906,330	2,687,365	1,585,570	1,672,970	719,590	335,690	8,907,510
	%	21	30	18	19	8	4	100

<sup>1</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 13.** Owner-occupied dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by family status and sex of resident maintainer showing selected shelter characteristics, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:	Total dwellings	Average value of dwelling	Average monthly owner's major payments	Average annual household income	Proportion of households with a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more
	No.	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>					
Male	3,874,610	87,810	504	44,863	11
Female	334,715	94,169	564	48,163	12
Total	4,209,320	88,315	509	45,125	11
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>					
Male parent	77,180	78,433	486	40,277	16
Female parent	243,455	75,560	430	28,811	27
Total	320,635	76,251	443	31,571	24
<b>One-person households</b>					
Male	260,265	66,107	373	24,408	24
Female	385,430	69,723	278	17,116	25
Total	645,695	68,266	316	20,055	25
<b>Other households<sup>2</sup></b>					
Male	80,325	77,195	485	41,698	13
Female	100,185	76,645	367	35,194	12
Total	180,510	76,890	420	38,088	12
<b>Total households</b>					
Male	4,292,380	86,127	495	43,481	12
Female	1,063,785	79,403	411	31,264	20
Total	5,356,165	84,791	478	41,054	13

<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings.<sup>2</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 14.** Tenant-occupied dwellings<sup>1</sup>, by family status and sex of resident maintainer showing selected shelter characteristics, Canada, 1986

Maintainer living in:	Total dwellings	Average monthly gross rent	Average annual household income	Proportion of households with a shelter cost to income ratio of 30% or more
	No.	\$	\$	%
<b>Husband-wife primary family</b>				
Male	1,183,840	475	31,100	22
Female	208,350	468	31,390	22
Total	1,392,185	474	31,143	22
<b>Lone-parent primary family</b>				
Male parent	46,810	479	28,313	31
Female parent	366,120	434	15,569	59
Total	412,930	439	17,014	56
<b>One-person households</b>				
Male	504,680	371	19,238	38
Female	736,460	370	14,604	48
Total	1,241,140	370	16,488	44
<b>Other households<sup>2</sup></b>				
Male	138,835	495	31,776	27
Female	131,220	481	26,948	33
Total	270,055	488	29,430	30
<b>Total households</b>				
Male	1,874,165	449	27,886	27
Female	1,442,150	410	18,397	46
Total	3,316,310	432	23,760	35

<sup>1</sup> Non-farm, non-reserve dwellings.<sup>2</sup> Other households include family households in which the household maintainer is a non-family person and non-family households with more than one person.**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



# EDUCATION

**E**ducation has long been viewed as one of the keys to success in Canadian society – opening doors to jobs, earnings, and career and social advancement. During the period 1970-71 to 1987-88, women made dramatic strides in improving their educational qualifications. The number of women attending universities and colleges increased at a considerably faster rate than that of men, and more women than ever before earned degrees and diplomas. As a result, the gap between the educational attainment levels of women and men has narrowed. At the same time though, while women are entering male-dominated fields of study in greater numbers, they are still concentrated in traditional fields of study. And whether by choice or by necessity, women are far more likely than men to be part-time students.

The level of educational attainment has a greater bearing on the labour force activity of women than that of men. Women who are university or college graduates are far more likely to be in the labour force than those with less formal education, and their chances of being unemployed are much lower. As well, the gap between the earnings of similarly-educated women and men closes as education increases.

## University enrolment

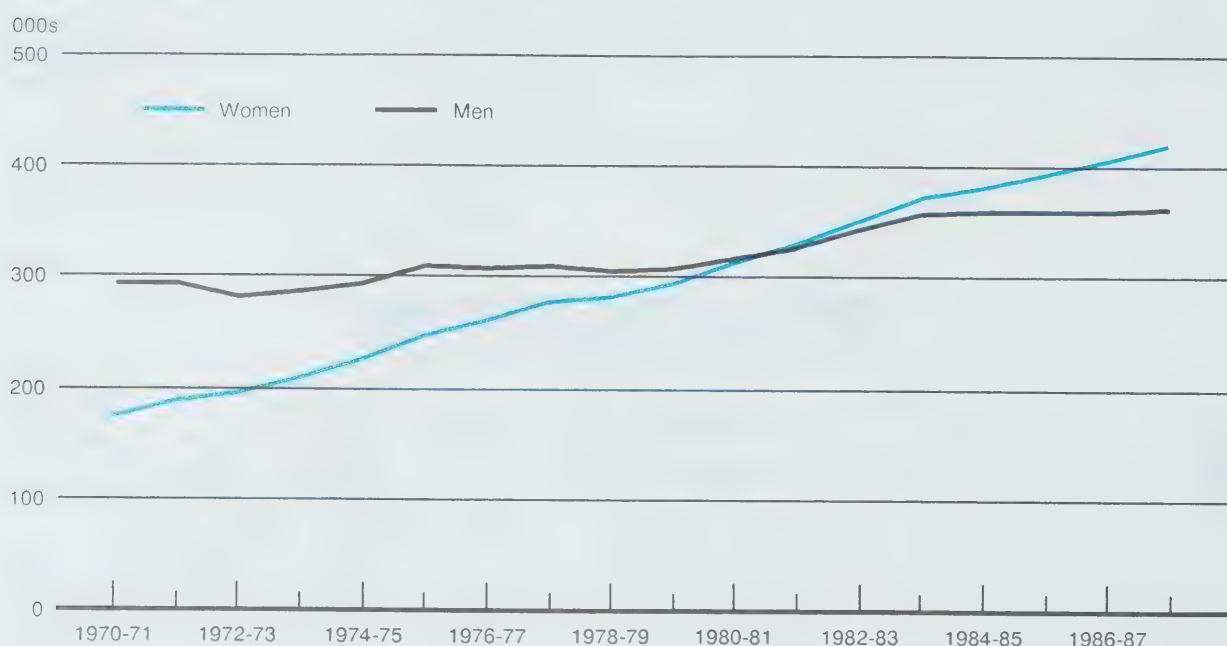
One of the major developments in Canadian education since the early nineteen seventies has been the increase in the number of women attending university. The total enrolment of women in 1987-88 was almost two and a half times as great as that of 1970-71, from about 172,000 to 420,000. In this time period, the enrolment of men increased by only 23%, from about 294,000 to about 361,000. As a result, in 1987-88, 54% of all university students were women (Figure 1, Table 1).

At the undergraduate level, women made up 55% of the student body in 1987-88, up from 39% in 1970-71. Although at the graduate level women are still underrepresented, accounting for 44% of students, they have made dramatic strides, having increased their enrolment by almost four times, from about 11,000 in 1970-71 to 42,000 in 1987-88.

The female majority in total enrolment at the undergraduate level is partially a function of the large number of women enrolled on a part-time basis. The number of women undergraduates enrolled part-time almost tripled between 1970-71 and 1987-88, whereas that for men increased by only 16%. As a result, in 1987-88, women outnumbered men as part-time undergraduates, accounting for 63% of the part-time undergraduate population. Although the

rate of increase has not been quite as rapid, by 1987-88, the enrolment of women in full-time undergraduate programs very slightly surpassed that of men. By 1987-88, the gap between the participation of women and men in graduate programs had also narrowed to a considerable extent, with women representing 50% of the part-time and 41% of the full-time graduate students, as opposed to 22% of the full-time and 24% of the part-time graduate students in 1970-71 (Table 2).

The relative proportion of women increased at both the undergraduate and graduate levels in both full- and part-time studies at all age levels during the fifteen year time frame for which data are available. While overall women made up slightly over 50% of the full-time undergraduate students by 1987-88, it is not surprising that those in the younger age categories had higher enrolment rates. Women of less than 18 years of age accounted for 56% of the enrolments in that age category, where women aged 18 to 24 and women aged 25 years and over accounted for 50% and 48%, respectively. It is interesting to note, however, that between 1972-73 and 1986-87 the proportion of women in the older age categories underwent greater increases than that of the under 18 years of age category. At the full-time graduate level, the

**Figure 1** University enrolment, by sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

**Sources:** *Education in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

relative proportion of women 18 to 24 years of age increased by 12% to 44%, compared with a 17% increase for women 25 years of age and over which brought them up to 40% of the full-time graduates in their age category by 1986-87. This indicates that, as the level of participation of women studying full-time at both the undergraduate and graduate levels has increased at all age levels, the gap between the relative participation of younger and older women has become less pronounced (Table 3).

The percentage of women enrolled at the part-time undergraduate level is higher than that of men in all age categories, and between 1972-73 and 1986-87, this gap widened with the result that by 1986-87 women 25 years of age and over represented 64% of the part-time students in this age category. This is particularly significant as students in this age category made up 75% of the part-time enrolment at the undergraduate level. At the part-time graduate level, the percentage of women enrolled increased 13% for

those in the 18 to 24 year old age category and 23% for those in the 25 years and over age category, with the result that by 1986-87, the participation of women in both these age categories (47% and 48%, respectively) was almost equal to that of their male counterparts.

The changing sex distribution of university students is also reflected in the steep rise in the enrolment rate of women. Enrolment rates express the number of students within a certain age/sex category as a percentage of the total Canadian population within that category. For example, the percentage of Canadian women between the ages of 18 and 21 years who were enrolled full-time in universities at the undergraduate level rose from 13% in 1970-71 to 28% in 1987-88. By contrast, the rate for men was actually in a state of decline throughout the 1970s, from a peak of 23% in 1971-72. It has subsequently been increasing again, reaching 27% in 1987-88. The gap between the full-time enrolment

rate of men and women has virtually closed in the last few years. Among part-time undergraduates, the enrolment rate of women (as a percentage of the 25-39 age group, the ages most commonly associated with part-time studies) has risen steadily and now exceeds that of men. In 1987-88, the rate for women stood at 5% compared with 3% in 1970-71. In contrast, men have slowly lost ground since 1970-71, falling from a rate of 4% to 3% by 1987-88 (Table 4).

At the graduate level, men's enrolment rates were higher than those of women in 1987-88, but women were gaining ground and have almost reached the rate of men in part-time studies.

### University graduation

Given the shift in the sex distribution of university enrolment, it follows that a growing proportion of those receiving degrees are women. The more advanced the

degree, however, the smaller the percentage of women. In 1987, women received 53% of the bachelor's degrees, 45% of the master's degrees, and 29% of the doctorates. The corresponding percentages in 1971 were 38%, 22% and 9% (Figure 2).

Although more women are earning degrees, they remain concentrated in traditional female fields of study including education, fine and applied arts, humanities, nursing and some of the social sciences<sup>1</sup>, such as psychology, sociology and social work. To some extent, though, the concentration of women in these specialties is diminishing. In 1987, these traditional fields accounted for 61% of all women graduates at the bachelor's level, down from 70% in 1971 (Figure 3, Table 5). These programs represented only 34% of male graduates in 1987, a drop from 43% in 1971. Women have

made significant inroads into most male-dominated areas. By 1987, the number of women earning bachelor's degrees in agriculture and biological sciences had

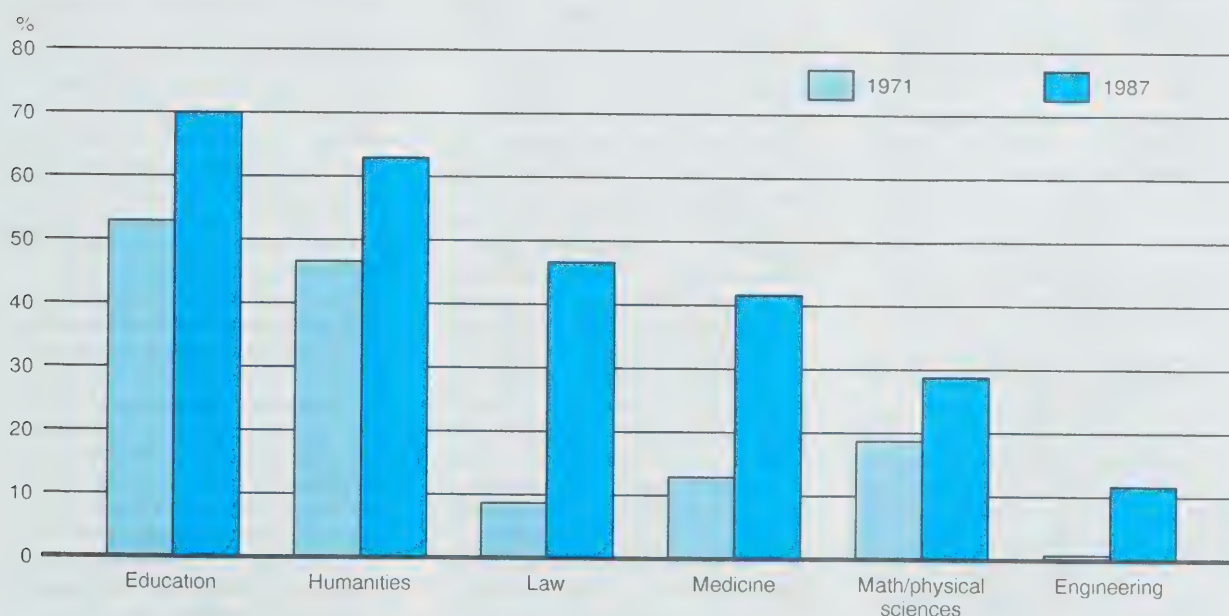
actually risen above men, representing 57% of the total graduates in this field. Between 1971 and 1987, the percentage of all bachelor of commerce degrees

**Figure 2** Women as a percentage of university graduates, Canada, 1971 and 1987



**Sources:** *Education in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Figure 3** Women as a percentage of bachelor's and first professional degree recipients, by selected fields of study, Canada, 1971 and 1987



**Source:** *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

<sup>1</sup> Commerce, economics and law are classified as social sciences; however, they are examined separately since they are considered "traditionally male" disciplines.



earned by women rose from 6% to 44%, and the percentage of law graduates who were women went from 9% to 47%. Another discipline in which the female component has increased is medicine: in 1971, 13% of those who earned an M.D. were women, compared with 42% by 1987.

At the master's level, the trends are similar. Traditional female fields (excluding nursing) accounted for 67% of women earning degrees in 1987, down from 83% in 1971 (Table 6). The percentage of men receiving master's degrees in these programs also declined though to a lesser extent, from 47% in 1971 to 40% in 1987.

Because, until recently, so few women enrolled in master's programs of any kind, men dominated in virtually all fields. In 1971, for example, women were the majority only in fine and applied arts. However, by 1987, they were earning more master's degrees than men in education, the humanities, and the medical and health professions, as well as in fine and applied arts. Also, the proportion of women graduating from traditionally male disciplines is increasing. For example, the percentage of master's degrees in law awarded to women rose from 9% to 39%, and the percentage in commerce went from 1% to 30% (Table 6).

Few Canadians earn doctorates, and most who do are men: however, the number of women Ph.D.'s is growing. In 1987, 682 women became Ph.D.'s, over four times the 1971 figure. On the other hand, the total awarded to men increased by only 15%, from 1,474 to 1,702 (Table 7).

The proportion of women graduates has increased in all fields. For example, in 1987, women accounted for 52% of education graduates, up from less than 7% in 1971. This is also the first field of study in which women have earned more doctorates than men. Other fields in which the number of women Ph.D.'s is approaching that of men are fine and applied arts and commerce, which in 1987 accounted for 47%

and 44% of the doctorates awarded.

At all three levels of degree, engineering and applied sciences, and mathematics and physical sciences are the fields of study with the lowest percentage of women graduates. For example, in 1987, the percentage of engineering degree recipients who were women ranged from 12% at the bachelor's level to 5% at the doctoral level. In mathematics and physical sciences, women made up 29% of the bachelor's level graduates, 23% of master's graduates and 13% of doctorate recipients. The proportion of women graduating in these programs, however, has been growing at all three levels since 1970-71.

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### Community college enrolment and graduation

Patterns of enrolment and graduation for community colleges are similar to those at universities. In 1970-71, more men than women were enrolled full-time, but the number of female students has been growing at a faster pace than the number of men, with the result that by 1987-88, 53% of the full-time community college students were women. Enrolment rates (calculated as a percentage of Canadians between 18 and 21 years of age) tell the same story. At the beginning of the period, the rate for women was slightly below that for men (10% versus 11%). By 1987-88, however, the enrolment rate for women was 22% compared with 19% for men (Figure 4, Table 8).

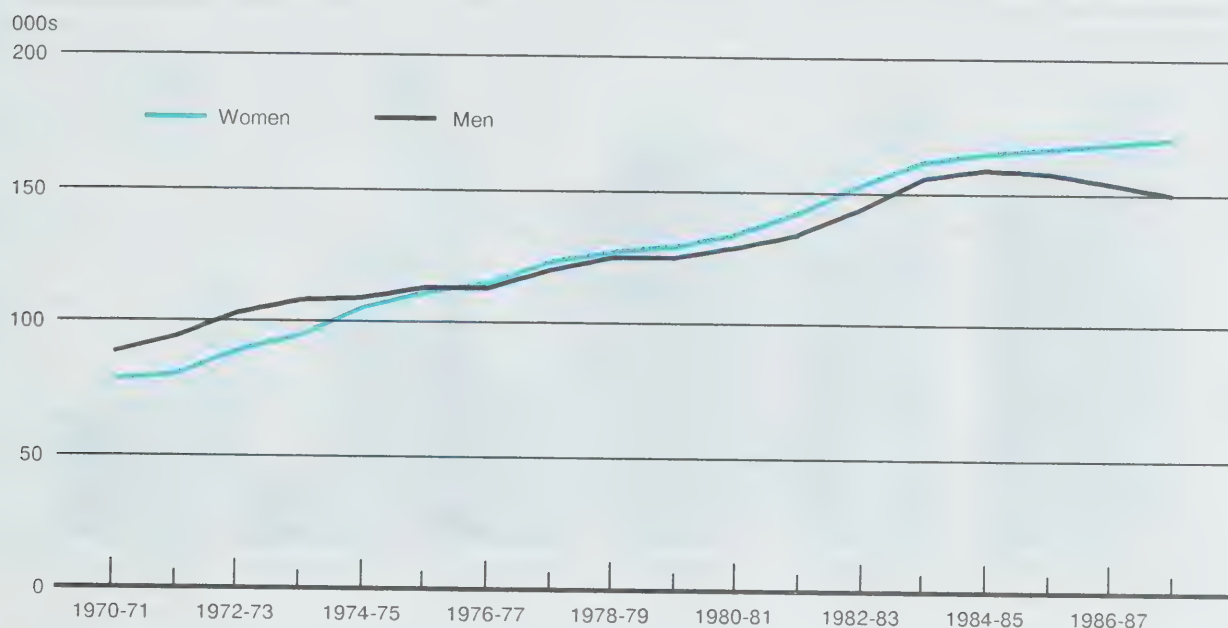
The representation of women enrolled full-time in both university transfer and career programs was slightly greater than that of men in 1987-88. Between 1976-77 and 1987-88, the enrolment of women in university transfer programs increased by 54% as compared with a 15% increase for men, bringing the total number of female enrolments up to almost 53,000 and raising the level of participation of women in these programs from 45% in 1976-77 to

52% in 1987-88. During the same time frame, the relative proportion of women and men in career programs remained fairly stable, with women representing 53% in 1976-77 and 54% in 1987-88. The number of female enrolments in career programs increased by almost 50% to over 117,000 in 1987-88 (Table 9).

The proportion of women enrolled part-time in these programs is higher than that of men. In 1987-88, there were over 37,000 women enrolled part-time in university transfer programs and almost 26,000 women enrolled part-time in career programs, which represented over 60% of the part-time community college enrolment.

During the five academic years for which age breakdowns were available, the proportion of women enrolled in full-time university transfer programs increased slightly for all age categories. The most significant increase was for enrolments of women between 18 and 24 years of age, whose level of participation increased from 46% in 1983-84 to 50% in 1987-88. The proportion of women enrolled in university transfer programs in 1987-88, in the 25 years and over age group and in the less than 18 years age group was considerably higher than the participation level of men (at 62% and 56%, respectively). The full-time enrolment of women in career programs was greater than that of men in all age categories for the years 1983-84 to 1987-88. In 1987-88, women represented 60% of the enrolments of students under 18 years of age, 56% of the enrolments in the 25 years and older age group and 53% of the enrolments in the 18 to 24 years of age group (Table 10).

As in university, the majority of women completed studies in traditionally female fields of study, although the percentage has declined somewhat. Between 1976 and 1986, the percentage of women graduating in the fields of health sciences, social sciences and services, and in the

**Figure 4** Full-time community college enrolment, by sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

**Sources:** *Education in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

secretarial sciences declined from 75% to 60%. The most radical decrease took place in the discipline of nursing where the percentage of women graduating in that field fell from 32% to 19% (Figure 5, Table 11).

At the same time, the percentage of women in traditionally male fields is growing. Although business and commerce (other than secretarial science) was traditionally a male-dominated field, women made up 56% of the graduates in 1986, as compared with 42% in 1976. The progress in other male-dominated fields has been more modest. Between 1976 and 1986, the percentage of female graduates increased from 11% to 17% for the technologies and from 24% to 32% for the field of natural sciences and primary industry. Women completing studies in these fields represented only 10% of women graduates in 1986, whereas 55% of male graduates were in these fields.

### Trade and vocational completions

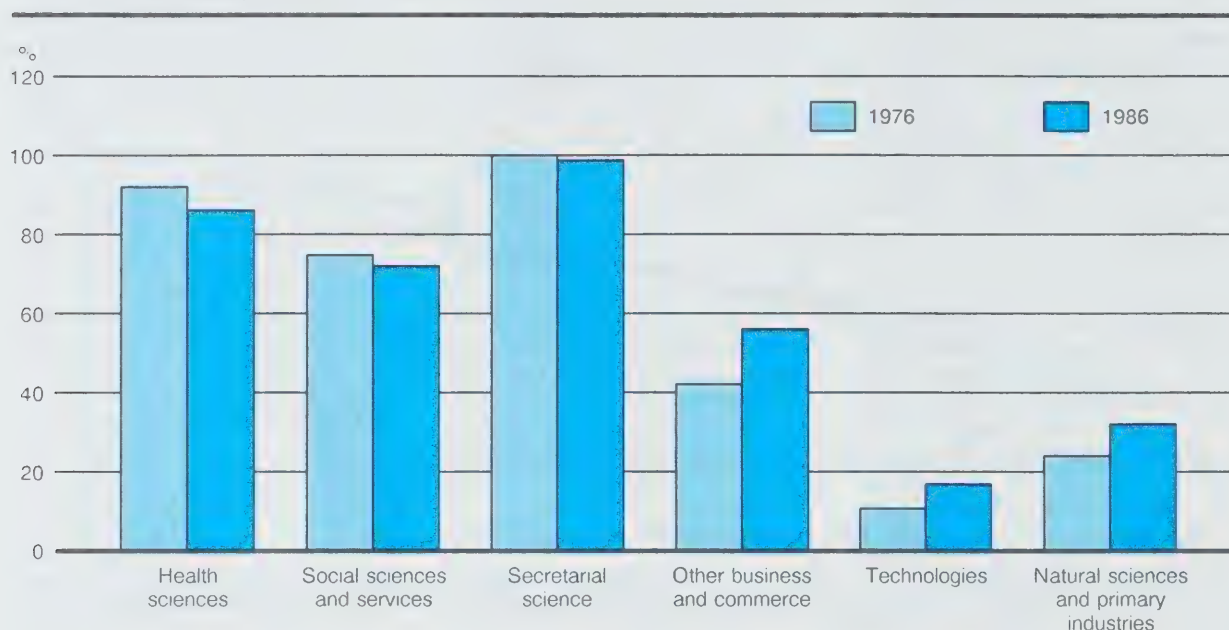
Although the level of participation by women in trade and vocational programs of study does appear to be increasing, it has remained relatively low in comparison with their participation in postsecondary programs of universities and community colleges. In 1986-87, women accounted for 37% of the completions at this level as compared with 30% in 1983-84 (Table 12).

In 1986-87, close to 39,000 women completed studies in trade and vocational programs. The representation of women is lowest in those program types which are most geared towards trades: pre-employment (41%), skill upgrading (36%) and registered apprenticeship (3%). Between 1983-84 and 1986-87, the percentage of women graduating from pre-employment and skill upgrading increased, but

there has been no improvement in the participation of women in apprenticeship programs. These three program types are comparatively important accounting for 69% of the trade and vocational activity in 1986-87. The participation of women was much greater in the more vocationally-oriented program types, accounting for 81% of the completions in orientation programs, 79% in basic job readiness training programs, and 59%, 59% and 42%, respectively for: special training, pre-vocational academic upgrading and language training (Table 12).

As in postsecondary programs of universities and community colleges, women are concentrated in traditionally female-dominated fields of study, but unlike the situation in postsecondary programs, the percentage of women completing programs in these fields does not seem to be declining. Between

**Figure 5** Women as a percentage of community college graduates, by selected fields of study, Canada, 1976 and 1986



**Sources:** *Education in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and *Education, Culture and Tourism Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

1983-84 and 1986-87, the percentage of women completing studies in health sciences, social sciences and secretarial science actually increased from 46% to 47%. As in 1983-84, only 4% of the graduates in the field of technologies were women in 1986-87. Women gained some ground in the field of natural sciences and primary industry, accounting for 20% of the graduates in 1986-87, up from 11% in 1983-84 (Table 13).

### Women as full-time staff members in universities and community colleges

The educational qualifications of women have been steadily improving over the past few decades as more women have attended universities, colleges and trade schools. Traditionally, the teaching and senior administrative staff of these institutions has been male-dominated, but here also women have made moderate inroads. Although the total

number of women having full-time teaching positions in universities almost doubled between 1970-71 and 1985-86, they only represented 17% of the university teaching staff by 1985-86, up from 13% in 1970-71. Furthermore, the higher the teaching rank, the lower the percentage of women in these positions. For example, in 1985-86 women held 45% of the lecturer positions, but only represented 6% of the full professors. Women teaching staff having senior administrative duties are similarly underrepresented. Thus, while more women are employed as teaching staff at the university level, there is a long way to go before the gap closes between men and women in this profession (Table 14).

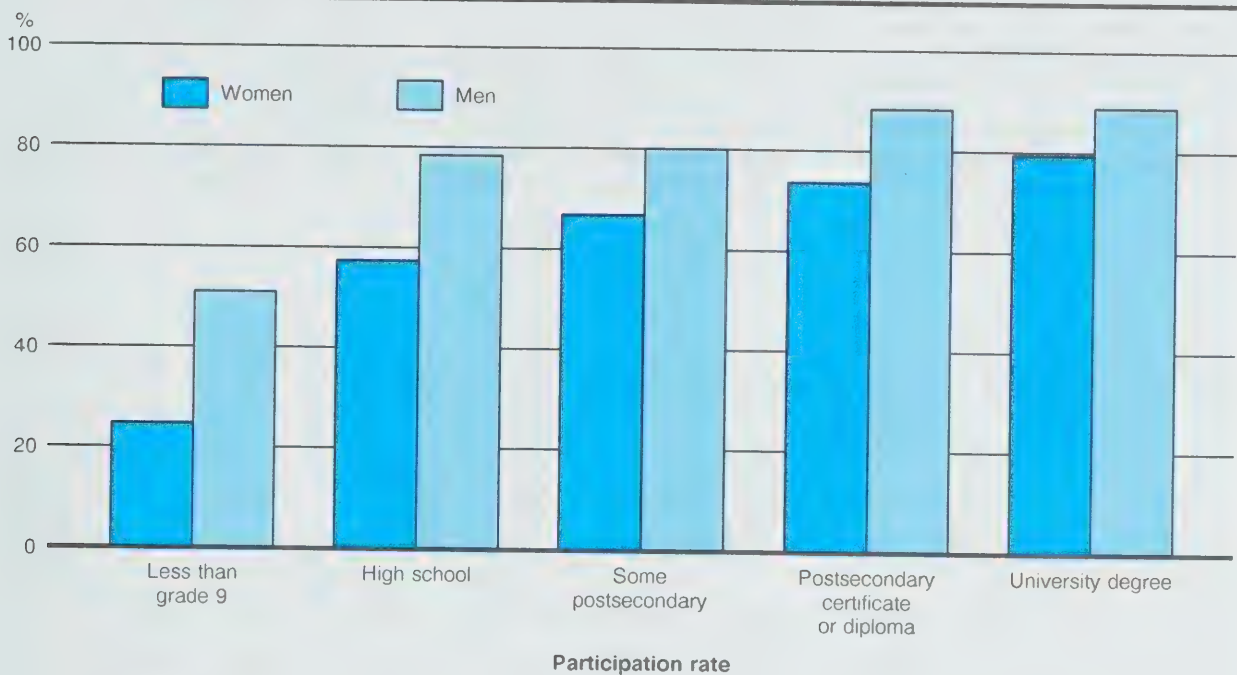
The situation in community colleges and trade schools is somewhat better, where women occupied 33% of the full-time teaching positions and 26% of the full-time academic administration positions in 1986-87, up from 31% and 18% in 1978-79 (Table 15).

### Educational attainment

Because of the greater participation of women in postsecondary education, their overall level of education is improving. However, the percentage of women with university-level educational attainment still remains somewhat below that of men. It is important to note also, that the majority of both women and men have high school education or less (67% of women and 65% of men) (Table 16).

In 1988, some 10% of women 15 years of age and older were university graduates, a considerable increase from 3% in 1971; for men, the corresponding percentages were 14% in 1988 and 6% in 1971. However, since the real upswing for women graduating from university is a relatively more recent phenomenon, the narrowing of the education gap is more pronounced among 25-34-year-olds. In 1971, 5% of women in this age range



**Figure 6** Labour force participation rate, by educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1988

**Source:** *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.*

were degree holders compared with 11% of men (Table 17). By 1988, the percentage of women had risen to 16%, compared with 18% for men. Between 1971 and 1988, the number of women aged 25-34 years who were university graduates increased five-fold, while the number of men with degrees rose at only about half that rate. Consequently, by 1988, some 47% of all 25-34-year-olds who had a degree were women, compared with 31% in 1971.

### Work, unemployment and earnings

The higher an individual's level of education, the greater the chance of that person being part of the labour force. This is especially true for women. In 1988, women with a university degree were approximately three times more likely to be in the labour force than women with elementary school

education – 80% compared with 25% (Figure 6, Table 18). Among men, 89% of those with a degree and 52% with less than grade 9 were in the labour force.

As well, between 1975 and 1988, the largest increases in labour force participation were among women with postsecondary education. For example, four-fifths of women with a university education were in the work force in 1988, compared with two-thirds in 1975. The participation rate for women with less than grade 9 education on the other hand, remained fairly stable (25%) between 1975 and 1988. The continued low participation of lesser-educated women is due in large part to the fact that many are in the older age groups, for whom lifelong participation in the labour force has not been the norm. Over this period, the participation rate for men at all levels of education remained relatively stable with the exception of those with less than

grade 9. Labour force participation in this group declined by almost 16 percentage points.

At the same time, people with a university degree are far less likely to be unemployed. In 1988, the unemployment rate for women with a university degree was less than half that of women with less than grade 9 education – 5% compared with 12% (Table 19).

Education levels also influence earnings. While higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings, there are substantial earnings gaps between women and men at all levels of educational attainment. In 1987, a woman with a university degree working full-year full-time had earnings of \$31,259, about twice that of one with less than grade 9 education (\$15,077). However, women with university degrees earned only 70% of the earnings of men with degrees (Table 20). In fact, female degree

recipients working all year earned only about as much as males with some postsecondary education. This pattern is not new as indicated by comparable results in 1971 and 1981.

Tables 21 and 22 present average earnings patterns in 1987 by education and age (Table 21)

and marital status (Table 22). The typical pattern of the female/male earnings gap is found in most categories. However, there are a few notable exceptions at the two extremes of the educational attainment scale. For single (never-married) full-year/full-time workers with university degrees, women's

earnings were 97% that of men's. Many of these "never-married" individuals would be recent graduates. At the other end of the educational spectrum, single women with less than grade 9 education working full-time have slightly higher earnings than their male counterparts.

**Table 1.** University enrolment, by level and sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

	Undergraduate			Graduate			Total		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%
1970-71	161,675	256,828	38.6	10,819	36,723	22.8	172,494	293,551	37.0
1971-72	173,118	251,358	40.8	12,460	41,477	23.1	185,578	292,835	38.7
1972-73	179,717	237,680	43.1	14,436	43,552	24.9	194,153	281,232	40.8
1973-74	191,059	241,571	44.2	16,077	44,581	26.5	207,136	286,152	42.0
1974-75	206,912	248,048	45.5	17,370	44,905	27.9	224,282	292,953	43.4
1975-76	226,134	262,997	46.2	19,719	47,120	29.5	245,853	310,117	44.2
1976-77	238,904	259,927	47.9	21,493	47,139	31.3	260,397	307,066	45.9
1977-78	254,089	262,161	49.2	23,014	46,613	33.1	277,103	308,774	47.3
1978-79	256,005	257,226	49.9	24,474	46,629	34.4	280,479	303,855	48.0
1979-80	268,318	260,525	50.7	26,060	46,322	36.0	294,378	306,847	49.0
1980-81	283,573	267,335	51.5	28,568	48,269	37.2	312,141	315,604	49.7
1981-82	297,068	277,144	51.7	30,760	48,789	38.7	327,828	325,933	50.1
1982-83	317,353	291,914	52.1	32,987	50,515	39.5	350,340	342,429	50.6
1983-84	335,854	306,301	52.3	35,012	52,050	40.2	370,866	358,351	50.9
1984-85	343,070	306,925	52.8	36,692	52,331	41.2	379,762	359,256	51.4
1985-86	354,263	307,811	53.5	38,153	51,999	42.3	392,416	359,810	52.2
1986-87	363,820	306,152	54.3	40,107	52,835	43.2	403,927	358,987	52.9
1987-88	378,084	307,358	55.2	41,934	53,190	44.1	420,018	360,548	53.8

**Sources:** *Education in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.*

**Table 2.** Full-time and part-time university enrolment, by level and sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

	Undergraduate					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
1970-71	101,352	174,945	36.7	60,323	81,883	42.4
1971-72	108,276	178,842	37.7	64,842	72,516	47.2
1972-73	109,736	175,161	38.5	69,981	62,519	52.8
1973-74	116,765	178,211	39.6	74,294	63,360	54.0
1974-75	127,120	182,051	41.1	79,792	65,997	54.7
1975-76	140,127	190,710	42.4	86,007	72,287	54.3
1976-77	146,662	188,897	43.7	92,242	71,030	56.5
1977-78	147,994	185,195	44.4	106,095	76,966	58.0
1978-79	146,789	179,751	45.0	109,216	77,475	58.5
1980-81	155,553	182,362	46.0	128,020	84,973	60.1
1981-82	165,520	189,229	46.7	131,548	87,915	60.0
1982-83	176,085	200,131	46.8	141,268	91,783	60.6
1983-84	188,348	209,003	47.4	147,506	97,298	60.3
1984-85	195,720	210,586	48.2	147,350	96,339	60.5
1985-86	201,626	210,803	48.9	152,637	97,008	61.1
1986-87	207,207	211,063	49.5	156,613	95,089	62.2
1987-88	215,247	212,626	50.3	162,837	94,732	63.2
	Graduate					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
1970-71	7,407	25,765	22.3	3,412	10,958	23.7
1971-72	8,124	27,784	22.6	4,336	13,693	24.1
1972-73	9,120	28,387	24.3	5,316	15,165	26.0
1973-74	9,661	27,487	26.0	6,416	17,094	27.3
1974-75	10,334	27,481	27.3	7,036	17,424	28.8
1975-76	11,637	28,242	29.2	8,082	18,878	30.0
1976-77	12,498	28,449	30.5	8,995	18,690	32.5
1977-78	13,041	27,955	31.8	9,973	18,658	34.8
1978-79	13,780	27,673	33.2	10,694	18,956	36.1
1979-80	14,745	27,023	35.3	11,315	19,299	37.0
1980-81	16,120	28,582	36.1	12,448	19,687	38.7
1981-82	17,591	29,568	37.3	13,169	19,221	40.7
1982-83	18,890	31,283	37.6	14,097	19,232	42.3
1983-84	20,074	33,083	37.8	14,938	18,967	44.1
1984-85	21,192	33,694	38.6	15,500	18,637	45.4
1985-86	21,796	33,057	39.7	16,357	18,942	46.3
1986-87	23,036	34,111	40.3	17,071	18,724	47.7
1987-88	23,620	34,569	40.6	18,314	18,621	49.6

**Sources:** *Education in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.*



**Table 3.** Women as a percentage of university enrolment, by level and age group, Canada, 1972-73 to 1986-87

	Undergraduate women						Graduate women <sup>1</sup>			
	Full-time			Part-time			Full-time		Part-time	
	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	18-24 years	25 years & over	18-24 years	25 years & over
	%									
1972-73	48.1	39.7	29.5	60.5	55.8	53.4	31.4	22.1	33.9	24.5
1973-74	49.7	40.8	31.3	59.4	56.8	54.9	31.6	24.2	36.1	23.8
1974-75	51.8	41.9	34.2	58.0	56.4	56.5	32.9	24.5	37.8	25.9
1975-76	52.2	42.9	36.7	52.1	54.9	57.8	34.5	25.8	37.1	27.1
1976-77	52.6	44.1	38.4	54.8	54.4	58.9	35.6	27.3	42.3	30.2
1977-78	52.5	45.0	39.9	54.3	54.9	59.8	36.6	30.2	46.5	33.8
1978-79	53.7	45.4	41.2	57.6	55.6	60.3	37.8	31.6	45.9	35.6
1979-80	53.5	45.8	42.7	61.8	56.2	60.2	39.5	33.8	44.1	36.4
1980-81	54.2	46.3	44.0	59.4	56.1	61.3	39.9	34.8	43.8	38.3
1981-82	53.4	46.8	45.1	56.1	55.9	61.2	41.3	36.1	42.6	40.4
1982-83	52.3	47.1	44.5	64.1	56.1	62.0	41.8	36.5	43.2	42.2
1983-84	56.8	47.9	44.3	55.3	56.0	61.6	41.1	36.9	46.2	43.9
1984-85	57.4	48.6	45.7	58.6	55.9	62.0	42.1	37.7	47.4	45.3
1985-86	56.5	49.3	46.4	49.7	56.1	62.8	43.0	38.9	45.9	46.5
1986-87	56.0	49.9	47.6	63.6	56.9	63.9	43.6	39.5	47.1	47.8

<sup>1</sup> There are so few graduate students under 18 years of age as to render any calculation of percentage distribution by sex useless.

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 4.** Full-time and part-time university enrolment rates, by level and sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

	Undergraduate				Graduate			
	Full-time <sup>1</sup>		Part-time <sup>2</sup>		Full-time <sup>3</sup>		Part-time <sup>4</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%							
1970-71	13.0	22.2	3.0	4.0	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.5
1971-72	14.1	22.9	3.2	3.4	1.4	4.9	0.2	0.7
1972-73	13.8	21.7	3.3	2.9	1.6	5.0	0.3	0.7
1973-74	14.2	21.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	4.8	0.3	0.8
1974-75	14.9	21.0	3.5	2.8	1.8	4.7	0.3	0.8
1975-76	16.0	21.4	3.6	3.0	1.9	4.7	0.3	0.8
1976-77	16.4	20.7	3.8	2.8	2.0	4.6	0.4	0.7
1977-78	16.4	20.1	4.2	3.0	2.0	4.3	0.4	0.7
1978-79	16.0	19.2	4.1	2.9	2.1	4.2	0.4	0.7
1979-80	16.1	18.9	4.4	2.9	2.2	4.0	0.4	0.7
1980-81	16.6	19.1	4.5	3.0	2.4	4.2	0.4	0.7
1981-82	17.6	19.6	4.5	3.0	2.5	4.3	0.5	0.7
1982-83	18.7	20.6	4.6	3.0	2.7	4.4	0.5	0.6
1983-84	20.4	22.0	4.8	3.2	2.8	4.7	0.5	0.6
1984-85	21.9	22.9	4.7	3.1	3.0	4.7	0.5	0.6
1985-86	23.8	24.2	4.7	3.0	3.1	4.7	0.5	0.6
1986-87	25.8	25.6	4.7	2.9	3.3	4.9	0.5	0.6
1987-88	27.9	26.6	4.9	2.9	3.4	5.0	0.5	0.6

<sup>1</sup> Full-time undergraduate enrolment as a % of population aged 18-21.

<sup>2</sup> Part-time undergraduate enrolment as a % of population aged 25-39.

<sup>3</sup> Full-time graduate enrolment as a % of population aged 22-24.

<sup>4</sup> Part-time graduate enrolment as a % of population aged 25-39.

**Sources:** Education in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 5.** Bachelor's and first professional degrees granted, by field of study and sex, Canada, 1971 and 1987

Field of study	Total graduates						Percentage distribution			
	1971			1987			1971		1987	
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.		%	No.		%	%		%	
Education	8,129	7,277	52.8	11,318	4,822	70.1	31.9	17.5	20.7	10.0
Fine and applied arts	639	526	54.9	2,027	1,156	63.7	2.5	1.3	3.7	2.4
Humanities	4,137	4,658	47.0	6,883	4,113	62.6	16.3	11.2	12.6	8.5
Social sciences	4,238	12,111	26.0	18,899	17,593	51.8	16.7	29.2	34.6	36.3
Commerce	215	3,229	6.2	5,296	6,798	43.8	0.8	7.8	9.7	14.0
Economics	131	1,620	7.5	1,309	2,733	32.4	0.5	3.9	2.4	5.7
Law	183	1,775	9.4	1,482	1,695	46.7	0.7	4.3	2.7	3.5
Agriculture and biological sciences	1,214	1,886	39.2	3,607	2,767	56.6	4.8	4.5	6.6	5.7
Engineering and applied science	51	4,345	1.2	1,045	7,536	12.2	0.2	10.5	1.9	15.6
Medical and health professions	1,842	1,945	48.6	4,863	2,097	69.9	7.2	4.7	8.9	4.3
Dentistry	16	353	4.3	152	344	30.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.7
Medicine	145	991	12.8	767	1,072	41.7	0.6	2.4	1.4	2.2
Nursing	1,221	37	97.1	2,387	98	96.1	4.8	0.1	4.4	0.2
Mathematics and physical sciences	751	3,119	19.4	2,169	5,450	28.5	3.0	7.5	4.0	11.3
Computer	76	284	21.1	768	2,234	25.6	0.3	0.7	1.4	4.6
No specialization	4,449	5,634	44.1	3,853	2,872	57.3	17.5	13.6	7.1	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,450</b>	<b>41,501</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>54,664</b>	<b>48,406</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, special updated tabulations.

**Table 6.** Master's degrees granted, by field of study and sex, Canada, 1971 and 1987

Field of study	Total graduates						Percentage distribution			
	1971			1987			1971		1987	
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.		%	No.		%	%		%	
Education	395	1,033	27.7	1,903	1,191	61.5	18.7	13.8	26.4	13.6
Fine and applied arts	44	40	52.4	173	131	56.9	2.1	0.5	2.4	1.5
Humanities	742	1,275	36.8	1,224	912	57.3	35.1	17.0	17.0	10.4
Social sciences	622	2,507	19.9	2,507	3,516	41.6	29.4	33.5	34.8	40.1
Commerce	15	1,022	1.4	815	1,916	29.8	0.7	13.6	11.3	21.8
Economics	25	298	7.7	128	302	29.8	1.2	4.0	1.8	3.4
Law	3	30	9.1	42	65	39.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Agriculture and biological sciences	123	442	21.8	355	424	45.6	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.8
Engineering and applied sciences	12	1,171	1.0	174	1,400	11.1	0.6	15.6	2.4	16.0
Medical and health professions	85	172	33.1	587	311	65.4	4.0	2.3	8.2	3.5
Mathematics and physical sciences	93	853	9.8	269	883	23.4	4.4	11.4	3.7	10.1
Computer	12	116	9.4	70	255	21.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	2.9
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>7,202</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes "no specialization".**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, special updated tabulations.



**Table 7.** Doctoral degrees granted, by field of study and sex, Canada, 1971 and 1987

Field of study	Total graduates						Percentage distribution			
	1971			1987			1971		1987	
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.		%	No.		%	%		%	
Education	5	72	6.5	129	117	52.4	3.3	4.9	18.9	6.9
Fine and applied arts	1	5	16.7	7	8	46.7	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.5
Humanities	38	142	21.1	115	180	39.0	25.2	9.7	16.9	10.6
Social sciences	38	190	16.7	184	282	39.5	25.2	12.9	27.0	16.6
Commerce	—	4	—	18	23	43.9	—	0.3	2.6	1.4
Economics	2	23	8.0	12	50	19.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.9
Law	2	13	13.3	4	8	33.3	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5
Agriculture and biological sciences	25	261	8.7	96	247	28.0	16.6	17.7	14.1	14.5
Engineering and applied sciences	—	234	—	16	283	5.4	—	15.9	2.4	16.6
Medical and health professions	9	84	9.7	72	163	30.6	6.0	5.7	10.6	9.6
Mathematics and physical sciences	35	486	6.7	62	415	13.0	23.2	33.0	9.1	24.4
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes "no specialization".**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, special updated tabulations.

**Table 8.** Full-time<sup>1</sup> community college enrolment, by sex, Canada, 1970-71 to 1987-88

	Enrolment			Enrolment rates <sup>2</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men
	No.	No.	%	%	%
1970-71	77,862	88,217	46.9	10.0	10.6
1971-72	79,708	94,071	45.9	10.3	12.0
1972-73	89,216	101,738	46.7	11.2	12.6
1973-74	94,536	106,915	46.9	11.5	12.8
1974-75	103,545	107,660	49.0	12.1	12.4
1975-76	109,829	111,765	49.6	12.5	12.6
1976-77	114,011	112,150	50.4	12.8	12.3
1977-78	122,360	119,305	50.6	13.5	12.9
1978-79	126,076	123,692	50.5	13.7	13.2
1979-80	128,169	123,977	50.8	13.8	13.1
1980-81	133,073	127,754	51.0	14.2	13.4
1981-82	140,874	132,524	51.5	15.0	13.8
1982-83	152,459	143,021	51.6	16.0	14.9
1983-84	161,460	154,716	51.1	17.5	16.3
1984-85	164,055	157,524	51.0	18.4	17.2
1985-86	165,655	156,596	51.4	19.5	18.0
1986-87	168,114	153,369	52.3	20.9	18.6
1987-88	169,830	149,285	53.2	22.1	18.7

<sup>1</sup> As no part-time data was available until 1983-84, this table was completed for full-time students only.

<sup>2</sup> Enrolment as a % of population aged 18-21.

**Sources:** Education in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-229, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 9.** Full- and part-time community college enrolment, by program and sex, Canada, 1976-77 to 1987-88<sup>1</sup>

	University transfer programs					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
1976-77	34,088	42,417	44.6	..	..	..
1977-78	37,973	44,896	45.8	..	..	..
1978-79	37,588	44,292	45.9	..	..	..
1979-80	35,987	41,217	46.6	..	..	..
1980-81	37,150	41,239	47.4	..	..	..
1981-82	40,092	42,706	48.4	..	..	..
1982-83	42,821	45,018	48.8	..	..	..
1983-84	45,868	48,112	48.8	27,608	18,207	60.3
1984-85	47,132	48,576	49.3	27,889	18,568	60.0
1985-86	49,408	48,668	50.4	31,838	20,400	61.0
1986-87	51,836	49,223	51.3	34,536	23,425	59.6
1987-88	52,658	48,749	51.9	37,481	23,363	61.6
	Career programs					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
1976-77	79,923	69,733	53.4	..	..	..
1977-78	84,387	74,409	53.1	..	..	..
1978-79	88,488	79,400	52.7	..	..	..
1979-80	92,182	82,760	52.7	..	..	..
1980-81	95,858	86,514	52.6	..	..	..
1981-82	100,760	89,819	52.9	..	..	..
1982-83	109,447	98,289	52.7	..	..	..
1983-84	115,633	106,721	52.0	22,629	17,371	56.6
1984-85	116,923	108,948	51.8	25,746	19,640	56.7
1985-86	116,247	107,928	51.9	28,465	19,981	58.8
1986-87	116,336	104,147	52.8	22,068	15,203	59.2
1987-88	117,155	100,574	53.8	25,917	16,451	61.2

<sup>1</sup> Information on part-time enrolment in community college programs is not available prior to 1983-84.

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 10.** Women as a percentage of community college enrolment, by program and age group<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

	University transfer programs							
	Women enrolled				Women as a % of total			
	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown
	No.				%			
1983-84	11,550	30,562	3,000	607	54.3	46.4	62.0	35.5
1984-85	11,986	31,674	3,002	453	55.3	46.8	59.7	35.0
1985-86	12,552	32,848	3,647	336	55.6	48.0	61.8	32.5
1986-87	13,224	33,731	4,587	294	55.4	48.9	60.6	44.7
1987-88	13,031	33,984	5,294	359	55.6	49.5	62.2	43.3
	Career programs							
	Women enrolled				Women as a % of total			
	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown	Less than 18 years	18-24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown
	No.				%			
1983-84	7,502	94,005	14,796	378	60.6	51.2	54.0	37.6
1984-85	6,577	93,485	16,967	886	59.5	51.1	52.9	53.0
1985-86	6,358	90,596	19,432	961	59.5	51.1	53.2	45.9
1986-87	6,264	89,088	21,597	1,110	58.3	51.8	54.9	51.4
1987-88	5,572	88,166	23,976	1,522	59.8	52.6	56.4	59.7

<sup>1</sup> Data is only available for full-time community college enrolment, and only from 1983-84.

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 11.** Community college graduates, by field of study and sex, Canada, 1976 and 1986

Field of study	Total graduates					
	1976			1986		
	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	Women	Men	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
Arts and science	79	37	68.1	178	65	73.3
Fine and applied arts	1,522	1,229	55.3	2,599	1,914	57.6
Humanities and related	480	114	80.8	614	203	75.2
Health sciences	10,691	991	91.5	9,634	1,537	86.2
Diploma nursing	7,782	294	96.4	6,442	510	92.7
Social sciences and services	4,292	1,454	74.7	6,153	2,418	71.8
Educational services	1,491	239	86.2	1,796	161	91.8
Business and commerce	5,413	3,187	62.9	10,637	5,318	66.7
Secretarial science	3,082	12	99.6	3,909	49	98.8
Technologies	873	6,759	11.4	2,339	11,699	16.7
Math and computer science	400	564	41.5	1,280	2,297	35.8
Engineering technologies	215	3,625	5.6	523	4,922	9.6
Natural sciences and primary industries	557	1,730	24.4	1,007	2,120	32.2
Other and not reported	145	152	48.8	54	104	34.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,052</b>	<b>15,653</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>33,215</b>	<b>25,378</b>	<b>56.7</b>
	Percentage distribution					
	1976		1986			
	Women	Men	Women	Men		
	%		%			
Arts and science	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3		
Fine and applied arts	6.3	7.9	7.8	7.5		
Humanities and related	2.0	0.7	1.8	0.8		
Health sciences	44.4	6.3	29.0	6.1		
Diploma nursing	32.4	1.9	19.4	2.0		
Social sciences and services	17.8	9.3	18.5	9.5		
Educational services	6.2	1.5	5.4	0.6		
Business and commerce	22.5	20.4	32.0	21.0		
Secretarial science	12.8	0.1	11.8	0.2		
Technologies	3.6	43.2	7.0	46.1		
Math and computer science	1.7	3.6	3.9	9.1		
Engineering technologies	0.9	23.2	1.6	19.4		
Natural sciences and primary industries	2.3	11.1	3.0	8.4		
Other and not reported	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

**Sources:** Community colleges and related institutions: postsecondary enrolment and graduates, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 81-222, and Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

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**Table 12.** Full-time completions by women in trade and vocational programs, by program type, Canada, 1983-84 to 1986-87

Program type	1983-84			1984-85		
	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Women as a % of total <sup>2</sup>	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Women as a % of total <sup>2</sup>
	No.		%	No.		%
Pre-employment	14,216	59,428	34.8	12,849	54,361	36.2
Registered apprenticeship	959	43,827	3.6	897	36,519	3.8
Pre-vocational academic upgrading	6,100	21,530	43.3	5,915	20,808	47.8
Language training	3,132	10,805	43.9	2,761	11,011	43.8
Skill upgrading	1,196	11,605	30.7	976	11,350	25.3
Basic job readiness training	2,071	4,669	54.5	2,060	4,179	56.7
Orientation	2,424	3,822	80.5	3,140	4,782	84.3
Special training	484	1,981	34.1	721	2,327	40.5
<b>Total all programs</b>	<b>30,582</b>	<b>157,667</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>29,319</b>	<b>145,337</b>	<b>32.4</b>
	1985-86			1986-87		
	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Women as a % of total <sup>2</sup>	Women	Total <sup>1</sup>	Women as a % of total <sup>2</sup>
	No.		%	No.		%
Pre-employment	14,155	56,757	38.2	15,039	51,500	41.3
Registered apprenticeship	1,203	39,642	4.3	886	35,005	3.1
Pre-vocational academic upgrading	6,422	20,556	53.3	9,142	19,045	58.9
Language training	2,321	11,956	29.7	3,952	11,439	42.0
Skill upgrading	1,281	10,494	33.0	1,115	9,449	35.8
Basic job readiness training	4,401	6,923	70.2	4,554	6,066	79.2
Orientation	3,704	5,289	85.6	2,831	4,102	80.9
Special training	646	1,922	43.8	1,152	2,409	59.4
<b>Total all programs</b>	<b>34,133</b>	<b>153,539</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>38,671</b>	<b>139,015</b>	<b>37.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> Totals are composites, including some estimates verified by provincial governments.

<sup>2</sup> Women as a percentage of total is calculated on the basis of those reporting sex. Depending on the category, reporting on sex ranged as low as 33% and as high as 95%.

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 13.** Women as a percentage of trade and vocational completions, by field of study, Canada, 1983-84 to 1986-87

Field of study	1983-84			1984-85		
	Women	Women as a % of total <sup>1</sup>	Distribution for women	Women	Women as a % of total <sup>1</sup>	Distribution for women
	No.	%		No.	%	
Arts and science	6,100	43.6	19.9	5,889	47.6	20.1
Fine and applied arts	2,285	75.2	7.5	2,001	73.9	6.8
Humanities	3,132	43.7	10.2	2,767	43.7	9.4
Health sciences	2,349	66.3	7.7	2,320	65.4	7.9
Social sciences	5,556	63.5	18.2	6,461	67.7	22.0
Business and commerce	8,637	71.7	28.2	7,618	69.0	26.0
Secretarial science	6,148	92.6	20.1	5,177	94.0	17.7
Technologies	2,149	4.4	7.0	1,925	4.5	6.6
Natural sciences and primary industries	317	11.4	1.0	334	12.7	1.1
Other	57	58.2	0.2	4	6.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,582</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,319</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	1985-86			1986-87		
	Women	Women as a % of total <sup>1</sup>	Distribution for women	Women	Women as a % of total <sup>1</sup>	Distribution for women
	No.	%		No.	%	
Arts and science	6,379	53.3	18.7	9,095	59.1	23.5
Fine and applied arts	2,360	77.9	6.9	2,047	77.4	5.3
Humanities	2,332	29.8	6.8	3,943	41.9	10.2
Health sciences	2,512	73.5	7.4	2,738	81.8	7.1
Social sciences	9,616	73.8	28.2	9,135	77.3	23.6
Business and commerce	8,425	68.1	24.7	9,242	70.0	23.9
Secretarial science	5,905	95.2	17.3	6,248	96.2	16.2
Technologies	2,051	4.5	6.0	1,888	4.2	4.9
Natural sciences and primary industries	458	15.5	1.3	573	19.9	1.5
Other	—	0.0	0.0	10	14.3	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,133</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,671</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Wherever a province is not able to provide a complete breakdown by sex, women as a percentage of the total is calculated on the basis of those completions where sex is reported.

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

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**Table 14.** Women as full-time teaching staff in universities, by academic rank, Canada, 1970-71, 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86

Academic rank	1970-71			1975-76		
	Women	Total	Women as a % of total	Women	Total	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
Full professor						
Total	166	4,843	3.4	302	7,315	4.1
With senior admin. duties	45	1,496	3.0	70	1,730	4.0
Associate professor						
Total	522	6,470	8.1	1,017	10,147	10.0
With senior admin. duties	-	-	-	84	807	10.4
Assistant professor						
Total	1,241	8,977	13.8	1,694	9,084	18.6
With senior admin. duties	-	-	-	49	314	15.6
Lecturer						
Total	888	3,069	28.9	707	2,259	31.3
With senior admin. duties	-	-	-	4	21	19.0
Next rank						
Total	256	785	32.6	241	494	48.8
With senior admin. duties	-	-	-	4	8	50.0
Other						
Total	67	468	14.3	356	1,485	24.0
With senior admin. duties	-	-	-	11	125	8.8
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>24,612</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>30,784</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>With senior admin. duties</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	1980-81			1985-86		
	Women	Total	Women as a % of total	Women	Total	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%
Full professor						
Total	476	9,804	4.9	751	12,382	6.1
With senior admin. duties	84	1,723	4.9	131	2,185	6.4
Associate professor						
Total	1,600	12,550	12.7	2,038	12,940	15.7
With senior admin. duties	125	1,145	10.9	212	1,411	15.0
Assistant professor						
Total	1,773	7,367	24.1	2,045	7,066	28.9
With senior admin. duties	59	293	20.1	76	248	30.6
Lecturer						
Total	668	1,697	39.4	633	1,421	44.5
With senior admin. duties	10	48	20.8	7	22	31.8
Next rank						
Total	239	461	51.8	248	480	51.7
With senior admin. duties	2	3	66.7	1	5	20.0
Other						
Total	413	1,420	29.1	272	882	30.8
With senior admin. duties	14	138	10.1	16	54	29.6
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,169</b>	<b>33,299</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>35,171</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>With senior admin. duties</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>11.2</b>

**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 15.** Women as teaching and academic administration staff in community colleges and trade schools, Canada, 1978-79, 1982-83 and 1986-87

	1978-79 <sup>4</sup>			1982-83			1986-87 <sup>5</sup>		
	Women	Total	Women as a % of total	Women	Total	Women as a % of total	Women	Total	Women as a % of total
	No.		%	No.		%	No.		%
<b>Community colleges<sup>1</sup></b>									
Teaching staff <sup>2</sup>	6,417	20,565	31.2	7,404	23,131	32.0	8,357	25,386	32.9
Academic administration staff <sup>3</sup>	418	2,288	18.3	545	2,615	20.8	767	2,997	25.6
<b>Trade schools</b>									
Teaching staff	476	1,746	27.3	514	1,817	28.3	389	1,120	34.7
Academic administration staff	29	177	16.4	59	222	26.6	42	147	28.6
<b>Total college staff</b>									
Teaching staff	6,893	22,311	30.9	7,918	24,948	31.7	8,746	26,506	33.0
Academic administration staff	447	2,465	18.1	604	2,837	21.3	809	3,144	25.7

<sup>1</sup> Community colleges include staff at both the postsecondary and trades levels.<sup>2</sup> Teaching staff includes: teachers, instructors and lecturers.<sup>3</sup> Academic administration staff includes: deans, directors, chairmen, co-ordinators, department heads and supervisors.<sup>4</sup> 1978-79 is the first year for which this data is available.<sup>5</sup> In 1986-87, a male-dominated trade school merged with a community college which had the effect of inflating women as a percentage of the total at the trade school level and deflating this percentage at the community college level.**Source:** Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



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**Table 16.** Educational attainment of the population aged 15 years and over, by sex, Canada, selected years, 1971-1988

Educational attainment	1971	1976	1978	1981	1983	1988
	%					
Less than grade 9						
Women	32.2	24.9	23.7	21.9	20.5	17.2
Men	34.8	26.3	24.9	23.0	21.4	17.8
High school <sup>1</sup>						
Women	51.2	50.5	51.9	53.1	51.7	49.3
Men	45.6	45.7	47.9	49.3	48.4	47.4
Some postsecondary						
Women	6.7	8.2	7.9	7.5	8.3	9.4
Men	8.4	10.0	9.0	8.3	9.0	9.5
Postsecondary certificate or diploma						
Women	7.1	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.9	14.1
Men	5.0	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.9	11.7
University degree						
Women	2.9	5.0	5.5	6.5	7.7	10.0
Men	6.2	9.2	9.5	10.5	11.3	13.6
Total						
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total population (000s)</b>						
<b>Women</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>8,494</b>	<b>8,851</b>	<b>9,374</b>	<b>9,616</b>	<b>10,197</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>8,526</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>9,189</b>	<b>9,692</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Picot, G., *The Educational Profile of Canadians, 1961 to 2000*, Statistics Canada, March 1980.

**Table 17.** Educational attainment of the population aged 25 to 34 years, by sex, Canada, selected years, 1971-1988

	1971	1976	1978	1981	1983	1988
	%					
Less than grade 9						
Women	22.5	13.8	11.4	8.6	6.9	4.5
Men	24.3	14.2	11.7	8.7	7.2	5.4
High school <sup>1</sup>						
Women	54.2	50.7	52.4	54.0	52.4	49.6
Men	47.5	42.3	45.5	48.3	49.1	48.5
Some postsecondary						
Women	8.6	8.4	9.1	8.8	9.7	10.8
Men	10.5	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.2	10.6
Postsecondary certificate or diploma						
Women	9.7	17.0	15.8	16.0	16.8	19.1
Men	7.0	14.5	14.1	14.4	15.3	17.8
University degree						
Women	4.9	10.1	11.3	12.5	14.1	15.9
Men	10.8	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.7
Total						
Women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total number (000s)</b>						
<b>Women</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>2,314</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,253</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Picot, G., *The Educational Profile of Canadians, 1961 to 2000*, Statistics Canada, March 1980.

**Table 18.** Labour force participation rate, by educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1975-1988

	Less than grade 9		High school <sup>1</sup>		Some post-secondary		Postsecondary certificate or diploma		University degree		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%											
1975	25.2	67.2	47.2	80.1	53.1	78.4	59.2	90.0	66.4	91.0	44.4	78.4
1976	25.5	65.1	47.9	79.7	54.0	78.5	59.8	89.3	67.0	90.6	45.2	77.6
1977	25.3	64.0	48.4	79.9	56.8	79.7	60.6	89.2	68.1	91.0	46.0	77.7
1978	26.0	63.9	50.7	80.4	59.6	80.2	61.4	89.5	71.4	91.1	47.9	78.1
1979	26.6	63.1	52.2	81.3	59.9	81.1	62.8	89.3	70.7	91.4	49.0	78.5
1980	25.9	61.8	53.5	81.1	61.8	81.2	65.5	90.0	72.3	91.7	50.4	78.4
1981 <sup>r</sup>	26.7	61.3	54.6	81.1	62.4	80.9	67.0	89.5	74.2	91.7	51.7	78.4
1982 <sup>r</sup>	25.6	58.6	54.1	79.4	63.2	79.8	67.5	89.2	74.5	90.9	51.7	77.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	26.4	57.7	54.2	78.9	63.4	79.7	68.2	88.3	76.0	90.9	52.6	76.7
1984	25.6	55.8	55.0	79.2	65.5	79.0	70.2	87.6	76.9	90.8	53.6	76.6
1985	25.4	55.2	55.5	78.6	66.2	79.7	71.7	88.7	77.5	90.6	54.6	76.6
1986	25.3	53.4	56.1	79.0	67.3	80.5	71.1	88.1	78.2	90.1	55.3	76.6
1987	24.5	52.8	57.0	78.7	67.8	80.0	72.4	88.7	78.8	88.9	56.4	76.6
1988	25.1	51.5	57.6	78.5	67.3	80.5	73.8	88.8	79.5	89.4	57.4	76.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 19.** Unemployment rate, by educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1975-1988

	Less than grade 9		High school <sup>1</sup>		Some post- secondary		Postsecondary certificate or diploma		University degree		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%											
1975	10.0	7.6	9.1	7.2	7.4	5.8	5.2	3.6	4.9	2.2	8.1	6.2
1976	9.1	7.4	9.4	7.3	7.8	5.5	6.0	4.5	5.4	2.3	8.4	6.3
1977	11.0	8.8	10.6	8.4	9.0	6.6	6.4	4.3	5.1	2.7	9.4	7.3
1978	11.2	9.0	10.6	8.6	9.1	7.0	7.2	4.6	5.8	2.9	9.6	7.5
1979	10.0	8.3	9.7	7.5	8.3	5.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	2.4	8.8	6.6
1980	10.1	8.6	9.3	8.0	7.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	4.8	2.2	8.4	6.9
1981 <sup>r</sup>	9.9	8.8	9.4	8.2	7.6	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.7	2.4	8.3	7.0
1982 <sup>r</sup>	13.0	13.5	12.2	13.0	10.4	9.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	4.0	10.9	11.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	13.1	13.6	13.3	14.2	11.6	11.8	8.5	9.1	5.9	4.7	11.6	12.0
1984	13.8	13.1	13.0	13.0	10.9	11.3	8.3	8.3	6.4	4.6	11.3	11.2
1985	13.7	12.7	12.4	12.2	9.7	9.4	7.6	7.4	5.8	4.4	10.7	10.3
1986	12.8	11.7	11.5	11.1	8.9	8.7	6.6	6.5	5.7	3.9	9.8	9.3
1987	12.7	11.8	10.9	10.1	8.5	7.7	6.4	5.6	5.5	3.4	9.3	8.5
1988	11.7	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.0	6.9	5.8	5.1	4.8	3.4	8.3	7.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.



**Table 20.** Average annual earnings of workers, by work activity, educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

Educational attainment	Earnings of full-year/full-time workers <sup>1</sup> in current dollars								
	1971			1981			1987		
	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's
	\$		%	\$		%	\$		%
Less than grade 9	3,732	6,722	55.5	11,126	18,425	60.4	15,077	25,454	59.2
High school <sup>2</sup>	4,734	8,332	56.8	13,117	21,129	62.1	18,042	28,444	63.4
Some postsecondary	5,903	9,955	59.3	14,721	22,467	65.5	20,092	31,068	64.7
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	6,569	9,813	66.9	16,030	24,708	64.9	21,850	31,782	68.7
University degree	9,541	15,589	61.2	22,373	32,833	68.1	31,259	44,891	69.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>14,615</b>	<b>22,931</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>21,012</b>	<b>31,865</b>	<b>65.9</b>
	Earnings of full-year/full-time workers <sup>1</sup> in constant (1987) dollars								
	1971		1981		1987				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men			
	\$								
Less than grade 9	12,222	22,014	15,376	25,463	15,077	25,454			
High school <sup>2</sup>	15,503	27,286	18,128	29,200	18,042	28,444			
Some postsecondary	19,332	32,601	20,344	31,049	20,092	31,068			
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	21,513	32,136	22,153	34,146	21,850	31,782			
University degree	31,246	51,052	30,919	45,375	31,259	44,891			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,134</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>20,198</b>	<b>31,691</b>	<b>21,012</b>	<b>31,865</b>			

See notes at end of table.

**Table 20.** Average annual earnings of workers, by work activity, educational attainment and sex, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987 – concluded

Educational attainment	Earnings of other workers <sup>3</sup> in current dollars								
	1971			1981			1987		
	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's
	\$		%	\$		%	\$		%
Less than grade 9	1,585	3,826	41.4	4,768	9,129	52.2	5,843	10,718	54.5
High school <sup>2</sup>	1,556	3,237	48.1	4,712	7,840	60.1	6,728	9,449	71.2
Some postsecondary	1,622	2,420	67.0	5,069	6,885	73.6	7,167	8,023	89.3
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	2,722	5,209	52.3	6,509	10,710	60.8	10,002	12,411	80.6
University degree	3,185	5,084	62.6	8,962	12,730	70.4	12,726	14,654	86.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>8,524</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>76.8</b>
	Earnings of other workers <sup>3</sup> in constant (1987) dollars								
	1971		1981		1987				
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men			
	\$								
Less than grade 9	5,191	12,530	6,589	12,616	5,843	10,718			
High school <sup>2</sup>	5,096	10,601	6,512	10,835	6,728	9,449			
Some postsecondary	5,312	7,925	7,005	9,515	7,167	8,023			
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	8,914	17,059	8,995	14,801	10,002	12,411			
University degree	10,430	16,649	12,385	17,539	12,726	14,654			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>11,338</b>	<b>7,372</b>	<b>11,780</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>10,158</b>			

<sup>1</sup> A full-time worker is a person who worked, mostly full-time, 50-52 weeks in 1971 and 49-52 weeks in 1981 and 1987.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.

<sup>3</sup> An other worker is a person who worked mostly full-time less than 50 weeks in 1971 and less than 49 weeks in 1981 and 1987 or who worked mostly part-time.

**Sources:** Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 13-577 and 13-217.

**Table 21.** Average earnings of workers, by education, work activity, age group and sex, Canada, 1987

Work activity/Education	15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
\$						
<b>Full-year/full-time workers</b>						
Less than grade 9	...	...	...	24,239	14,700	26,941
High school <sup>1</sup>	13,756	17,897	18,281	26,474	19,055	31,601
Some postsecondary	15,542	18,172	20,173	28,831	21,074	34,512
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	17,518	20,574	21,003	29,182	24,080	34,891
University degree	...	...	27,974	34,961	34,265	47,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,423</b>	<b>18,558</b>	<b>20,982</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>23,092</b>	<b>35,728</b>
<b>Other workers</b>						
Less than grade 9	2,735	4,341	5,503	10,257	6,458	12,773
High school <sup>1</sup>	4,555	5,463	7,275	12,662	8,443	15,606
Some postsecondary	5,232	5,884	8,847	11,746	9,733	...
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	6,294	8,150	11,147	13,211	11,368	15,752
University degree	7,068	...	11,732	11,763	14,188	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,927</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>12,325</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>15,033</b>
\$						
<b>Full-year/full-time workers</b>						
45-54 years		55 years and over		Total		
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
\$						
Less than grade 9	14,814	26,761	16,028	24,371	15,077	25,454
High school <sup>1</sup>	19,209	33,658	18,632	29,393	18,042	28,444
Some postsecondary	...	40,876	...	34,579	20,092	31,068
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	24,030	36,149	22,657	34,780	21,850	31,782
University degree	37,307	55,145	...	50,444	31,259	44,891
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,595</b>	<b>36,972</b>	<b>19,814</b>	<b>31,846</b>	<b>21,012</b>	<b>31,865</b>
<b>Other workers</b>						
Less than grade 9	6,413	14,878	7,057	11,489	5,843	10,718
High school <sup>1</sup>	9,268	17,428	7,846	13,617	6,728	9,449
Some postsecondary	...	...	...	...	7,167	8,023
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	12,484	...	9,203	...	10,002	12,411
University degree	...	...	...	...	12,726	14,654
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,287</b>	<b>17,102</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>14,128</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>10,158</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.**Source:** Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.



**Table 22.** Average earnings of workers, by marital status, work activity, education, and sex, Canada, 1987

Work activity/Marital status	Less than grade 9		High school <sup>1</sup>		Some post-secondary	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
\$						
Full-year/full-time workers						
Single	17,573	16,999	17,460	19,996	17,738	21,580
Married	14,484	26,507	17,967	30,750	20,491	34,428
Other	15,960	25,243	19,404	28,593	23,796	...
Total	15,077	25,454	18,042	28,444	20,092	31,068
Other workers						
Single	4,153	5,341	4,638	5,737	5,633	6,306
Married	5,856	13,169	7,839	15,193	8,726	13,892
Other	7,923	10,346	8,001	12,570	...	...
Total	5,843	10,718	6,728	9,449	7,167	8,023
		Postsecondary certificate or diploma	University degree		Total	
		WomenMen	WomenMen		WomenMen	
\$						
Full-year/full-time workers						
Single	20,752	24,037	30,211	31,271	21,077	22,472
Married	21,904	33,884	31,241	47,552	20,742	34,140
Other	24,908	...	34,748	49,010	22,488	33,019
Total	21,850	31,782	31,259	44,891	21,012	31,865
Other workers						
Single	8,154	8,780	10,024	9,312	5,704	6,352
Married	10,786	16,697	13,837	18,869	8,917	15,188
Other	10,211	...	...	...	8,876	12,358
Total	10,002	12,411	12,726	14,654	7,797	10,158

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who have either completed or attended high school.**Source:** Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.

# WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

**T**he historical shift in Canada's industrial structure towards service employment has favoured the entry of women into the labour force, especially in a period in which there is concern about skill shortages and declining numbers of young people.

The transformation that the labour market has undergone in the past two decades has shattered any myth regarding women's role as "marginal" workers, having only a temporary hold on employment and easily displaced from the labour force due to household responsibilities.

The influx of women into the labour force may be explained by a number of factors such as the recognition by society of women's potential contribution, the shift in attitudes towards women working and changing roles within the family unit. Often, a woman's decision to participate in the labour force has enabled the household to avoid economic hardship.

Not surprisingly, the increasing role of women in the labour force, especially for those with young children, has brought society's attention to important issues such as daycare<sup>1</sup> and flexible work schedules. Also important is the recognition being given to programmes that would remove barriers to equal employment opportunity<sup>2</sup> and provide

equal pay for occupations that may be comparable in worth.

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## Labour force participation

An important development in the labour market over the past two decades has been the rise in the number of women in the labour force. In 1970, women formed approximately one-third of the total labour force whereas their share in 1988 had increased to 44%. Over the same period, the proportion of women that were either working or looking for work<sup>3</sup> (labour force participation rate) rose from 38.3% to 57.4% (Table 1).

There was at least one other period, during World War II, when women entered the labour force in large numbers and took on jobs that were primarily held by men. Soon after the war, however, many women relinquished these jobs<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> See also Section IX on Minority Groups.

<sup>3</sup> People are considered to be in the labour force if they are employed (have a job) or are unemployed (actively seeking a job, expecting to return to a job from which they have been laid off, or are about to report to a job). Participation rates are the number of individuals in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over.

<sup>4</sup> Historical Statistics of Canada, Second Edition, 1983, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-516.

The current influx of women into the labour force represents a major shift in the supply side of the labour market and does not appear to be temporary. Even during the difficult recession years of the early 1980s, the entry of women into the labour force continued to increase although at a slower pace, while it declined for men.

The majority of working-age women are now participating in the labour force despite the burdens traditionally imposed by the nature of household work and the responsibilities that it entails. This transformation has taken place along with important changes in educational attainment, marital patterns, family composition and work schedules.

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## Industry and occupation employment

On the demand side of the labour market, the largest overall employment gains have been in the service-producing industries which are mostly labour-intensive (Figure 1).

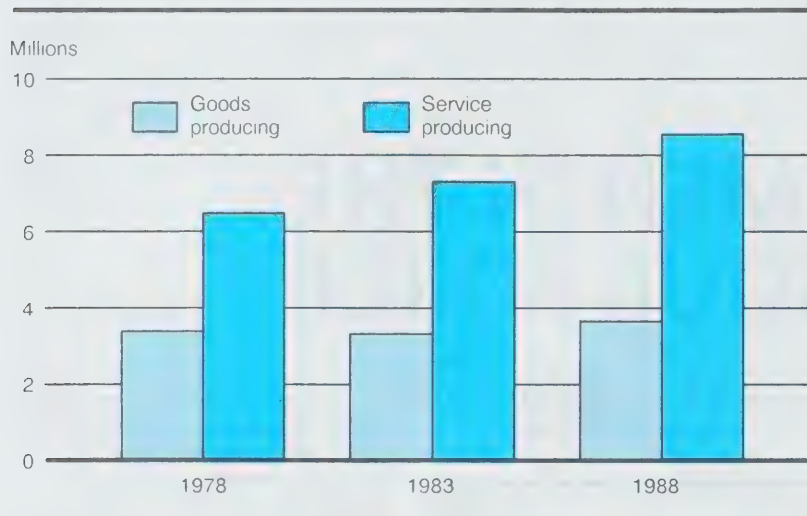
In 1988, the vast majority of working women were employed in service industries (84%), and in particular, in community, business and personal services (63%) (Tables 6 and 7).

The significant employment growth observed in service-producing industries has occurred

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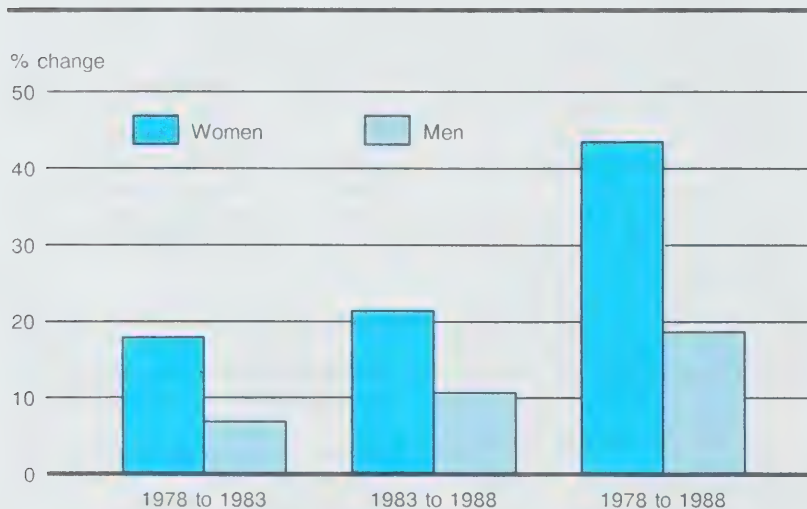
<sup>1</sup> See also Section II on the Family.

**Figure 1** Total persons employed in goods- and service-producing industries, Canada, annual averages, 1978, 1983 and 1988



**Sources:** *Labour Force Annual Averages, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529, and unpublished data.*

**Figure 2** Employment growth in service-producing industries, by sex, Canada, 1978-83, 1983-88 and 1978-88



**Sources:** *Labour Force Annual Averages, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529, and unpublished data.*

following major increases in the demand for services. Employment opportunities in goods-producing industries, especially in agriculture and manufacturing which may be often limited to men, have contracted in response

to technological change and domestic and international market forces. The resulting shift in employment from the goods sector of the economy to services has facilitated the entry of women into the labour force (Figure 2).

Although the number of women employed has increased substantially, they find themselves mostly concentrated in non-unionized service industries and in lower-paying occupations.

Women formed the overwhelming majority in clerical occupations (approximately 80% in 1988) and were significantly represented in service (57%) and sales (46%) occupations. Taken together as a group, clerical, sales and services employed the majority of women in 1988 (approximately 58%), while male employment tended to be much more evenly distributed and also more representative in the normally higher-paying occupations (Table 8).

Women do form a strong contingent of professional, managerial and administrative employees (approximately 47% in 1988), but still tend to be over-represented in the more "traditional" fields of teaching, and medicine and health (primarily nursing) (Table 11).

**Age:** Following the recession in the early 1980s, labour force participation among women of all ages continued to rise, with women aged 20 to 24 consistently having higher participation rates. However, larger increases have continued among women aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 and the gap between these groups and women aged 20 to 24 has narrowed considerably in recent years (Figure 3).

For men in the same age groups, labour force participation has not increased to match pre-recession levels.

#### **Marital status and children:**

Along with the growth of women in the labour force, participation rates for married women and women with children have risen substantially.

For married women, the participation rate rose from 41.6% in 1975 to 59.1% in 1988, with increases observed even during the recession years. For married men, although labour force participation is very high, the rate nevertheless declined over the



same period from 85.1% in 1975 to 79.5% in 1988 (Table 3).

One remarkable change in labour force participation that has occurred is the entrance of women with young children. Prior to 1981, mothers with children aged 3 to 5 registered lower participation rates than women overall and such was the case until 1986 for mothers of younger children aged less than 3. In 1988, the participation rate for mothers with children under 3 years was 58.3%, slightly higher than the rate for all women (57.4%) and mothers with older pre-school children aged 3 to 5 registered a rate of 65.1% (Figure 4, Tables 1 and 4).

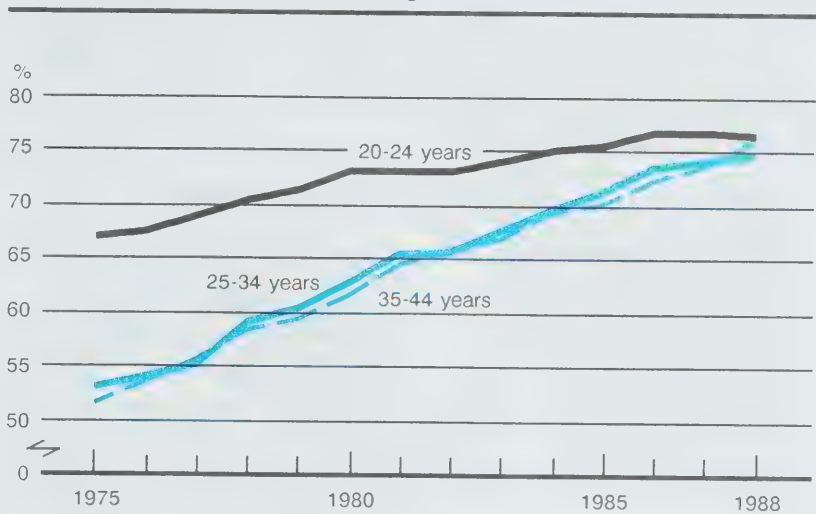
### Part-time employment

Total part-time employment almost doubled since 1975 and women accounted for nearly three-quarters of this growth. In 1988, women employed part-time represented approximately 72% of total part-time employment. Clerical, sales and services along with managerial, administrative and professional occupations absorbed a large proportion of the total number of women employed part-time.

Of all women employed in 1988, one-quarter were employed part-time, while the corresponding share for men was less than 10%. Part-time employment absorbed almost 19% of total women employed within the managerial, administrative and professional occupational category but less than 5% of employed men (Table 11). Clerical, sales and service occupations in which women tend to be concentrated also absorb a large share of male part-time employment, although relatively fewer men work part-time.

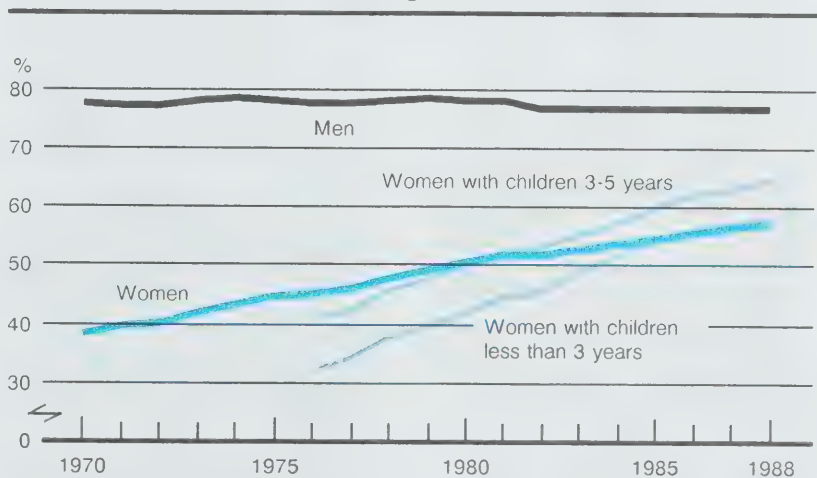
Women with pre-school age children are more likely to work part-time, especially those mothers living with a spouse. In 1988, approximately one-third of

**Figure 3** Participation rates of women by selected age groups, Canada, annual averages, 1975-1988



Source: *Labour Force Annual Averages*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Figure 4** Participation rates, by age of children and sex, Canada, annual averages, 1970-1988



Sources: *Historical Labour Force Statistics and Labour Force Annual Averages*, Statistics Canada, Catalogues 71-201 and 71-529, and unpublished data.

women with young children and living with a spouse were employed part-time, while the corresponding share for lone mothers was not quite one-fifth (Table 13).

Women across all age groups are highly represented in part-time employment, although the difference between men and women is narrowest for persons aged 15 to 24. In 1988, young

women working part-time represented 37% of the total employed while for young men it was 29% (Table 12).

The share of total employment among married women working part-time is similar to single women. There is, however, a large gap especially between married men and women. In 1988, some 25% of employed married women were working part-time while the share for married men was less than 3%. The difference in part-time employment between single men and women narrows considerably with 29% of single women and 21% of single men employed part-time in 1988 (Table 12). (*See note at end of text*).

### Union membership

In 1986, union membership rates for full-time jobs were generally lower for women than for men. Overall, the rate was 28% for women versus 36% for men (Tables 15 and 16). The rates varied substantially among occupations and industries for both sexes. Occupations in teaching had the highest rates (74.7% for females, 76.6% for males), while those in sales were among the lowest (6.4% for women, 10.9% for men). Among industries, public administration jobs were the most unionized (56.7% for females, 61.2% for males), while those in agriculture were the least unionized (2.1% and 2.9% for women and men, respectively). For some occupations, such as teaching, the female and male rates were quite similar; in others, the differences were significant (in service occupations, the female rate was 16.9% versus 35.3% for males).

For part-time jobs the rate of unionization was, not surprisingly, considerably lower than full-time, amounting to 17.7% for females and 14.4% for males. Additionally, the pattern among occupations

and industries was markedly different from that of full-time jobs. For example, 40.3% of female part-time teachers were unionized compared with 29.2% for males.

### Self-employment<sup>5</sup>

Between 1975 and 1986, the number of self-employed women with incorporated businesses increased almost four-fold, while the number of men so-engaged almost doubled. For the self-employed with unincorporated businesses, the increase for women (97%) also vastly exceeded that for men (21%) during this period. Since 1975, the total number of self-employed women in both incorporated and unincorporated businesses has been rising three times as fast as the number of self-employed men: 118% compared with 39% (Table 17).

Looking at age and sex together, self-employment growth was highest among women aged 25-44 (167%) and lowest among women aged 65 and over (21%). The gain for women exceeded that for men in all age groups except among persons aged 65 and over (Table 18).

Self-employed workers are more likely than paid workers to be married. In 1986, some 69% of all self-employed women and 82% of all self-employed men were married (Table 19).

Among the self-employed with paid help in 1986, some 17% of the women and 22% of the men had university degrees (Table 19); the comparable figures for paid workers were 13% for women and 15% for men. It is however, also noteworthy that, for both men and women, the proportion of employers who have only a primary school education is higher than that for paid workers.

Self-employed women and men exhibit considerably different occupational patterns (Table 19). For self-employed women, in 1986, the largest occupational group was that of service occupations with 41% of the total. The only other occupational group with more than 10% of the total was sales occupations (20%). Among self-employed men, in 1986, the dominant occupational group was farming (21%), followed by sales occupations (17%) and managerial and administrative occupations (14%).

The self-employed work much longer usual hours than paid workers: some 20% of self-employed women and just over 47% of self-employed men worked 50 or more hours per week in 1986 (Table 19). Work weeks of this length were experienced by only 3% of female paid workers and 10% of male paid workers.

Average 1985 earnings of all employed persons were \$24,000. Paid workers averaged \$24,300, while self-employed persons had average earnings of \$23,400. Among the self-employed, average 1985 earnings of employers (\$29,700) were more than 80% higher than earnings of own-account workers (\$16,200).

In general, average earnings for self-employed women peak among workers aged 25-44 (\$15,600) while earnings for men tend to rise with age up to 65 years and then fall (Table 19). The experience of women's earnings would seem to reflect the greater tendency towards part-time work among those aged 45 and over.

### Unemployment

Except for the recession years of the early 1980s, overall unemployment rates have tended to be higher for women than for men (Figure 5).

<sup>5</sup> Extracted from Cohen, G.L., *Enterprising Canadians, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-536*.

During the recession, employment fell much more sharply in the goods-producing industries employing a larger proportion of men than in the service-producing industries where many women were employed.

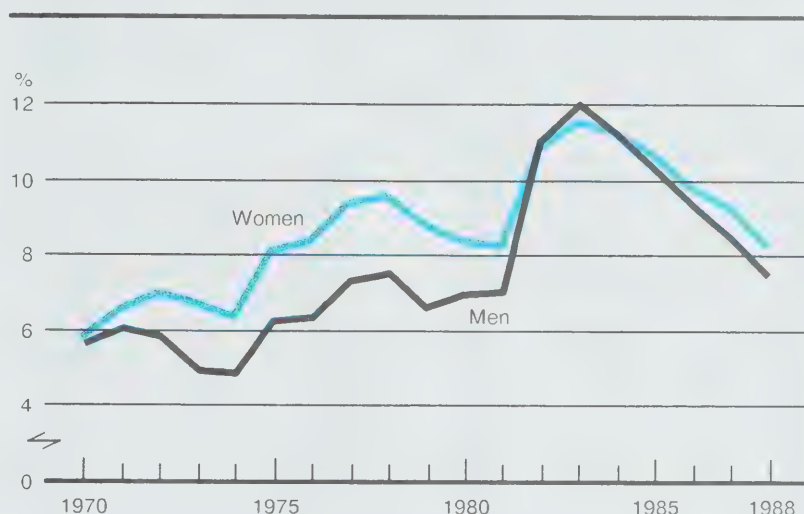
For young people (aged 15 to 24), unemployment rates are particularly high. Young men have consistently experienced higher unemployment rates than young women with the gap widening considerably during the recession period in the early 1980s (Table 21). (See note at end of text).

### Earnings and labour force experience

Overall, annual earnings of women are less than for men. In 1987, full-time working women's earnings were 66% that of men, and other female workers' (mainly part-time workers) earnings were 77% that of their male counterparts' earnings (Table 28). Progress as evidenced by the female to male earnings ratio for full-year/full-time workers showed steady improvement, although at a slow pace. Compared with the 66% ratio in 1987, the ratios were 64% and 60% in 1981 and 1971, respectively.

Annual earnings of men and women vary by age, education<sup>6</sup>, occupation and marital status. For both women and men, 1987 earnings increased by age and then declined. For women with full-year/full-time employment, earnings were highest with the 35-44 age group, compared with the 45-54 age group for men (Table 31). In both these age groups, women earned substantially less than men (ratios of 65% and 61%, respectively). Younger women had the highest average earnings in comparison to their male counterparts. For the two youngest age groups, women

**Figure 5** Unemployment rates, by sex, Canada, annual averages, 1970-1988



**Source:** *Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.*

earned over 80% of comparable male earnings. However, young men and women both had by far the lowest earnings.

Earnings differences by sex show a notable pattern by marital status in that, for the never-married group, the ratio is much closer to equality, even within age groups (Table 30). Whereas the ratio is close to 95% for the single (never-married) group, it is under 70% for the other two marital status groups.

By occupation, 1987 female average earnings ranged from a high of \$31,941 for teachers to \$13,420 for service-related jobs (Table 32). Teachers traditionally have had one of the highest female/male earnings ratio (78% in 1987), and service jobs, one of the lowest (53% in 1987). However, there are low-paying occupations with high ratios (agriculture) and higher-paying jobs with low ratios (medicine and health). Since occupations ranging from physicians and surgeons to nursing attendants and dental hygienists are included in this last category, the low ratio is significantly

influenced by the concentration of males and females in the various medicine and health occupations.

The importance of the female spouses' earnings in husband/wife families is shown in Table 33. Both male and female spouses had earnings in over 68% of non-elderly married couples in 1987, with the wife contributing 35% of total family income. Between 1981 and 1987, the percentage of female spouses that earned more than the male spouse had increased from 22% to 24%. In husband/wife families with children, the pattern is similar, though the contribution of wives to family income is lower (26%), due mainly to the earnings contribution of family members other than husband or wife.

**Note:** Most percentage calculations, except for unemployment and participation rates, are derived from Labour Force Survey estimates rounded to the nearest thousand. Estimates of participation and unemployment rates comply with published data and are calculated from unrounded data.

<sup>6</sup> Earnings by level of education are discussed in Section IV.



**Table 1.** Labour force participation, by sex, Canada, 1970-1988

	Labour force		Women as a % of labour force	Participation rate	
	Women	Men		Women	Men
	000s			%	
1970	2,824	5,571	33.6	38.3	77.8
1971	2,972	5,667	34.4	39.4	77.3
1972	3,101	5,797	34.9	40.2	77.5
1973	3,303	5,973	35.6	41.9	78.2
1974	3,477	6,163	36.1	43.0	78.7
1975	3,680	6,294	36.9	44.4	78.4
1976	3,836	6,368	37.6	45.2	77.6
1977	3,996	6,505	38.1	46.0	77.7
1978	4,239	6,657	38.9	47.9	78.1
1979	4,420	6,811	39.4	49.0	78.5
1980	4,638	6,935	40.1	50.4	78.4
1981 <sup>r</sup>	4,849	7,051	40.8	51.7	78.4
1982 <sup>r</sup>	4,916	7,009	41.2	51.7	77.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	5,057	7,052	41.8	52.6	76.7
1984	5,216	7,100	42.4	53.6	76.6
1985	5,365	7,167	42.8	54.6	76.6
1986	5,502	7,244	43.2	55.3	76.6
1987	5,679	7,332	43.7	56.4	76.6
1988	5,853	7,422	44.1	57.4	76.6

**Source:** Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.

**Table 2.** Labour force participation rate, by age group and sex, Canada, 1975 and 1980-1988

Age group/Sex	1975	1980	1981 <sup>r</sup>	1982 <sup>r</sup>	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
%										
15-19 years										
Women	47.4	52.1	53.0	50.5	50.1	50.3	52.0	52.6	54.4	56.1
Men	54.6	57.8	58.2	53.7	52.8	53.8	53.5	55.7	57.6	58.5
20-24 years										
Women	67.0	73.0	73.0	73.1	74.0	75.1	75.5	76.7	76.9	76.5
Men	85.0	86.4	86.5	84.4	84.3	83.8	84.0	84.6	84.5	85.0
25-34 years										
Women	52.9	62.7	65.5	65.7	67.7	69.7	71.3	73.6	74.3	74.9
Men	95.2	95.4	95.3	94.2	93.7	93.7	93.9	94.3	94.0	94.1
35-44 years										
Women	51.5	61.6	64.5	65.8	67.0	69.5	70.1	72.3	73.9	76.2
Men	96.1	96.0	96.1	95.2	95.1	95.0	95.3	94.9	95.0	94.8
45-54 years										
Women	46.1	54.1	55.7	56.3	58.2	59.0	61.2	60.7	63.9	66.6
Men	92.7	92.6	92.8	91.8	92.1	91.0	91.1	91.5	92.3	91.5
55-64 years										
Women	30.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.3	33.8	33.4	35.0	35.5
Men	79.3	76.2	75.1	73.6	72.3	71.1	70.1	68.6	66.5	66.6
65 years and over										
Women	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9
Men	18.5	14.8	14.1	14.0	13.1	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.9	11.5
Total										
Women	44.4	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.6	53.6	54.6	55.3	56.4	57.4
Men	78.4	78.4	78.4	77.0	76.7	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.



**Table 3.** Labour force participation, by marital status and sex, Canada, 1975 and 1980-1988

Marital status/ Sex	Labour force participation									
	1975	1980	1981 <sup>r</sup>	1982 <sup>r</sup>	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
000s										
<b>Single</b>										
Women	1,139	1,385	1,445	1,432	1,460	1,486	1,512	1,532	1,574	1,601
Men	1,583	1,883	1,948	1,887	1,920	1,997	2,024	2,060	2,123	2,130
<b>Married</b>										
Women	2,194	2,782	2,908	2,981	3,066	3,196	3,287	3,415	3,519	3,664
Men	4,517	4,785	4,808	4,829	4,830	4,773	4,793	4,835	4,835	4,909
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>										
Women	199	320	334	351	379	382	413	417	435	454
Men	142	217	246	246	251	275	293	298	320	332
<b>Widowed</b>										
Women	147	152	162	153	152	151	153	139	151	134
Men	52	51	49	48	51	55	57	50	55	50
Participation rate										
%										
<b>Single</b>										
Women	59.2	63.3	64.7	63.4	64.1	64.8	65.8	66.1	67.1	67.9
Men	66.9	70.8	71.3	69.0	69.5	70.3	71.3	72.3	73.9	74.1
<b>Married</b>										
Women	41.6	49.0	50.6	51.2	52.3	54.0	55.1	56.5	57.6	59.1
Men	85.1	83.7	83.4	82.2	81.7	81.2	80.8	80.3	79.5	79.5
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>										
Women	58.5	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.2	64.8	65.0	63.1	64.6	65.4
Men	76.8	78.2	79.5	79.3	77.3	76.8	77.5	77.6	77.7	77.3
<b>Widowed</b>										
Women	19.4	18.0	18.5	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.4	15.1	16.0	14.1
Men	30.9	26.7	26.5	26.1	27.4	27.6	27.4	26.1	26.4	23.9

**Sources:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529, and Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 4.** Labour force participation of women, by age of youngest child, Canada, 1976 and 1981-1988

	Labour force participation								
	1976	1981 <sup>r</sup>	1982 <sup>r</sup>	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	000s								
<b>Youngest child</b>									
Less than 3 years	282	419	433	459	476	495	511	516	535
3-5 years	256	306	315	330	334	356	369	385	383
6-12 years	583	696	699	691	708	720	751	769	808
6-15 years	800	980	982	981	1,014	1,043	1,083	1,094	1,136
<b>Total with children under 13</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>1,727</b>
<b>Total with children under 16</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>2,054</b>
	Participation rate								
	%								
<b>Youngest child</b>									
Less than 3 years	31.7	44.4	45.6	48.9	51.9	54.2	56.3	57.5	58.3
3-5 years	40.9	52.4	53.3	55.6	57.2	59.8	62.1	63.4	65.1
6-12 years	49.5	61.1	61.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	68.1	70.6	72.6
6-15 years	50.0	61.2	61.6	62.0	64.6	66.1	68.6	70.7	72.9
<b>Total with children under 13</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>
<b>Total with children under 16</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 5.** Labour force participation rate of women, by family status and age of youngest child, Canada, 1976-1988

	Women living with spouse			Women with no spouse at home		
	With pre-school age child(ren) (0-5 years)	With child(ren) 6-15 years	Without children under 16 years	With pre-school age child(ren) (0-5 years)	With child(ren) 6-15 years	Without children under 16 years
	%					
1976	34.9	49.0	43.5	43.9	58.7	40.7
1977	36.6	50.8	44.3	46.8	60.5	39.5
1978	40.7	53.2	45.1	45.2	62.2	43.0
1979	42.1	54.6	46.3	49.6	63.0	44.1
1980	44.3	57.1	47.2	53.3	66.4	42.7
1981 <sup>r</sup>	47.1	60.2	47.7	51.3	67.8	45.4
1982 <sup>r</sup>	48.3	60.8	48.2	51.7	66.7	46.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	51.6	61.5	48.6	51.0	65.5	47.4
1984	54.2	63.9	49.7	51.3	68.3	48.4
1985	56.7	65.6	50.1	54.0	69.2	48.6
1986	59.4	68.2	50.5	51.8	70.9	47.1
1987	60.7	70.6	51.5	52.8	71.5	48.5
1988	62.2	73.0	52.8	51.0	72.3	48.6

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 6.** Employment, by industry and sex, Canada, 1978, 1983 and 1988

Industry	1978		1983 <sup>r</sup>		1988	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>						
Total employment (000s)	705	2,739	777	2,539	882	2,814
% of employment in sector	20.5	79.6	23.4	76.5	23.9	76.1
% of total employment	18.4	44.5	17.4	40.9	16.4	40.9
Unemployment rate (%)	11.5	8.5	13.4	14.7	9.7	8.3
Full-time (000s)	611	2,657	656	2,442	761	2,727
Part-time (000s)	93	82	121	97	121	87
<b>Service-producing industries</b>						
Total employment (000s)	3,126	3,418	3,695	3,664	4,486	4,062
% of employment in sector	47.8	52.2	50.2	49.8	52.5	47.5
% of total employment	81.6	55.5	82.6	59.1	83.6	59.1
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	6.1	9.8	9.3	7.1	6.0
Full-time (000s)	2,353	3,160	2,646	3,291	3,252	3,623
Part-time (000s)	773	258	1,048	373	1,234	439

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983, and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 7.** Employment distribution, by industry, Canada, 1978, 1983 and 1988

Industry	Women			Men			Women as a % of employment		
	1978	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1978	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1978	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988
<b>Goods producing industries</b>									
Agriculture	3.1	3.1	2.6	5.8	5.5	4.5	25.1	28.8	30.9
Other primary industries	0.5	0.7	0.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	8.1	11.2	12.6
Manufacturing	13.1	11.9	11.2	23.7	21.7	21.9	25.6	28.3	28.5
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.5	9.5	8.2	9.4	7.6	10.1	10.9
Other utilities	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	13.4	16.8	21.7
Sub-total	18.4	17.4	16.4	44.5	40.9	40.9	20.5	23.2	23.8
<b>Service-producing industries</b>									
Transportation and communications	4.0	4.2	3.7	9.5	9.0	8.4	20.8	25.2	25.6
Trade	18.3	17.8	18.0	16.8	16.8	17.5	40.3	43.3	44.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	8.4	7.9	8.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	59.0	58.7	60.6
Community, business and personal services	44.7	46.3	47.4	17.9	21.4	22.1	60.8	60.9	62.6
Public administration	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.6	7.9	7.0	33.8	37.0	41.2
Sub-total	81.6	82.6	83.6	55.5	59.1	59.1	47.8	50.8	52.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Total employed (000s)</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>6,876</b>	...	...	...

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

## WOMEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

**Table 8.** Employment, by occupation group and sex, Canada, 1984, 1986 and 1988

Occupation	Women			Men			Women as a % of employment		
	1984	1986	1988	1984	1986	1988	1984	1986	1988
	%								
Clerical	32.1	31.0	30.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	79.1	79.9	79.8
Services	17.9	17.6	17.0	10.5	10.4	10.0	55.5	56.2	57.0
Sales	9.6	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.2	42.7	43.3	45.9
Medicine and health	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	77.8	78.8	79.0
Teaching	6.0	6.2	6.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	58.8	60.9	62.2
Managerial, administrative	8.0	9.5	10.4	12.7	13.9	14.3	31.6	34.1	36.2
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing	4.7	4.5	4.2	11.5	11.4	11.4	22.9	22.9	22.5
Agriculture	2.7	2.5	2.2	5.9	5.3	4.9	25.2	25.8	25.8
Social sciences	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	55.2	56.8	58.4
Processing and machining	2.0	1.8	1.8	7.8	7.5	7.3	15.7	15.2	16.4
Artistic and recreational	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	39.0	42.5	43.8
Natural sciences	1.4	1.3	1.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	17.0	16.7	16.2
Materials handling	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	21.1	21.9	20.6
Other crafts and equipment operating	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	20.1	23.6	24.1
Transport equipment operating	0.6	0.6	0.7	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.8
Construction trades	0.2	0.2	0.3	8.8	9.4	10.0	1.8	1.7	2.1
Religion	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	15.6	23.5	18.8
Forestry, logging, fishing, hunting and trapping	*	*	*	1.4	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Mining and quarrying	*	*	*	1.0	0.9	0.9	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Total employed (000s)</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>6,876</b>	...	...	...

\* Numbers too small to provide reliable estimates; as a result, columns may not add up to total.

Source: Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 9.** Top ten occupations<sup>1</sup> of women, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Occupation group	Total labour force	Variation in % 1981-1986
		000s	%
Secretaries and stenographers	Clerical	425	15.5
Sales clerks and sales persons <sup>2</sup>	Sales	330	12.7
Bookkeepers and accounting clerks	Clerical	325	-2.3
Cashiers and tellers	Clerical	261	13.8
Nurses <sup>3</sup>	Medicine and health	211	26.1
Food and beverage serving	Service	210	4.4
Elementary and kindergarten teachers	Teaching	152	9.2
General office clerks	Clerical	131	13.9
Receptionists and information clerks	Clerical	107	20.2
Janitors, charworkers and cleaners	Service	100	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Occupations based on the 1971 classification.

<sup>2</sup> "Sales clerks, commodities" has been combined with "Salesmen and salespersons, commodities, n.e.c.".

<sup>3</sup> "Nurse-in-training" has been combined with "Nurses, graduate, except supervisors".

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-151.



**Table 10.** Full-time and part-time employment, Canada, 1975-1988

	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	% Full-time	
				Women	Men
		000s			%
Full-time employment					
1975	2,694	5,602	32.5	79.7	94.9
1976	2,773	5,658	32.9	78.9	94.9
1977	2,819	5,705	33.1	77.9	94.6
1978	2,964	5,817	33.8	77.4	94.5
1979	3,095	5,999	34.0	76.7	94.3
1980	3,238	6,078	34.8	76.2	94.1
1981 <sup>r</sup>	3,372	6,144	35.4	75.8	93.7
1982 <sup>r</sup>	3,282	5,808	36.1	74.9	93.1
1983 <sup>r</sup>	3,303	5,733	36.6	73.9	92.4
1984	3,438	5,826	37.1	74.3	92.4
1985	3,543	5,941	37.4	73.9	92.4
1986	3,689	6,053	37.9	74.3	92.2
1987	3,858	6,199	38.4	74.9	92.4
1988	4,013	6,350	38.7	74.8	92.3
Part-time employment					
1975	687	301	69.5	20.3	5.1
1976	741	306	70.8	21.1	5.1
1977	800	327	71.0	22.1	5.4
1978	867	340	71.8	22.6	5.5
1979	938	363	72.1	23.3	5.7
1980	1,011	381	72.6	23.8	5.9
1981 <sup>r</sup>	1,074	413	72.3	24.2	6.3
1982 <sup>r</sup>	1,100	428	72.0	25.1	6.9
1983 <sup>r</sup>	1,169	470	71.3	26.1	7.6
1984	1,187	482	71.2	25.7	7.6
1985	1,251	486	72.0	26.1	7.6
1986	1,274	514	71.2	25.7	7.8
1987	1,294	510	71.7	25.1	7.6
1988	1,355	527	72.0	25.2	7.7

**Source:** Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.

**Table 11.** Full-time and part-time employment, by industry and occupation, Canada, 1978, 1983 and 1988

	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	% Full-time	
				Women	Men
	000s			%	
1978					
Full-time employment					
Industries	2,964	5,817	33.8	77.4	94.5
Agriculture	74	319	18.8	62.2	89.9
Other primary industries	20	237	7.8	95.2	99.2
Manufacturing	468	1,434	24.6	93.6	98.5
Construction	34	566	5.7	70.8	96.6
Transportation, communications and utilities	146	672	17.8	85.9	97.5
Trade	450	928	32.7	64.2	89.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	286	216	57.0	88.8	96.0
Services	1,270	989	56.2	74.2	89.8
Public administration	215	456	32.0	90.3	97.4
Occupations	2,964	5,817	33.8	77.4	94.5
Managerial, administrative and professional	763	1,294	37.1	82.1	97.1
Clerical	1,091	374	74.5	82.1	93.3
Sales	241	599	28.7	62.1	90.9
Services	449	512	46.7	65.3	85.0
Primary occupations	76	478	13.7	63.3	91.9
Processing, machining and fabricating	265	1,243	17.6	94.6	98.3
Construction	6	637	0.9	75.0	97.3
Transport equipment operating	11	388	2.8	61.1	96.5
Materials handling	60	292	17.0	84.5	91.0
				% Part-time	
Part-time employment					
Industries	867	340	71.9	22.6	5.5
Agriculture	45	36	55.6	37.8	10.1
Other primary industries	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	32	23	58.2	6.4	1.6
Construction	13	21	38.2	27.1	3.6
Transportation, communications and utilities	24	17	58.5	14.1	2.5
Trade	251	109	69.7	35.8	10.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	36	9	81.8	11.2	4.0
Services	441	112	79.7	25.8	10.2
Public administration	22	12	64.7	9.2	2.6
Occupations	867	340	71.9	22.6	5.5
Managerial, administrative and professional	165	38	81.3	17.8	2.9
Clerical	238	27	89.5	17.9	6.7
Sales	146	60	70.9	37.6	9.1
Services	239	90	72.6	34.7	15.0
Primary occupations	44	42	51.2	36.7	8.1
Processing, machining and fabricating	15	21	41.7	5.4	1.7
Construction	*	18	*	*	2.7
Transport equipment operating	6	14	28.6	33.3	3.5
Materials handling	10	29	25.6	14.1	9.0

**Table 11.** Full-time and part-time employment, by industry and occupation, Canada, 1978, 1983 and 1988 – continued

	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	% Full-time	
				Women	Men
	000s			%	
1983 <sup>r</sup>					
Full-time employment					
Industries	3,303	5,733	36.6	73.9	92.4
Agriculture	84	306	21.5	60.9	89.5
Other primary industries	28	242	10.4	90.3	98.4
Manufacturing	488	1,319	27.0	91.7	97.9
Construction	37	478	7.2	64.9	94.5
Transportation, communications and utilities	175	633	21.7	84.1	96.3
Trade	479	902	34.7	60.1	86.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	303	233	56.5	85.8	94.0
Services	1,452	1,147	55.8	70.2	86.5
Public administration	256	474	35.1	88.9	96.7
Occupations	3,303	5,733	36.6	73.9	92.4
Managerial, administrative and professional	947	1,441	39.6	80.2	95.9
Clerical	1,127	359	75.8	77.3	90.9
Sales	283	590	32.5	60.7	88.5
Services	505	568	47.1	60.7	81.4
Primary occupations	83	480	14.7	64.3	90.7
Processing, machining and fabricating	268	1,133	19.1	91.8	97.4
Construction	8	537	1.5	80.0	95.6
Transport equipment operating	14	347	3.9	60.9	94.0
Materials handling	68	278	19.6	84.0	87.4
				% Part-time	
Part-time employment					
Industries	1,169	470	71.3	26.1	7.6
Agriculture	54	37	59.3	39.1	10.8
Other primary industries	*	4	*	*	1.6
Manufacturing	44	28	61.1	8.3	2.1
Construction	19	27	40.4	33.3	5.3
Transportation, communications and utilities	33	24	57.9	15.9	3.7
Trade	318	139	69.4	39.9	13.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	50	15	76.9	14.2	6.0
Services	617	179	77.5	29.8	13.5
Public administration	32	16	66.7	11.1	3.3
Occupations	1,169	470	71.3	26.1	7.6
Managerial, administrative and professional	233	60	79.3	19.7	4.0
Clerical	332	37	90.2	22.8	9.4
Sales	183	78	70.1	39.3	11.7
Services	327	130	71.6	39.3	18.6
Primary occupations	46	49	48.4	35.7	9.3
Processing, machining and fabricating	24	30	44.4	8.2	2.6
Construction	*	25	*	*	4.4
Transport equipment operating	10	23	31.3	43.5	6.2
Materials handling	13	39	25.0	16.0	12.3

**Table 11.** Full-time and part-time employment, by industry and occupation, Canada, 1978, 1983 and 1988 – concluded

	Women	Men	Women as a % of total	% Full-time	
				Women	Men
	000s			%	
1988					
Full-time employment					
Industries	4,013	6,350	38.7	74.8	92.4
Agriculture	91	278	24.7	66.4	90.8
Other primary industries	32	253	11.2	86.5	98.4
Manufacturing	554	1,472	27.3	92.3	97.9
Construction	57	625	8.4	72.2	96.6
Transportation, communications and utilities	193	654	22.8	84.6	96.6
Trade	612	1,037	37.1	63.4	86.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	372	269	57.9	84.4	93.7
Services	1,803	1,296	58.2	70.9	85.4
Public administration	299	465	39.1	89.0	96.9
Occupations	4,013	6,350	38.7	74.8	92.4
Managerial, administrative and professional	1,362	1,841	42.5	81.5	96.2
Clerical	1,267	366	77.6	76.7	87.8
Sales	326	545	37.4	60.8	86.2
Services	559	540	50.9	61.1	78.4
Primary occupations	86	447	16.1	69.4	91.8
Processing, machining and fabricating	300	1,258	19.3	92.0	97.5
Construction	13	669	1.9	86.7	97.1
Transport equipment operating	24	397	5.7	68.6	94.3
Materials handling	77	288	21.1	81.9	85.0
				% Part-time	
Part-time total					
Industries	1,355	527	72.0	25.2	7.7
Agriculture	46	28	62.2	33.6	9.2
Other primary industries	5	4	55.6	13.5	1.6
Manufacturing	46	32	59.0	7.7	2.1
Construction	22	22	50.0	27.8	3.4
Transportation, communications and utilities	34	23	59.6	14.9	3.4
Trade	355	165	68.4	36.7	13.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	68	18	79.1	15.4	6.3
Services	741	221	77.0	29.1	14.6
Public administration	37	14	72.5	11.0	2.9
Occupations	1,355	527	72.0	25.2	7.7
Managerial, administrative and professional	309	73	80.9	18.5	3.8
Clerical	385	51	88.3	23.3	12.2
Sales	210	87	70.7	39.2	13.8
Services	357	149	70.6	39.0	21.6
Primary occupations	38	40	48.7	30.6	8.2
Processing, machining and fabricating	26	33	44.8	8.0	2.6
Construction	"	20	"	"	2.9
Transport equipment operating	11	24	31.4	31.4	5.7
Materials handling	17	50	25.0	18.1	14.7

**Note:** Industry and occupation data, beginning in 1984, are coded according to the revised Standard Industrial Classification (1980) and the Occupation Classification Manual (1980).

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.



**Table 12.** Part-time workers, by age group and marital status, Canada, 1983 and 1988

Age group/ Marital status	Women				Men			
	Total		Part-time workers as a % of total employed		Total		Part-time workers as a % of total employed	
	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1988
	000s		%		000s		%	
15-24 years	381	428	33.6	37.3	311	361	26.4	29.1
25-44 years	498	592	22.0	20.1	70	78	2.2	2.1
45-54 years	167	192	25.4	23.6	20	18	1.9	1.6
55-64 years	100	113	27.9	28.5	33	35	4.7	5.0
65 years and over	25	30	46.3	51.5	35	35	27.6	27.8
Married	732	843	26.7	25.0	126	122	2.8	2.6
Single	359	430	28.4	29.4	329	390	21.7	20.8
Divorced, separated and widowed	79	82	17.0	15.3	15	15	5.9	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 13.** Percentage of employed women working part-time, by family status and age of youngest child, Canada, annual averages, 1976-1988

Women living with spouse						
With child(ren)						Without children under 16 years
Pre-school age (0 to 5 years)	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years	6-15 years		
%						
1976	31.4	31.9	30.7	27.0	26.1	15.1
1977	31.9	31.9	32.2	28.9	28.0	16.2
1978	32.9	32.7	32.7	29.2	28.5	16.7
1979	33.0	33.1	32.9	29.5	28.9	17.5
1980	34.2	35.1	32.8	31.1	30.1	17.6
1981 <sup>r</sup>	34.1	33.8	34.6	30.2	29.6	19.0
1982 <sup>r</sup>	33.7	33.4	34.0	31.0	30.6	19.8
1983 <sup>r</sup>	34.5	34.4	34.9	32.1	31.3	20.9
1984	32.2	31.4	33.2	30.2	29.5	21.0
1985	32.7	32.3	33.2	31.0	30.2	21.1
1986	33.1	33.9	32.1	29.6	28.7	20.4
1987	32.3	33.0	31.1	27.6	26.8	20.0
1988	32.6	33.3	31.9	28.8	27.5	20.6
Women with no spouse at home						
With child(ren)						Without children under 16 years
Pre-school age (0 to 5 years)	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years	6-15 years		
%						
1976	17.1	18.2	16.0	14.3	14.0	11.1
1977	15.4	14.3	12.0	14.5	14.7	12.6
1978	19.5	26.7	15.4	14.7	14.5	13.4
1979	17.4	16.7	17.9	15.6	15.4	12.6
1980	17.3	20.0	15.6	15.7	14.8	13.9
1981 <sup>r</sup>	16.8	21.1	13.9	13.6	13.1	12.9
1982 <sup>r</sup>	19.7	21.1	19.4	12.8	14.0	13.1
1983 <sup>r</sup>	21.0	21.1	20.6	17.4	16.8	13.5
1984	22.5	26.3	18.2	17.0	16.3	13.8
1985	20.6	20.8	19.4	15.4	15.6	13.2
1986	19.4	23.8	15.8	16.8	15.9	13.2
1987	19.9	23.1	17.5	16.5	14.8	14.4
1988	19.7	23.1	19.0	14.7	12.8	15.1

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 14.** Reason for part-time work, by marital status and sex, Canada, 1988

	Women						Men					
	Married		Single		Other		Married		Single		Other	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
Personal or family responsibilities	156	18.5	4	0.9	5	6.1	4	3.3	*	*	*	*
Going to school	17	2.0	278	64.7	*	*	10	8.2	273	70.0	*	*
Could only find part-time work	191	22.7	97	22.6	30	36.6	43	35.2	80	20.5	5	33.3
Did not want full-time work	471	55.9	44	10.2	40	48.8	54	44.3	31	7.9	7	46.7
Other reasons	8	0.9	6	1.4	4	4.9	11	9.0	5	1.3	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Numbers too small to provide reliable estimates; as a result, columns may not add up to total.

**Source:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 15.** Union membership rates for jobs held by paid workers by full/part-time status, occupation and sex, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Women union members as a % of female paid workers		Men union members as a % of male paid workers	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
	%			
Managerial and administrative	13.2	11.1	15.8	9.0
Natural sciences	28.6	6.9	26.6	3.0
Social sciences	37.0	23.2	32.7	11.1
Teaching	74.7	40.3	76.6	29.2
Medicine and health	64.3	51.1	62.1	43.2
Artistic and recreational	14.6	6.1	24.6	6.3
Clerical	25.4	14.5	43.4	11.1
Sales	6.4	6.4	10.9	11.6
Services	16.9	12.4	35.3	8.5
Agriculture	7.0	0.6	8.7	1.8
Processing	36.0	21.2	54.3	28.9
Product fabricating	31.0	12.9	42.5	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>

**Source:** 1986 Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 16.** Union membership rates for jobs held by paid workers by full/part-time status, industry and sex, Canada, 1986

Industry	Women union members as a % of female paid workers		Men union members as a % of male paid workers	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
	%			
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Agriculture	2.1	0.4	2.9	1.0
Other primary industries	9.7	4.1	30.5	11.9
Manufacturing	25.2	13.1	45.0	19.9
Construction	4.0	0.5	36.2	26.2
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Transportation, communications and other utilities	50.2	41.1	55.7	25.1
Trade	7.9	9.3	13.3	13.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	7.6	10.4	10.5	2.5
Community, business, personal and miscellaneous services	33.5	21.7	31.0	12.3
Public administration	56.7	24.0	61.2	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>

**Source:** 1986 Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 17.** Self-employment in incorporated and unincorporated businesses, with paid help and on own account, by sex, Canada, annual averages, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1986

	Total self-employed	In incorporated businesses	In unincorporated businesses	With paid help	On own account
	000s				
<b>1986</b>					
Women	415	85	330	127	289
Men	1,141	405	736	593	548
<b>1985</b>					
Women	431	85	346	130	301
Men	1,118	383	735	577	541
<b>1980</b>					
Women	320	50	271	81	239
Men	990	326	665	485	505
<b>1975</b>					
Women	191	23	168	45	146
Men	820	210	610	385	435
<b>% change – 1975 to 1986</b>					
Women (%)	117.6	270.6	96.6	180.9	98.0
Men (%)	39.1	92.4	20.7	54.1	25.9

**Source:** *Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-536.



**Table 18.** Self-employed, by age group and sex, Canada, annual averages, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1986

	Total self-employed				Percent change			
	1986	1985	1980	1975	1975- 1986	1985- 1986	1980- 1985	1975- 1980
	000s				%			
Both sexes								
All ages	1,556	1,549	1,311	1,011	54.0	0.5	18.2	29.7
15-24 years	135	150	138	88	53.4	-10.1	8.5	57.3
25-44 years	767	758	612	445	72.2	1.2	23.9	37.3
45-64 years	572	557	485	414	38.3	2.7	15.0	17.1
65 years and over	82	84	76	64	28.5	-2.2	10.1	19.3
Women								
All ages	415	431	320	191	117.6	-3.6	34.6	67.7
15-24 years	69	78	72	39	76.5	-11.2	7.3	85.3
25-44 years	208	216	149	78	167.5	-3.7	45.1	91.4
45-64 years	125	122	86	63	98.0	2.2	42.1	36.3
65 years and over	13	15	13	11	20.8	-11.2	17.0	16.3
Men								
All ages	1,141	1,118	990	820	39.1	2.0	12.9	20.8
15-24 years	66	72	66	49	35.0	-8.9	9.9	34.8
25-44 years	559	541	463	368	52.0	3.2	17.0	25.9
45-64 years	447	435	399	351	27.6	2.8	9.2	13.7
65 years and over	69	69	64	53	30.1	-0.3	8.7	20.0

**Source:** *Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-536.*

**Table 19.** Self-employment with paid help and on own account, by selected characteristics and sex, Canada, annual averages, 1986

Selected characteristics	Self-employed					
	Total		With paid help		On own account	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%					
<b>Marital status</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	19.3	13.1	6.7	7.0	24.8	19.7
Married	68.8	82.0	83.1	88.8	62.6	74.6
Other	11.9	5.0	10.3	4.2	12.6	5.7
<b>Education</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-8 years	12.7	18.9	8.7	14.5	14.4	23.7
High school <sup>1</sup>	52.1	45.5	49.3	43.2	53.3	48.0
Some postsecondary	8.5	7.5	9.3	7.8	8.2	7.1
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	14.1	11.6	15.8	12.2	13.3	11.0
University degree	12.7	16.4	17.0	22.2	10.8	10.2
<b>Occupation</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and administrative	6.9	14.5	18.9	25.0	1.7	3.3
Artistic, literary and recreational	5.3	3.2	...	1.5	6.9	4.9
Clerical	5.1	0.5	9.4	...	3.5	...
Sales	19.6	16.6	24.4	16.9	17.6	16.2
Services	40.8	6.3	21.3	7.1	49.1	5.5
Farming	8.4	20.5	8.7	11.1	8.3	30.7
Other occupations	13.9	38.4	17.3	38.4	12.9	39.4
<b>Usual hours worked</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-14 hours	23.3	5.3	7.5	1.1	30.3	9.8
15-29 hours	17.4	5.3	11.9	2.7	19.8	8.0
30-34 hours	9.1	5.3	9.3	3.6	9.0	7.2
35-39 hours	5.6	4.2	5.8	3.8	5.5	4.7
40 hours	19.0	23.9	24.2	24.7	16.8	23.2
41-49 hours	5.9	8.6	7.8	9.9	5.0	7.1
50 hours and over	19.7	47.4	33.5	54.3	13.6	39.9
<b>Average 1985 earnings<sup>2</sup> by age</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
15 years and over	13,300	25,900	19,000	31,600	9,300	18,500
15-24 years	4,900	10,800	...	17,000	4,500	8,200
25-44 years	15,600	27,200	22,700	31,400	9,800	21,200
45-64 years	12,700	26,700	14,500	32,900	11,300	18,200
65 years and over	12,100	17,100	19,100	25,700	5,500	11,000

<sup>1</sup> Some or complete high school.<sup>2</sup> Earnings include gross wages and salaries before deductions plus net income from self-employment; the data relate only to persons having a job tenure of 16 months or more (i.e., to those persons who had held the same job/business from January 1985 or earlier to the time of the survey in April 1986).**Source:** *Enterprising Canadians: The Self-employed in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-536.

**Table 20.** Unemployed population and unemployment rate, by sex, Canada, 1970-1988

	Unemployed population		Women as a % of unemployed	Unemployment rate	
	Women	Men		Women	Men
	000s			%	
1970	164	312	34.5	5.8	5.6
1971	197	338	36.8	6.6	6.0
1972	216	337	39.1	7.0	5.8
1973	220	295	42.7	6.7	4.9
1974	221	293	43.0	6.4	4.8
1975	299	391	43.3	8.1	6.2
1976	322	404	44.4	8.4	6.3
1977	377	473	44.4	9.4	7.3
1978	408	500	44.9	9.6	7.5
1979	387	449	46.3	8.8	6.6
1980	389	476	45.0	8.4	6.9
1981 <sup>r</sup>	403	494	44.9	8.3	7.0
1982 <sup>r</sup>	534	773	40.8	10.9	11.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	585	849	40.8	11.6	12.0
1984	592	792	42.8	11.3	11.2
1985	572	739	43.6	10.7	10.3
1986	539	677	44.4	9.8	9.3
1987	527	623	45.8	9.3	8.5
1988	485	546	47.0	8.3	7.4

**Source:** *Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.*

**Table 21.** Unemployment rate, by age group and sex, Canada, 1975 and 1980-1988

Age group/Sex	1975	1980	1981 <sup>r</sup>	1982 <sup>r</sup>	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
%										
15-19 years										
Women	14.4	15.3	15.4	18.9	20.1	18.5	16.7	15.2	13.6	12.0
Men	15.4	17.0	17.0	24.6	24.1	21.3	20.6	18.2	16.4	14.2
20-24 years										
Women	9.1	10.7	10.0	14.3	15.1	14.8	13.2	12.7	11.7	10.3
Men	10.5	11.3	12.2	19.0	21.3	18.2	16.8	15.4	13.8	12.0
25-34 years										
Women	8.0	7.6	8.4	10.5	11.4	11.6	11.3	10.0	9.5	8.6
Men	5.0	5.9	6.0	10.4	12.0	11.6	10.4	9.8	8.5	7.4
35-44 years										
Women	5.9	6.1	6.3	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.2
Men	3.6	4.3	4.3	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.5	6.3	5.4
45-54 years										
Women	5.7	6.2	5.5	7.4	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.9
Men	3.8	4.1	4.2	6.7	7.4	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	4.8
55-64 years										
Women	4.9	5.1	4.3	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.7	7.3	7.6	6.0
Men	4.0	4.3	4.4	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.4	6.8	6.3
Total										
Women	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.9	11.6	11.3	10.7	9.8	9.3	8.3
Men	6.2	6.9	7.0	11.0	12.0	11.2	10.3	9.3	8.5	7.4

**Source:** *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.*

**Table 22.** Unemployed population aged 65 years and over and unemployment rate, by sex, Canada, 1976, 1981 and 1986

	Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
	No.			%		
1976	4,410	1,340	3,075	1.8	1.7	1.8
1981	7,953	3,400	4,554	3.3	4.6	2.8
1986	10,030	4,715	5,320	4.5	7.1	3.4

**Note:** Based on 1986 labour force concepts.**Sources:** 1976, 1981 and 1986 censuses of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.**Table 23.** Unemployment rate, by marital status, and sex, Canada, 1975 and 1980-1988

Marital status/Sex	1975	1980	1981 <sup>r</sup>	1982 <sup>r</sup>	1983 <sup>r</sup>	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
%										
Single										
Women	9.1	10.2	10.1	13.2	13.6	13.0	11.7	11.3	9.9	8.7
Men	12.2	13.1	13.3	19.6	20.9	18.9	17.5	15.8	14.0	12.1
Married										
Women	7.9	7.4	7.6	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.0	8.7	8.0
Men	4.0	4.3	4.4	7.6	8.3	7.7	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.1
Divorced, separated or widowed										
Women	6.4	8.6	7.3	10.8	12.2	12.0	12.0	10.8	10.9	9.2
Men	8.2	8.8	8.8	12.8	16.0	14.0	14.5	12.2	11.1	10.1

**Source:** Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.



**Table 24.** Unemployment rate of women, by family status and age of youngest child, Canada, annual averages, 1976-1988

	Women living with spouse					
	With child(ren)					Without children under 16 years
	Pre-school age (0 to 5 years)	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years	6-15 years	
	%					
1976	11.9	13.5	9.9	7.8	7.3	6.4
1977	12.6	14.4	10.4	8.8	8.3	7.5
1978	13.0	14.4	11.1	8.7	8.2	7.7
1979	10.9	12.2	9.1	7.9	7.6	6.7
1980	9.9	11.0	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.4
1981 <sup>r</sup>	10.8	11.2	10.1	7.7	7.2	6.2
1982 <sup>r</sup>	12.8	13.1	12.4	10.0	9.4	8.4
1983 <sup>r</sup>	13.3	13.6	13.0	10.9	10.3	8.9
1984	13.5	14.1	12.6	10.9	10.2	9.0
1985	12.5	13.1	11.7	10.6	9.8	8.6
1986	11.2	11.6	10.7	9.2	8.8	7.7
1987	10.9	11.6	9.9	8.5	8.4	7.7
1988	10.2	10.7	9.6	7.6	7.7	6.9
	Women with no spouse at home					
	With child(ren)					Without children under 16 years
	Pre-school age (0 to 5 years)	0-2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years	6-15 years	
	%					
1976	15.7	20.1	13.5	9.0	8.0	5.6
1977	16.5	21.0	13.8	9.3	8.6	5.8
1978	17.6	23.9	13.6	11.5	10.3	6.1
1979	19.0	20.3	18.2	12.2	11.3	5.1
1980	18.3	21.5	16.2	9.5	9.9	7.5
1981 <sup>r</sup>	17.7	24.1	13.8	9.7	9.2	5.2
1982 <sup>r</sup>	21.7	29.4	16.9	14.9	14.1	8.5
1983 <sup>r</sup>	25.7	32.1	21.5	16.5	15.5	8.7
1984	26.0	31.5	22.4	16.6	14.6	9.1
1985	24.0	28.0	21.1	17.0	15.7	8.9
1986	25.0	30.5	21.4	16.2	15.2	7.9
1987	20.8	21.9	20.0	16.2	15.4	7.6
1988	18.6	21.7	16.6	13.7	12.8	7.3

**Sources:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 25.** Unemployed population, by reason for leaving last job and sex, Canada, 1988

Reason	Women		Men	
	000s		%	
Own illness	22	21	4.5	3.8
Personal responsibilities	42	9	8.7	1.6
School	21	29	4.3	5.3
Lost job or laid off	239	367	49.3	67.2
Retired	*	7	*	1.3
Other reasons	108	84	22.3	15.4
Not worked in last five years	30	15	6.2	2.7
Never worked	20	14	4.1	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Numbers too small to provide reliable estimates.

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 26.** Average duration of unemployment, by age group and sex, Canada, 1976-1988

	Women		Men	
	15-24 years	All ages	15-24 years	All ages
	Weeks			
1976	12.2	13.6	12.2	14.1
1977	13.3	14.4	12.9	14.6
1978	13.4	15.3	13.3	15.7
1979	12.7	14.5	12.5	15.1
1980	12.6	14.3	12.3	15.0
1981 <sup>r</sup>	12.6	14.2	13.4	15.9
1982 <sup>r</sup>	14.7	16.4	15.9	18.0
1983 <sup>r</sup>	17.1	19.9	19.3	23.2
1984	16.4	19.8	17.2	22.9
1985	15.1	19.7	16.1	23.2
1986	13.8	18.8	14.9	21.5
1987	13.8	18.6	14.5	22.2
1988	11.5	16.8	12.3	19.6

**Source:** Labour Force Annual Averages, 1975-1983 and 1981-1988, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-529.

**Table 27.** Unemployed women aged 15 and over, by occupation as a percentage of all occupations, Canada, annual averages, 1978, 1983 and 1988

	1978		1983 <sup>r</sup>		1988	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managerial and administrative	8	2.0	13	2.2	27	5.6
Natural sciences	*	*	6	1.0	5	1.0
Social sciences	7	1.7	8	1.4	8	1.6
Religion	*	*	*	*	*	*
Teaching	14	3.4	16	2.7	16	3.3
Medicine and health	17	4.2	19	3.2	16	3.3
Artistic and recreational	4	1.0	9	1.5	9	1.9
Clerical	112	27.5	160	27.4	126	26.0
Sales	37	9.1	55	9.4	46	9.5
Services	86	21.1	138	23.6	108	22.3
Agriculture	8	2.0	12	2.1	11	2.3
Other primary industries	*	*	*	*	*	*
Processing	15	3.7	17	2.9	14	2.9
Machining	*	*	4	0.7	*	*
Fabricating	32	7.8	36	6.2	26	5.4
Construction trade	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation	*	*	4	0.7	4	0.8
Materials handling	8	2.0	12	2.1	8	1.6
Other crafts	*	*	5	0.9	*	*
Unclassified	47	11.5	65	11.1	50	10.3

\* Estimates below 4,000.

**Note:** Beginning in 1984, industry and occupation data are coded according to the revised Standard Industrial Classification (1980) and the Occupation Classification Manual (1980).**Source:** Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.**Table 28.** Comparison of average earnings (in current dollars) of women and men and their ratios, Canada, 1971-1987

	Full-year <sup>1</sup> / full-time workers			Other workers <sup>2</sup>		
	Women	Men	Earnings ratio	Women	Men	Earnings ratio
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
1971	5,232	8,770	59.7	1,746	3,463	50.4
1972	5,689	9,510	59.8	1,878	3,634	51.7
1973	6,184	10,434	59.3	2,067	3,959	52.2
1974	7,168	12,034	59.6	2,506	4,696	53.4
1975	8,231	13,674	60.2	2,749	5,431	50.6
1976	9,309	15,741	59.1	3,249	6,195	52.4
1977	9,790	15,777	62.1	3,566	5,868	60.8
1978	11,006	17,471	63.0	3,702	6,310	58.7
1979	11,743	18,537	63.3	4,201	7,272	57.8
1980	13,350	20,779	64.2	4,564	7,369	61.9
1981	14,615	22,931	63.7	5,334	8,524	62.6
1982	16,083	25,137	64.0	5,514	8,747	63.0
1983	17,555	27,180	64.6	5,510	8,822	62.5
1984	18,087	27,586	65.6	6,406	9,140	70.1
1985	18,710	28,810	64.9	6,462	9,116	70.9
1986	19,860	30,176	65.8	7,306	9,862	74.1
1987	21,012	31,865	65.9	7,797	10,158	76.8

<sup>1</sup> "Full-year" is defined as 50 to 52 weeks for data prior to 1981 and as 49-52 weeks for more recent data.<sup>2</sup> An "other worker" is a person who worked mostly full-time for less than 50 weeks for data prior to 1981 or for less than 49 weeks for more recent data or who worked mostly part-time.**Source:** Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.

**Table 29.** Comparison of average earnings (in constant 1987 dollars) of women and men, Canada, 1971-1987

	Full-year <sup>1</sup> /full-time workers		Other workers <sup>2</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1971	17,134	28,721	5,718	11,341
1972	17,788	29,735	5,872	11,362
1973	17,954	30,294	6,001	11,494
1974	18,762	31,498	6,559	12,291
1975	19,445	32,303	6,494	12,830
1976	20,453	34,585	7,139	13,611
1977	19,926	32,112	7,258	11,943
1978	20,582	32,672	6,923	11,800
1979	20,110	31,745	7,194	12,453
1980	20,753	32,302	7,095	11,456
1981	20,198	31,691	7,372	11,780
1982	20,060	31,353	6,878	10,910
1983	20,701	32,050	6,497	10,403
1984	20,438	31,172	7,239	10,328
1985	20,328	31,301	7,021	9,904
1986	20,730	31,498	7,626	10,294
1987	21,012	31,865	7,797	10,158

<sup>1</sup> "Full-year" is defined as 50 to 52 weeks for data prior to 1981 and as 49-52 weeks for more recent data.

<sup>2</sup> An "other worker" is a person who worked mostly full-time for less than 50 weeks for data prior to 1981 or for less than 49 weeks for more recent data or who worked mostly part-time.

**Source:** Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.



**Table 30.** Average earnings of earners, by work activity, marital status, age group, and sex, Canada, 1987

Work activity/ Marital status	15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	\$		\$		\$	
Full-year/full-time workers						
Single	15,235	17,542	22,116	23,846	26,446	29,187
Married	15,680	21,674	20,392	30,778	22,504	36,291
Other	...	...	21,381	28,701	23,309	36,541
Total	15,423	18,558	20,982	28,715	23,092	35,728
Other workers						
Single	4,713	5,318	9,840	9,689	...	10,252
Married	5,977	11,624	8,498	14,563	9,628	16,421
Other	...	...	9,091	...	9,559	...
Total	4,927	5,793	8,782	12,325	9,751	15,033
	45-54 years		55 years and over		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	\$		\$		\$	
Full-year/full-time workers						
Single	31,331	26,627	...	23,623	21,007	22,472
Married	21,358	37,605	18,383	32,616	20,742	34,140
Other	23,738	35,783	21,242	27,887	22,488	33,019
Total	22,595	36,972	19,814	31,846	21,012	31,865
Other workers						
Single	...	...	...	...	5,704	6,352
Married	10,384	17,672	8,438	14,671	8,917	15,188
Other	9,768	...	8,168	12,461	8,876	12,358
Total	10,287	17,102	8,514	14,128	7,797	10,158

**Source:** *Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.*

**Table 31.** Average annual earnings of women and men, by work activity and age group, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

Work activity/ Age group	1971				1981				1987					
	Women		Men		Ratio women to men	Women		Men		Ratio women to men	Women	Men	Ratio women to men	
	Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars	Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars		Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars	Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars					
					\$					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Full-year/full-time workers	}	4,356	14,265	5,849	19,155	0.74	{	9,074	12,540	10,311	14,250	10,947	12,585	0.87
		5,706	18,686	8,668	28,387	0.66		12,369	17,094	16,321	22,556	15,834	19,284	0.82
		5,759	18,860	9,942	32,559	0.58		15,409	21,295	22,179	30,651	20,982	28,715	0.73
		5,235	17,144	9,425	30,866	0.56		15,827	21,873	25,769	35,613	23,092	35,728	0.65
		5,527	18,100	8,573	28,076	0.64		14,651	20,248	25,687	35,499	22,595	36,972	0.61
	Total		5,232	17,134	8,770	28,721	0.60		14,615	20,198	22,931	31,691	21,012	31,865
Other workers	}	1,209	3,959	1,833	6,003	0.66	{	2,694	3,723	3,176	4,389	3,585	3,814	0.94
		2,236	7,323	5,042	16,512	0.44		5,117	7,072	7,797	10,775	6,446	8,084	0.80
		2,010	6,583	6,406	20,979	0.31		6,200	8,568	11,421	15,784	8,782	12,325	0.71
		2,177	7,129	5,070	16,604	0.43		6,861	9,482	13,581	18,769	9,751	15,033	0.65
		2,082	6,818	4,528	14,829	0.46		6,140	8,485	13,112	18,121	10,287	17,102	0.60
	Total		1,746	5,718	3,452	11,338	0.50		5,334	7,372	8,524	11,780	7,797	10,158

**Source:** *Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.*

**Table 32.** Average annual earnings of full-year/full-time workers, by occupation and sex, Canada, 1981 and 1987

Occupation	1981					1987		
	Women		Men		Women's earnings as a % of men's	Women	Men	Women's earnings as a % of men's
	Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars	Current dollars	Constant (1987) dollars				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Managerial and administrative	18,206	25,161	31,454	43,469	57.9	26,627	41,566	64.1
Natural sciences	18,795	25,975	27,654	38,218	68.0	26,460	37,962	69.7
Social sciences and religion	20,082	27,753	28,777	39,770	69.8	27,531	44,343	62.1
Teaching	23,159	32,006	30,293	41,865	76.5	31,941	40,903	78.1
Medicine and health	17,015	23,515	33,469	46,254	50.8	25,302	47,305	53.5
Artistic and recreational	15,632	21,603	21,187	29,280	73.8	22,379	27,359	81.8
Clerical	13,799	19,070	20,684	28,585	66.7	19,090	27,700	68.9
Sales	12,591	17,401	21,113	29,178	59.6	19,145	30,582	62.6
Services	10,807	14,935	18,826	26,018	57.4	13,420	25,378	52.9
Agriculture	8,117	11,218	13,926	19,246	58.3	14,157	18,447	76.7
Processing	11,543	15,952	21,144	29,221	54.6	18,359	29,205	62.9
Product fabricating	11,799	16,306	20,768	28,701	56.8	16,475	28,489	57.8

**Source:** *Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.*

**Table 33.** Average earnings of male and female spouses in non-elderly husband-wife families, by family type and combination of earners,

		Income earners								
		Both male spouse and female spouse								
		Neither male spouse nor female spouse earned <sup>2</sup>	Male spouse only <sup>2</sup>	Female spouse only <sup>2</sup>	Female spouse earned more than male spouse	Female spouse earned same as male spouse	Female spouse earned less than male spouse	Total	Total	
<b>Married couples only</b>										
<b>1981 (current dollars)</b>										
	\$	12,713	24,890	20,100	32,027		35,573	34,732	30,748	
Average family income	\$	...	20,811	...	10,976		22,864	20,090	18,555	
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	...	11,228	17,887	(3)	10,356	12,088	8,537	
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	20,811	11,228	28,862		33,220	32,178	27,092	
Average family earnings	\$	3,623	963	2,525	824		589	638	934	
Average transfer payments	\$	5,065	2,392	4,230	1,919		1,473	1,598	2,055	
Average investment income	\$									
Proportion of families with female spouse working full-year/full-time	%	2.1	1.9	48.3	78.9		57.3	62.3	44.3	
Estimated number	000s	65	300	41	191		648	849	1,256	
<b>1981 (constant 1987 dollars)</b>										
	\$	17,569	34,398	27,778	44,261		49,162	48,000	42,494	
Average family income	\$	...	28,761	...	15,169		31,598	27,764	25,643	
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	...	15,517	24,720	(3)	14,312	16,706	11,798	
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	28,761	15,517	39,887		45,910	44,470	37,441	
Average family earnings	\$	5,007	1,331	3,490	1,139		814	882	1,291	
Average transfer payments	\$	7,000	3,306	5,846	2,652		2,036	2,208	2,840	
Average investment income	\$									
<b>1987</b>										
	\$	21,271	36,680	27,269	43,743		50,363	48,731	43,373	
Average family income	\$	...	28,945	...	14,349		32,607	28,024	24,938	
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	...	15,460	24,722	(3)	14,440	17,083	12,325	
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	28,945	15,460	39,071		47,047	45,107	37,263	
Average family earnings	\$	6,838	1,999	5,612	1,819		1,051	1,227	1,985	
Average transfer payments	\$	4,052	3,427	1,875	1,803		1,736	1,748	2,261	
Average investment income	\$									
Proportion of families with female spouse working full-year/full-time	%	1.9	1.6	55.7	78.6		56.7	62.5	45.5	
Estimated number	000s	107	286	60	236		724	979	1,431	



**Table 33.** Average earnings of male and female spouses in non-elderly husband-wife families, by family type and combination of earners, Canada, 1981 and 1987<sup>1</sup> - concluded

		Income earners					
		Neither male spouse nor female spouse earned <sup>2</sup>	Male spouse only <sup>2</sup>	Female spouse only <sup>2</sup>	Both male spouse and female spouse		
					Female spouse earned more than male spouse	Female spouse earned same as male spouse	Female spouse earned less than male spouse
							Total
<b>Married couples with children and other relatives</b>							
<b>1981 (current dollars)</b>							
Average family income	\$	16,822	30,909	24,436	35,860	36,724	39,432
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	23,876	...	10,166	13,626	24,448
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	...	10,609	17,152	13,626	8,036
Average family earnings	\$	5,632	27,399	15,353	31,275	32,196	35,887
Average transfer payments	\$	5,871	1,738	4,022	2,097	1,044	1,561
Average investment income	\$	3,246	1,479	2,718	2,115	3,374	1,718
Proportion of families with female spouse working full-year/full-time	%	2.2	2.3	51.0	69.7	64.3	38.7
Estimated number	000s	88	1,317	49	283	20	1,865
<b>1981 (constant 1987 dollars)</b>							
Average family income	\$	23,248	42,716	33,771	49,559	50,753	54,495
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	32,997	...	14,049	18,831	33,787
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	...	14,662	23,704	18,831	11,106
Average family earnings	\$	7,783	37,865	21,218	43,222	44,495	49,596
Average transfer payments	\$	8,114	2,402	5,558	2,898	1,443	2,157
Average investment income	\$	4,486	2,044	3,756	2,923	4,663	2,374
<b>1987</b>							
Average family income	\$	26,585	42,957	37,813	50,882	50,754	56,295
Average earnings of male spouse	\$	...	32,671	...	15,457	20,070	35,156
Average earnings of female spouse	\$	...	...	14,645	25,034	20,070	12,187
Average family earnings	\$	9,134	37,752	22,301	44,491	46,213	51,785
Average transfer payments	\$	10,119	2,958	7,551	3,356	2,208	2,545
Average investment income	\$	2,094	1,402	2,969	2,271	2,272	1,451
Proportion of families with female spouse working full-year full-time	%	1.8	2.0	54.6	72.9	71.5	41.4
Estimated number	000s	117	950	80	395	44	2,056
							46.9
							2,495
							3,641

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those families where husband was under 65 years.<sup>2</sup> Includes families with member(s) other than husband and/or wife who reported earnings.<sup>3</sup> Sample inadequate for reliable estimate.

Source: Earnings of Men and Women, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-217.



# INCOME

**A**n adequate income does not guarantee a high quality of life, but it is an important ingredient in the standard of living of Canadians. For women, how much income they have, and how it is generated is of growing importance. Overall, more women are receiving income in larger amounts with the effect that a larger share of total money income is received by women. Consequently, women in traditional husband-wife families have made increasing contributions to their family's income. These contributions accounted for much of the growth of real family income in the early 1970s, and helped slow what would otherwise have been a much steeper decline, during the early 1980s. In that period, female spouses' income increased as husbands' declined. At the same time, growing numbers of women were living without the support of a spouse, resulting in the feminization of low income in Canada. Female lone-parent families and women who live alone, particularly elderly women, make up a disproportionately large share of those with low incomes.

## Income of individuals

When the incomes of all Canadians, regardless of their family status, are examined, two trends emerge for women. First, a growing proportion of women are receiving some income, and second, their average income is

rising relative to that of men. In 1971, only about six women in ten received any income at all; by 1987, the proportion had risen to over eight in ten.<sup>1</sup> During this period, the proportion of men with income remained stable at over nine out of ten. At the same time, the average income of those women who had income rose from 42% of the male average in 1971 to 56% in 1987 (Table 1).

One result of these trends is that women's share of total income has increased. In 1971, women accounted for 22% of total income in Canada; by 1987, their share had grown to 35%.

Because female income reciprocity rates have increased dramatically, future changes in the female share of total income will be more influenced by the ratio of female to male income.

These trends for individual females are reflected in husband-wife families where there is a significant decline in the proportion of families with the traditional male breadwinner (only 12% in 1987 compared with 35% in 1971) and an increase in families where both spouses have income (59% in 1987 compared with 40% in 1971) (Figure 1, Table 2). While

these data do not reflect the impact of increasing female lone-parenthood, the importance of female income to family income is obviously of prime importance.

In the following discussion, important dimensions of the income of women are examined separately for elderly and non-elderly families (as well as the corresponding categories of persons living alone).

The discussion of family income, as it relates to women, has two dimensions: first, the contribution of women to family income in husband-wife families; and second, the income of families headed by women compared with that of other families (i.e. husband-wife and male lone-parent families).<sup>2</sup>

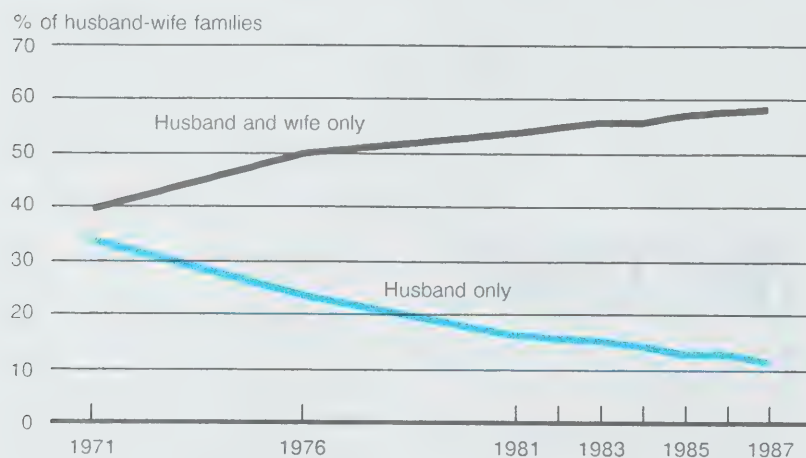
## Non-elderly families

In 1971, wives provided just over 25% of the income of families in which the wife received some income other than Family

<sup>1</sup> These figures may be understated somewhat in that where Family Allowance and/or the Federal Child Tax Credit are the sole source(s) of income reported by the female spouse, these amounts are transferred to the male spouse for income distribution statistics purposes.

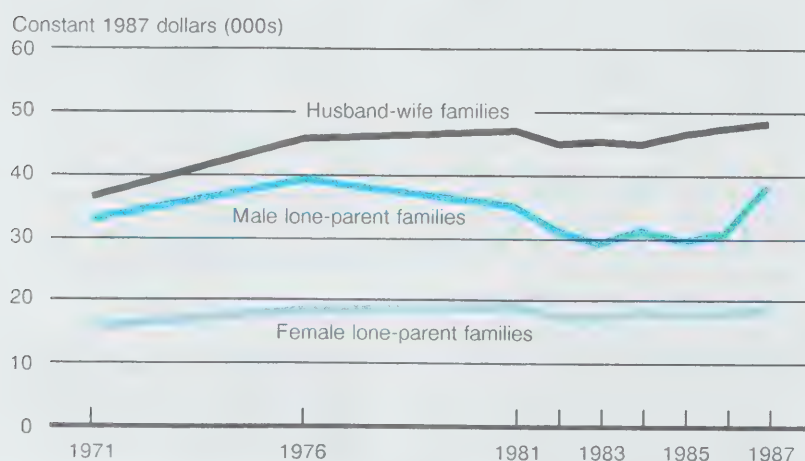
<sup>2</sup> In non-elderly families, those with female heads are by definition female lone-parent families with children less than 18 years of age present. In elderly families, those with female heads also include families with only children 18 years of age and over as well as families that do not have parent-child relationships (e.g. two or more sisters living together, with one designated as "head" by the family at time of interview).

**Figure 1** Income recipients in husband-wife families, Canada, 1971-1987



**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.*

**Figure 2** Average income of non-elderly families, Canada, 1971-1987



**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.*

Allowance or Child Tax Credit (Table 3). By 1983, the proportion had risen to over 29%. Since 1984, the proportion has hovered around 30%. Although there were significant real (i.e. adjusted for C.P.I.) reductions in the incomes of male spouses and other family members during the early 1980s

female spouses' incomes increased in real terms.

Real incomes in husband-wife families fell until 1984 and have increased since then. It appears that, without the increasing contribution of female spouses, the decline in real family income would have been even sharper.

### Income of lone-parent non-elderly families

Lone-parent families, both male and female, have average incomes substantially less than those of husband-wife families – \$18,945 and \$38,891 for female and male lone-parent families respectively, compared with \$48,708 for husband-wife families in 1987 (Figure 2, Table 4). Relative to husband-wife families, real income increases since 1971 for both lone-parent groups are somewhat lower – a 32% increase for the husband-wife category compared with only 25%-29% for the lone-parent groups. Undoubtedly, this reflects the earnings contribution of the female spouse through the increased labour force participation rates of married women, with the result that lone-parent incomes have deteriorated in relation to husband-wife families.

The large difference between the family incomes for the two lone-parent groups is largely explained by the male/female earnings gap.

Although husband-wife and male lone-parent families have attained or exceeded pre-recession income levels (1981), this has not yet happened for female lone-parent families.

### Sources of family income

Female lone-parent families are substantially more dependent on government transfer payments (social assistance, unemployment insurance, family allowance, etc.) than husband-wife and male lone-parent families. In 1987, government transfer payments accounted for 27% of the income of female lone-parent families compared with just 6% for husband-wife families and 8% for male lone-parent families (Table 5). This high level of transfers is due to the low earnings of female lone-parent families. Earnings accounted for 62% of income for female lone-parent families compared with 88% for husband-wife families.



Although government transfer payments are important for female lone-parent families, the 1981 and 1987 shares of income accounted for by these transfer payments are less than in 1971.

### Families with low income

Not surprisingly, a much higher proportion of female lone-parent families are below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs compared with husband-wife and male lone-parent families. In 1987, 57% of these families had low income compared with 8% and 17% for the other two groups, respectively (Figure 3, Table 6). Historical patterns of low income are similar for the three family types – a general rise in the proportion with low income for the early 1980s (until 1984) and improvements in the ratio for the rest of the 1980s to date (1987).

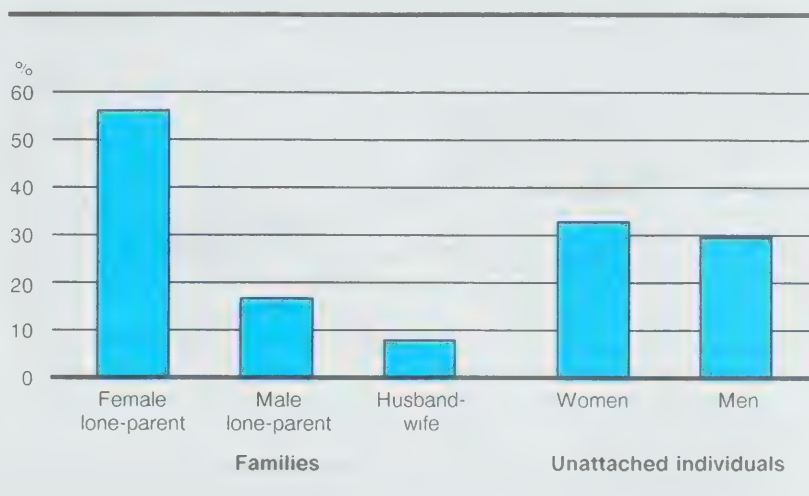
### Non-elderly unattached individuals<sup>3</sup>

Non-elderly unattached individuals, about one half of whom are women and many living alone, are an important group constituting approximately 2.2 million persons in 1987. Although the differences by sex are not as large for this group as for families, the differences are still significant – in 1987, women received about 86% of the income of men, a ratio that has been increasing during the 1980s (Table 7). For women and men, the proportions with low income are 33% and 30% respectively (Figure 3), substantially above the figures for husband-wife (8%) and male lone-parent families (17%) but nowhere near the level experienced by female lone-parent families (57%).

In terms of income composition, unattached men and women

<sup>3</sup> Unattached individuals are persons living alone or with persons to whom they are not related.

**Figure 3** Low income among non-elderly families and unattached individuals, Canada, 1987



**Note:** Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.

**Sources:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, and Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

differ less than families by sex. This is because income differences are less for male and female unattached individuals compared with families by sex (Table 8).

For both male and female unattached individuals, earnings have declined slightly in importance as a proportion of total income (from around 90% to around 85%).

### Elderly families<sup>4</sup>

Families headed by elderly women have relatively high incomes (Table 9). In 1987, their average income was only about \$250 less than the average income of families headed by elderly men and it was over \$10,000 greater than the average income of non-elderly female lone-parent families.

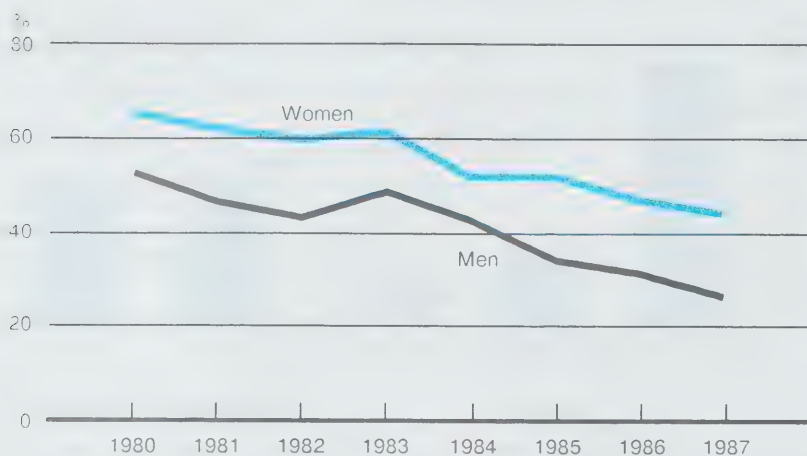
One reason for the relatively high average income of families headed by elderly women is that these families have high earnings.

<sup>4</sup> Heads aged 65 years and over.

In 1987, these families had average earnings of \$13,045 which made up 44% of their total income. By contrast, the earnings of families headed by elderly men averaged \$7,108 and represented just under one-quarter of their total income (Table 10). Why this is the case is not clear, however, it may be that many families with elderly female heads have younger members (e.g., adult children) still in the labour force.

Yet at the same time, a larger proportion of families headed by elderly women have incomes which fall below the low-income cut-offs. In 1987, 12% of families headed by elderly women had incomes below the low-income cut-offs (1978 base) compared with 8% of families headed by elderly men (Table 11). This apparent contradiction is explained by the fact that families headed by women either have very high or very low incomes. Almost 55% of families headed by elderly women have incomes of \$25,000 or more, while this is true of only 46% of families headed by elderly men.

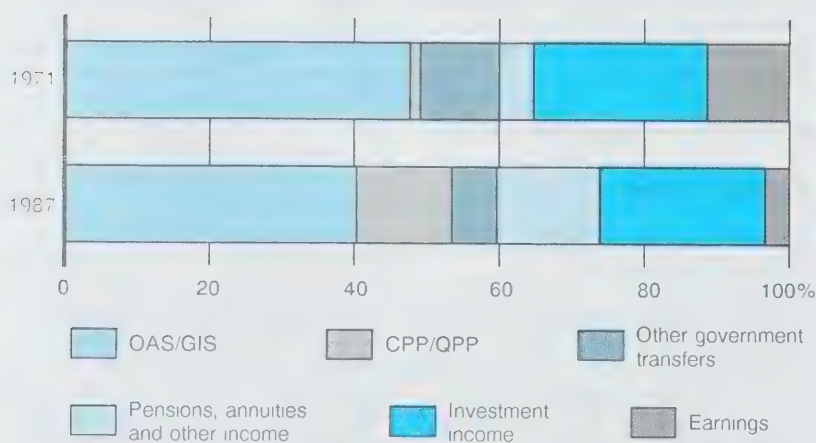
**Figure 4** Low income among unattached individuals 65 years of age and over, by sex, Canada, 1980-1987



*Note:* Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.

*Sources:* *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, and *Household Surveys Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Figure 5** Sources of income of unattached women 65 years of age and over, Canada, 1971 and 1987



*Source:* *Household Surveys Division*, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

At the other extreme, 17% of families with elderly female heads compared with 13% of families with elderly male heads had incomes of less than \$15,000 in 1987 (Table 12).

### Elderly unattached individuals

Elderly unattached women are among the poorest Canadians. In

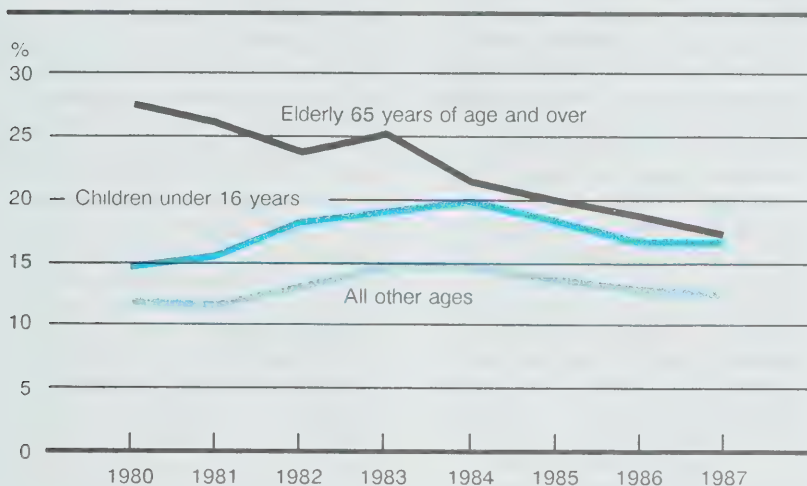
1987, their average income was \$13,596 which was 73% of the average for unattached women aged 15-64, and 85% of the average for elderly unattached men (Table 13). That year, 274,000 of 626,000 elderly unattached Canadian women, or 44% had incomes below the low-income cut-offs (1978 base). This figure is down from 66% in 1980 (Figure 4).

Not surprisingly, older people, especially those who are unattached, rely heavily on government pensions (Table 14). More than 53% of the 1987 income of unattached elderly women (47% for unattached elderly men) came from Old Age Security or Canada/Quebec Pension Plan programs (Figure 5). Since 1971, however, there has been a decrease in the share of income coming from the Old Age Security program and an increase in the proportion coming from the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans. However, the proportion of income from the two programs together remained roughly the same over the 1971-1987 period. The share of the income of elderly unattached women coming from investments grew between 1971 and 1981 and declined to 1987. Earnings constituted a small and shrinking proportion over the period. In 1987, investments made up 23% of the income of these women and 18% of that of unattached men, while earnings contributed only 3% and 9%, respectively. A growing proportion of the income of unattached elderly individuals came from private pensions, and for unattached women, private pensions provided a greater share than either earnings or the CPP/QPP in 1987.

### Low income of persons

The composition of the low income population has changed during the 1980s even though the overall rate of 14% in 1987 was little changed from 1980 (Table 15). The low income population in 1987 consisted of relatively

**Figure 6** Low income among children, elderly and other persons, Canada, 1980-1987



**Note:** Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Figure 7** Composition of low income population, Canada, 1980 and 1987



**Note:** Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

fewer elderly, more children and more individuals in other age groups than in 1980 (Figure 6). For the elderly, the decline is remarkable since it is a decrease in both relative and actual terms. Only 13% of low income persons were elderly in 1987, down from 18% in

1980, while actual numbers also declined to 456,000 from 604,000. During this period, the elderly were one of the fastest growing sectors of the total population. Unfortunately, females represented a growing proportion of the remaining low income elderly

group: 73% were female in 1987, versus 67% in 1980.

The increased percentage of low income persons that were children in 1987 compared with 1980 (27% versus 25%) partly reflected increased numbers of children in female lone-parent families. Although the 1987 low income rate for children (17%) had declined from the 1984 peak (20%), it was still higher than in 1980 (15%).

Non-elderly unattached individuals accounted for most of the increased numbers of low income persons in other age groups. In 1987, they represented 19% of all low income persons, compared with 16% in 1980. Notably, the majority of them were males in 1987 (51%) while in 1980, most were female (58%) (Figure 7).

**Pensions:** The Old Age Security (OAS)/Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)<sup>5</sup> program, and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans (CPP/QPP) are the primary government income support systems for the majority of elderly Canadians.

In 1988, some 1.6 million women and 1.2 million men received either Old Age Security benefits or OAS plus Guaranteed Income Supplement. Of these recipients, a greater percentage of women were receiving either full or partial GIS benefits (Table 16). However, while 12% of families headed by elderly women and 44% of elderly unattached women have low incomes, only 11% of elderly women presently receive the full GIS. As well, the proportion of elderly people receiving GIS, particularly full benefits, has declined. This is due, in part, to increased eligibility of both women and men for other pensions, particularly the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. As a

<sup>5</sup> All Canadians 65 years of age and over are entitled to Old Age Security benefits. Full or partial Guaranteed Income Supplements are available to those pensioners whose income from all sources is below specified levels.



result, their income from other sources are rising and a smaller percentage qualify for full or partial GIS benefits.

Most Canadians who have jobs contribute to and are eligible for CPP/QPP pensions and benefits. But because this program is tied to labour force participation and benefits depend on the length of time worked and the size of contributions, fewer women receive benefits, and the benefits they do receive are less than those of men. In 1986, for example, 60% of women aged 18-64 contributed to the CPP/QPP compared with slightly more than 86% of men (Table 17). Thus, at retirement, fewer women are eligible for CPP/QPP pensions. At the same time, the average pension paid to women was only about 60% of that received by men (Table 18). In 1988, some 31% of women in the labour force

participated in private pension plans compared with 42% of men (Table 19).

Women's lower participation in private pension plans is related to their concentration in both part-time work and in industries where pension plan coverage is less extensive than in industries where men predominate. Furthermore, the effectiveness of these plans is weakened by problems such as the general lack of pension portability from job to job, long vesting periods, the difficulty of splitting benefits upon divorce, inflation, and limited or sometimes non-existent benefits for spouses if the recipient dies.

In 1986, membership in employer-sponsored pension plans for full-time jobs was generally lower for women (38%) than for men (46.7%) (Tables 20 and 21). Large differences between women and men are

found in service and processing occupations (16.5% for women and 36.8% for men in service occupations, 20.3% for women and 55.1% for men in processing occupations). Among occupations, some of the lowest rates for women were in sales and services (19.3% and 16.5%, respectively) while teachers had the highest rate (74.5%). For men, the pattern was similar. By industry, the largest difference between women and men was in manufacturing (31.8% and 54.9%, respectively). For both females and males, the lowest rates were in agriculture (3.8% and 5.3%, respectively), while transportation, communications and other utilities and public administration had the highest membership rates (63.9% and 62.3%, respectively for women, 65.3% and 74.9%, respectively for men).



**Table 1.** Individuals with income, Canada, 1971-1987

	Individuals with income		Individuals with income as a % of population aged 15 years and over		Average income of individuals with income		Women's income as a % men's	Women's share of total income
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men		
	000s	000s	%	%	\$	\$	%	%
1971	4,620	6,856	61.3	89.6	2,948	7,004	42.1	22.1
1976	6,252	7,862	71.7	93.3	5,285	12,430	42.5	25.3
1981	7,615	8,621	80.4	95.1	9,540	18,468	51.7	31.3
1982	7,804	8,689	81.4	94.9	10,551	19,905	53.0	32.3
1983	7,904	8,753	81.5	94.8	10,985	20,756	52.9	32.3
1984	8,143	8,913	83.1	95.7	11,764	21,125	55.7	33.7
1985	8,363	9,042	84.3	96.0	12,375	22,563	54.8	33.7
1986	8,516	9,142	84.8	95.9	13,247	23,846	55.6	34.1
1987	8,773	9,342	86.3	96.8	14,028	24,903	56.3	34.6

<sup>1</sup> Where family allowances and/or the Federal Child Tax Credit are the sole source(s) of income reported by the female spouse, these amounts are transferred to the male spouse for income distribution statistics.

**Source:** Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Table 2.** Distribution of income recipients in husband-wife families, Canada, 1971-1987

	1971	1976	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	%								
Male spouse only	34.7	24.4	16.9	16.1	16.0	14.6	13.3	13.2	12.0
Male and female spouses only	40.0	50.3	54.0	55.4	56.0	56.3	57.7	58.0	58.6
Other	25.3	25.3	29.1	28.5	28.0	29.1	29.1	28.9	29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Table 3.** Average income, by income recipients in non-elderly husband-wife families<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1971-1987

	1971	1976	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Income in current dollars									
Male spouse	8,781	15,755	23,493	25,459	26,805	27,138	29,044	30,444	32,333
Female spouse	3,207	5,786	10,223	11,158	12,193	13,007	13,550	14,575	15,429
Other family members	750	1,384	2,928	2,960	2,657	2,949	3,199	3,594	3,830
<b>Total family income</b>	<b>12,738</b>	<b>22,925</b>	<b>36,644</b>	<b>39,577</b>	<b>41,655</b>	<b>43,094</b>	<b>45,793</b>	<b>48,613</b>	<b>51,592</b>
Income in constant (1987) dollars									
Male spouse	28,757	34,616	32,467	31,755	31,608	30,666	31,556	31,778	32,333
Female spouse	10,503	12,713	14,128	13,917	14,378	14,698	14,722	15,213	15,429
Other family members	2,456	3,041	4,046	3,692	3,133	3,332	3,476	3,751	3,830
<b>Total family income</b>	<b>41,715</b>	<b>50,369</b>	<b>50,642</b>	<b>49,364</b>	<b>49,119</b>	<b>48,697</b>	<b>49,753</b>	<b>50,743</b>	<b>51,592</b>
Percent distribution									
Male spouse	68.9	68.7	64.1	64.3	64.4	63.0	63.4	62.6	62.7
Female spouse	25.2	25.2	27.9	28.2	29.3	30.2	29.6	30.0	29.9
Other family members	5.9	6.0	8.0	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes only those families where the husband was under 65 years and the wife had income.

Source: Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 4.** Average income of non-elderly<sup>1</sup> families, Canada, 1971-1987

	Family income in current dollars			Family income in constant (1987) dollars			Income of female lone-parent families as a % of husband-wife families	Income of male lone-parent families as a % of husband-wife families
	Husband-wife family	Female lone-parent family	Male lone-parent family	Husband-wife family	Female lone-parent family	Male lone-parent family		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
1971	11,275	4,483	9,437	36,924	14,681	30,905	39.8	83.7
1976	21,048	7,783	15,373	46,245	17,100	33,777	37.0	73.0
1981	34,117	14,175	25,687	47,150	19,590	35,499	41.5	75.3
1982	36,781	14,377	25,526	45,877	17,932	31,838	39.1	69.4
1983	38,768	15,034	24,998	45,714	17,728	29,477	38.8	64.5
1984	40,191	16,461	27,924	45,416	18,601	31,554	41.0	69.5
1985	43,051	16,879	27,712	46,774	18,339	30,108	39.2	64.4
1986	45,795	17,646	29,877	47,801	18,419	31,186	38.5	65.2
1987	48,708	18,945	38,891	48,708	18,945	38,891	38.9	79.8

<sup>1</sup> Husband or lone parent under 65 years of age.

Source: Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.

**Table 5.** Sources of income of non-elderly<sup>1</sup> families, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

	Average per family (current dollars)						Average per family (constant 1987 dollars)		
	Husband- wife family		Female lone- parent family		Male lone- parent family		Husband- wife family	Female lone- parent family	Male lone- parent family
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$		
<b>1971</b>									
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	10,446	92.6	2,456	54.8	9,011	95.5	34,209	8,043	29,510
Investment income	345	3.1	170	3.8	-123	-1.3	1,130	557	-403
Government transfer payments	373	3.3	1,452	32.4	400	4.2	1,222	4,755	1,310
Pensions and other income	111	1.0	405	9.0	149	1.6	364	1,326	488
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,275</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,437</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36,924</b>	<b>14,681</b>	<b>30,905</b>
<b>1981</b>									
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	30,294	88.8	9,173	64.7	22,780	88.7	41,866	12,677	31,482
Investment income	1,808	5.3	706	5.0	732	2.8	2,499	976	1,012
Government transfer payments	1,579	4.6	3,260	23.0	1,819	7.1	2,182	4,505	2,514
Pensions and other income	436	1.3	1,036	7.3	355	1.4	603	1,432	491
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,117</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25,687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,150</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>35,499</b>
<b>1987</b>									
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	42,998	88.3	11,807	62.3	33,506	86.2	42,998	11,807	33,506
Investment income	1,780	3.7	404	2.1	2,192	5.6	1,780	404	2,192
Government transfer payments	2,778	5.7	5,028	26.5	2,980	7.7	2,778	5,028	2,980
Pensions and other income	1,152	2.4	1,707	9.0	214	0.6	1,152	1,707	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,708</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,946</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>38,892</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,708</b>	<b>18,946</b>	<b>38,892</b>

<sup>1</sup> Husband or lone parent under 65 years of age.<sup>2</sup> Includes wages, salaries and net income from self-employment.**Source:** Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.**Table 6.** Low income<sup>1</sup> among non-elderly families and non-elderly unattached individuals<sup>2</sup>, Canada, 1980-1987

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	%							
<b>Families</b>								
Husband-wife	7.7	7.9	9.4	10.2	10.5	9.2	8.8	8.3
Female lone-parent	54.5	53.0	57.1	59.3	59.5	59.6	55.5	56.6
Male lone-parent	24.9	15.6	22.8	28.5	26.0	27.0	22.7	17.0
<b>Unattached individuals</b>								
Women	36.6	34.6	31.9	38.1	36.9	36.8	34.0	33.3
Men	24.4	24.6	28.7	33.1	30.2	29.9	29.2	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.<sup>2</sup> Husband/lone parent/unattached individuals under 65 years of age.**Sources:** Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, and Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 7.** Average income of non-elderly unattached individuals<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1971-1987

	Income in current dollars		Income in constant (1987) dollars		Women's income as a % of men's
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
1971	4,134	5,591	13,538	18,310	73.9
1976	6,217	9,296	13,660	20,425	66.9
1981	12,982	17,245	17,941	23,833	75.3
1982	14,786	18,036	18,442	22,496	82.0
1983	14,768	18,458	17,414	21,765	80.0
1984	15,070	19,059	17,029	21,537	79.1
1985	16,214	20,167	17,616	21,911	80.4
1986	17,283	21,037	18,040	21,959	82.2
1987	18,694	21,840	18,694	21,840	85.6

<sup>1</sup> Unattached individuals under 65 years of age.**Source:** Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.**Table 8.** Sources of income of non-elderly unattached individuals<sup>1</sup>, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

	Current dollars				Constant (1987) dollars	
	Women		Men		Women	Men
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
<b>1971</b>						
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	3,640	88.1	5,134	91.8	11,921	16,813
Investment income	241	5.8	163	2.9	789	534
Government transfer payments	136	3.3	140	2.5	445	458
Pensions and other income	117	2.8	154	2.8	383	504
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,538</b>	<b>18,310</b>
<b>1981</b>						
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	11,075	85.3	15,532	90.1	15,306	21,465
Investment income	800	6.2	649	3.8	1,106	897
Government transfer payments	786	6.1	812	4.7	1,086	1,122
Pensions and other income	321	2.5	252	1.5	444	348
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,982</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,941</b>	<b>23,833</b>
<b>1987</b>						
Earnings <sup>2</sup>	15,516	83.0	19,346	88.6	15,516	19,346
Investment income	865	4.6	471	2.2	865	471
Government transfer payments	1,461	7.8	1,448	6.6	1,461	1,448
Pensions and other income	852	4.6	575	2.6	852	575
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,694</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,694</b>	<b>21,840</b>

<sup>1</sup> Unattached individuals under 65 years of age.<sup>2</sup> Includes wages, salaries and net income from self-employment.**Source:** Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Table 9.** Average income of families with head aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1971-1987

	Family income in current dollars		Family income in constant (1987) dollars		Income of families headed by women as a % of income of families headed by men
	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	Families headed by women	Families headed by men	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
1971	7,445	6,736	24,381	22,060	110.5
1976	13,794	11,674	30,307	25,649	118.2
1981	22,912	20,689	31,664	28,592	110.7
1982	24,220	24,459	30,209	30,508	99.0
1983	23,587	24,192	27,813	28,527	97.5
1984	24,349	27,257	27,515	30,801	89.3
1985	27,886	28,359	30,298	30,811	98.3
1986	31,597	29,315	32,981	30,599	107.8
1987	29,624	29,889	29,624	29,889	99.1

**Sources:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207, and Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.*

**Table 10.** Sources of income of families with head aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

	Current dollars				Constant dollars (1987)	
	Families headed by women		Families headed by men		Families headed by women	Families headed by men
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
<b>1971</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	4,152	55.8	2,658	39.5	13,597	8,705
Investment income	877	11.8	1,201	17.8	2,872	3,933
OAS/GIS	1,578	21.2	1,770	26.3	5,168	5,797
CPP/QPP	41	0.6	108	1.6	134	354
Other government transfers	260	3.5	163	2.4	851	534
Pensions, annuities and other income	536	7.2	835	12.4	1,755	2,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,381</b>	<b>22,060</b>
<b>1981</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	11,579	50.5	5,785	28.0	16,002	7,995
Investment income	3,564	15.6	4,851	23.4	4,925	6,704
OAS/GIS	4,047	17.7	5,013	24.2	5,593	6,928
CPP/QPP	768	3.4	1,761	8.5	1,061	2,434
Other government transfers	1,643	7.2	710	3.4	2,271	981
Pensions, annuities and other income	1,310	5.7	2,569	12.4	1,810	3,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,912</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20,689</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,664</b>	<b>28,592</b>
<b>1987</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	13,045	44.0	7,108	23.8	13,045	7,108
Investment income	3,293	11.1	4,902	16.4	3,293	4,902
OAS/GIS	6,510	22.0	7,263	24.3	6,510	7,263
CPP/QPP	2,410	8.1	4,027	13.5	2,410	4,027
Other government transfers	2,315	7.8	1,258	4.2	2,315	1,258
Pensions, annuities, and other income	2,049	6.9	5,332	17.8	2,049	5,332
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,889</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,624</b>	<b>29,889</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes wages, salaries and net income from self-employment.

**Source:** Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 11.** Low income<sup>1</sup> among families with head aged 65 years and over and unattached individuals aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1980-1987

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
%								
Families								
Headed by women	16.5	24.0	22.9	18.0	21.0	15.8	15.4	12.3
Headed by men	12.9	12.6	9.5	11.0	9.9	9.0	8.7	7.6
Unattached individuals								
Women	65.6	61.9	60.0	61.6	51.7	51.6	46.8	43.8
Men	52.8	46.8	43.3	49.0	42.6	34.4	31.8	26.4

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1978 low income cut-offs.**Sources:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.***Table 12.** Income distribution of families with head aged 65 years and over and unattached individuals aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1987

	Families		Unattached individuals	
	Headed by women	Headed by men	Women	Men
%				
Income group				
Under \$5,000	0.8	0.2	1.8	2.9
\$ 5,000 – 9,999	2.7	2.0	42.2	25.7
\$10,000 – 14,999	13.1	10.9	32.3	37.2
\$15,000 – 19,999	17.9	28.9	9.5	14.4
\$20,000 – 24,999	11.4	12.0	5.3	5.0
\$25,000 – 44,999	39.7	29.7	8.9	14.8
\$45,000 and over	14.3	16.4		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (000s)	109	488	626	210

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.*

**Table 13.** Average income of unattached individuals aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1971-1987

	Income in current dollars		Income in constant (1987) dollars		Women's income as a % of men's
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
1971	2,492	3,252	8,161	10,650	76.6
1976	4,323	6,636	9,498	14,580	65.1
1981	9,027	11,198	12,475	15,476	80.6
1982	9,968	13,807	12,433	17,221	72.2
1983	9,855	12,156	11,621	14,334	81.1
1984	11,170	13,841	12,622	15,640	80.7
1985	12,002	14,914	13,040	16,204	80.5
1986	12,558	13,902	13,108	14,511	90.3
1987	13,596	15,927	13,596	15,927	85.4

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.*

**Table 14.** Sources of income of unattached individuals aged 65 years and over, Canada, 1971, 1981 and 1987

	Current dollars				Constant (1987) dollars	
	Women		Men		Women	Men
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$
<b>1971</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	276	11.1	743	22.8	904	2,433
Investment income	602	24.2	728	22.4	1,971	2,384
OAS/GIS	1,188	47.7	1,191	36.6	3,891	3,900
CPP/QPP	37	1.5	49	1.5	121	160
Other government transfers	269	10.8	446	13.7	881	1,461
Pensions, annuities and other income	120	4.8	94	2.9	393	308
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,161</b>	<b>10,650</b>
<b>1981</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	502	5.6	1,160	10.4	694	1,603
Investment income	2,867	31.8	3,061	27.3	3,962	4,230
OAS/GIS	3,661	40.6	3,412	30.5	5,060	4,715
CPP/QPP	689	7.6	1,187	10.6	952	1,640
Other government transfers	483	5.4	589	5.3	668	814
Pensions, annuities and other income	825	9.1	1,790	16.0	1,140	2,474
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,027</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,475</b>	<b>15,476</b>
<b>1987</b>						
Earnings <sup>1</sup>	466	3.4	1,412	8.9	466	1,412
Investment income	3,110	22.9	2,895	18.2	3,110	2,895
OAS/GIS	5,475	40.3	4,866	30.6	5,475	4,866
CPP/QPP	1,782	13.1	2,673	16.8	1,782	2,673
Other government transfers	870	6.4	875	5.5	870	875
Pensions, annuities, and other income	1,892	13.9	3,207	20.1	1,892	3,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,596</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,596</b>	<b>15,927</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes wages, salaries and net income from self-employment.

**Source:** *Household Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.*



**Table 15.** Persons in low income: Estimated number, percentage distribution and incidence by age and family unit type, percentage distribution by sex within age groups and family unit type, Canada, 1980-1987

	Estimated number of low income persons	Distribution	Incidence of low income	Distribution by sex			
				Low income persons		Total persons	
				Women	Men	Women	Men
				%			
<b>1980</b>	000s	%	%				
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>
Children under 16 years	851		14.8	50.2	49.8	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)	604		27.7	67.1	32.9	56.3	43.7
All others	1,897		12.1	57.7	42.3	50.3	49.7
Persons in families							
Total	2,394		11.3	54.2	45.8	50.0	50.0
Children under 16 years		25.4	14.8	50.2	49.8	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)		5.3	11.9	47.2	52.8	49.5	50.5
All others		40.8	9.8	57.6	42.4	50.6	49.4
Unattached individuals							
Total	957		39.1	65.8	34.2	54.5	45.5
Elderly (65 years and over)		12.7	61.9	75.4	24.6	71.2	28.8
All others		15.8	30.2	58.0	42.0	47.9	52.1
<b>1981</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>
Children under 16 years	885		15.6	49.1	50.9	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)	585		26.3	68.1	31.9	56.5	43.5
All others	1,870		11.8	57.2	42.8	50.3	49.7
Persons in families							
Total	2,401		11.3	53.4	46.6	49.9	50.1
Children under 16 years		26.5	15.6	49.1	50.9	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)		5.2	11.4	45.0	55.0	48.9	51.1
All others		40.2	9.5	57.3	42.7	50.5	49.5
Unattached individuals							
Total	940		37.5	66.0	34.0	55.2	44.8
Elderly (65 years and over)		12.4	57.7	77.7	22.3	72.5	27.5
All others		15.8	29.4	56.8	43.2	48.3	51.7
<b>1982</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>
Children under 16 years	1,037		18.3	50.3	49.7	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)	541		23.8	71.3	28.7	56.6	43.4
All others	2,132		13.3	54.7	45.3	50.3	49.7
Persons in families							
Total	2,755		12.8	53.7	46.3	50.1	49.9
Children under 16 years		28.0	18.3	50.3	49.7	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)		4.1	9.6	49.5	50.5	48.9	51.1
All others		42.2	11.0	56.5	43.5	50.7	49.3
Unattached individuals							
Total	955		37.1	62.1	37.9	54.5	45.5
Elderly (65 years and over)		10.5	55.6	79.8	20.2	74.0	26.0
All others		15.2	30.2	49.9	50.1	47.2	52.8

**Table 15.** Persons in low income: Estimated number, percentage distribution and incidence by age and family unit type, percentage distribution by sex within age groups and family unit type, Canada, 1980-1987  
– continued

	Estimated number of low income persons	Distribution	Incidence of low income	Distribution by sex			
				Low income persons		Total persons	
				Women	Men	Women	Men
	000s	%	%	%			
<b>1983</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>4,122</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Children under 16 years	1,090		19.2	47.2	52.8	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)	592		25.4	69.4	30.6	56.8	43.2
All others	2,440		15.0	54.9	45.1	50.4	49.6
Persons in families							
Total	3,020		14.0	52.9	47.1	50.2	49.8
Children under 16 years		26.4	19.2	47.2	52.8	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)		3.8	10.0	43.8	56.2	48.4	51.6
All others		43.0	12.4	57.2	42.8	51.1	48.9
Unattached individuals							
Total	1,102		41.9	60.6	39.4	53.7	46.3
Elderly (65 years and over)		10.5	58.4	78.8	21.2	74.7	25.3
All others		16.2	35.4	48.9	51.1	45.5	54.5
<b>1984</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Children under 16 years	1,134		20.1	48.4	51.6	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 and over)	517		21.6	68.9	31.1	56.9	43.1
All others	2,434		14.9	55.8	44.2	50.4	49.6
Persons in families							
Total	3,063		14.2	53.4	46.6	50.2	49.8
Children under 16 years		27.8	20.1	48.4	51.6	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)		3.8	9.3	46.3	53.7	48.9	51.1
All others		43.4	12.4	57.3	42.7	50.9	49.1
Unattached individuals							
Total	1,022		37.7	61.2	38.8	54.4	45.6
Elderly (65 years and over)		8.9	49.4	78.6	21.4	75.2	24.8
All others		16.2	33.4	51.7	48.3	46.7	53.3
<b>1985</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Children under 16 years	1,047		18.6	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)	497		20.1	71.7	28.3	57.1	42.9
All others	2,278		13.9	56.0	44.0	50.4	49.6
Persons in families							
Total	2,795		12.8	54.1	45.9	50.3	49.7
Children under 16 years		27.4	18.6	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3
Elderly (65 years and over)		3.7	8.2	45.2	54.8	49.0	51.0
All others		42.1	11.2	58.3	41.7	51.1	48.9
Unattached individuals							
Total	1,027		36.9	61.5	38.5	53.5	46.5
Elderly (65 years and over)		9.3	47.4	82.1	17.9	75.4	24.6
All others		17.5	33.0	50.6	49.4	45.4	54.6

**Table 15.** Persons in low income: Estimated number, percentage distribution and incidence by age and family unit type, percentage distribution by sex within age groups and family unit type, Canada, 1980-1987 – concluded

	Estimated number of low income persons	Distribution	Incidence of low income	Distribution by sex			
				Low income persons		Total persons	
				Women	Men	Women	Men
	000s	%	%	%			
<b>1986</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Children under 16 years	954		17.0	48.6	51.4	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)	483		18.9	71.1	28.9	57.1	42.9
All others	2,157		13.0	55.4	44.6	50.3	49.7
Persons in families							
Total	2,591		11.8	53.9	46.1	50.3	49.7
Children under 16 years		26.5	17.0	48.6	51.4	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)		4.0	8.1	47.0	53.0	49.3	50.7
All others		41.5	10.3	57.9	42.1	51.0	49.0
Unattached individuals							
Total	1,003		34.6	60.5	39.5	53.8	46.2
Elderly (65 years and over)		9.4	43.0	81.3	18.7	74.7	25.3
All others		18.5	31.4	49.8	50.2	46.0	54.0
<b>1987</b>							
<b>Persons – total</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
Children under 16 years	955		16.9	49.0	51.0	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)	456		17.3	72.7	27.3	57.2	42.8
All others	2,125		12.6	55.7	44.3	50.3	49.7
Persons in families							
Total	2,520		11.4	54.5	45.5	50.2	49.8
Children under 16 years		27.0	16.9	49.0	51.0	48.8	51.2
Elderly (65 years and over)		3.6	7.1	45.5	54.5	49.0	51.0
All others		40.7	9.8	59.0	41.0	51.0	49.0
Unattached individuals							
Total	1,016		33.5	60.0	40.0	53.9	46.1
Elderly (65 years and over)		9.3	39.4	83.2	16.8	74.9	25.1
All others		19.4	31.3	48.9	51.1	45.9	54.1

**Source:** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 13-207.*

**Table 16.** Old age security pension (OAS) and guaranteed income supplement (GIS) recipients, Canada, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986 and 1988

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988
	000s					%				
OAS only										
Women	566.9	621.0	680.3	730.1	810.7	44.5	45.8	47.3	47.5	49.2
Men	489.5	532.3	573.6	620.1	692.2	51.5	52.9	54.5	55.6	58.3
OAS and GIS										
Women	705.8	735.2	757.9	806.9	837.1	55.5	54.2	52.7	52.5	50.8
Men	460.5	473.0	479.0	495.2	495.1	48.5	47.1	45.5	44.4	41.7
Full GIS										
Women	228.9	208.1	194.2	186.0	174.7	18.0	15.3	13.5	12.1	10.6
Men	128.2	110.6	98.9	88.1	77.2	13.5	11.0	9.4	7.9	6.5
Partial GIS										
Women	476.9	527.1	563.7	620.9	662.4	37.5	38.8	39.2	40.4	40.2
Men	332.3	362.4	380.1	407.1	417.9	35.0	36.0	36.1	36.5	35.2
<b>Total OAS/GIS</b>										
<b>Women</b>	<b>1,272.7</b>	<b>1,356.2</b>	<b>1,438.2</b>	<b>1,537.0</b>	<b>1,647.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>950.0</b>	<b>1,005.3</b>	<b>1,052.6</b>	<b>1,115.3</b>	<b>1,187.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Policy, Communications and Information Branch and Programs, Policy, Appeals and Legislation Directorate, unpublished data.

**Table 17.** Contributors to Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Canada, March 1975-1986

	Women	Men	Contributors as a % of population 18-64 years	
			Women	Men
			000s	%
1975	3,596	6,378	53.8	95.6
1976	3,725	6,437	54.5	94.4
1977	3,812	6,513	54.5	93.4
1978	3,944	6,553	55.2	92.1
1979	4,189	6,715	57.5	92.6
1980	4,246	6,697	57.1	90.6
1981	4,552	6,867	60.0	91.0
1982	4,495	6,673	58.2	86.8
1983	4,477	6,653	57.0	85.3
1984	4,604	6,721	57.9	85.2
1985	4,744	6,828	59.2	85.9
1986	4,855	6,924	60.1	86.5

**Note:** Figures on contributors should be considered as providing approximate magnitudes only. Too strict an interpretation should not be placed on fluctuations in figures from year to year. For more information, please refer to technical notes contained in the source documents referenced.

**Sources:** Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 86-507, Canada Pension Plan Contributors, Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada, Outlook of the Régie des rentes du Québec, 1987.



**Table 18.** Beneficiaries of CPP/QPP retirement pensions and average monthly pensions, Canada, March 1970-1989

	Beneficiaries		Average monthly pensions			
	Women	Men	CPP		QPP	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1970	31,095	115,600	15	19	16	21
1971	49,175	171,055	19	24	20	26
1972	66,675	213,813	22	28	23	30
1973	83,980	253,679	26	33	26	34
1974	105,681	302,858	33	42	33	42
1975	128,921	360,761	41	55	41	52
1976	160,220	448,329	53	73	53	70
1977	189,135	514,035	63	87	63	86
1978	218,921	578,038	73	102	76	105
1979	246,785	629,800	84	119	88	122
1980	303,560	691,805	97	138	99	140
1981	340,330	738,930	111	160	113	162
1982	376,177	783,001	129	188	130	189
1983	412,795	823,227	147	217	148	218
1984 <sup>1</sup>	478,890	893,488	161	240	159	248
1985 <sup>1</sup>	533,328	950,629	173	261	166	267
1986	578,037	995,469	185	284	174	282
1987	680,420	1,100,085	199	314	182	303
1988	771,041	1,188,509	212	340	193	326
1989	837,468	1,252,743	223	363	203	348

<sup>1</sup> QPP figures are for the month of December.

**Sources:** Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 86-507, Health Division, Social Security Statistics Section, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, and Régime des rentes du Québec, unpublished data.

**Table 19.** Population covered by employer-sponsored public and private pension plans, Canada, 1970-1988

	Women covered as a % of female labour force	Men covered as a % of male labour force
1970	27.0	38.2
1974	28.1	41.8
1976	28.8	45.1
1978	31.1	45.4
1980	31.3	45.6
1982 <sup>r</sup>	30.4	44.6
1984	30.1	42.6
1986	30.2	42.0
1988	31.0	41.6

**Sources:** Labour Division, Pensions Section, Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Pension Plans in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 74-401, and Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-201.

**Table 20.** Employer-sponsored public and private pension plan membership for jobs held by paid workers, by full/part-time status, sex and occupation, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Women pension plan members as a % of female paid workers		Men pension plan members as a % of male paid workers	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
	%			
Managerial and administrative	46.8	14.4	60.3	12.0
Natural sciences	53.8	17.1	58.5	3.6
Social sciences	45.4	20.5	52.1	16.7
Teaching	74.5	28.0	84.5	16.8
Medicine and health	59.5	28.5	52.3	26.0
Artistic and recreation	28.5	6.9	48.4	6.8
Clerical	41.5	11.7	54.4	8.7
Sales	19.3	6.5	29.7	6.5
Service	16.5	7.4	36.8	4.6
Agriculture	5.1	2.2	7.9	0.3
Processing	20.3	13.1	55.1	10.8
Product fabrication	25.0	4.8	47.4	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>

**Source:** 1986 Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 21.** Employer-sponsored public and private pension plan membership for jobs held by paid workers, by full/part-time status, sex and industry, Canada, 1986

Industry	Women pension plan members as a % of female paid workers		Men pension plan members as a % of male paid workers	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Full-time workers	Part-time workers
	%			
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Agriculture	3.8	0.4	5.3	—
Other primary industries	43.0	5.3	45.4	7.2
Manufacturing	31.8	9.7	54.9	13.6
Construction	21.7	2.3	29.5	13.7
<b>Service-producing industries</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Transportation, communications and other utilities	63.9	23.1	65.3	17.4
Trade	23.6	8.1	29.1	6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	50.7	14.3	52.5	4.3
Community, business, personal and miscellaneous services	36.8	14.4	40.8	7.8
Public administration	62.3	13.8	74.9	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>

**Source:** 1986 Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

# HEALTH

It is clear that large gains in health have been recorded by women in Canada during this century, as evidenced by the improvements in life expectancy. The findings presented in this section indicate, however, that several challenges remain for the fields of medicine and health promotion. First, the prevalence of disabling conditions due to health problems in the older age groups is quite high. Many of these diseases are due to conditions that may be experiencing a declining trend, such as heart disease, and are also likely amenable to preventive efforts such as the cessation of smoking. However, limb and joint problems, such as arthritis and rheumatism also account for a large proportion of these disabilities. In the latter case, prevention and treatment strategies would appear to be less clearly defined than for some other diseases/conditions. Second, in the area of lifestyle, the latest available data suggest that up to one out of three young women continue to take up smoking. Also in the lifestyle area, the prevalence of regular physical activity declines markedly after the youngest age groups. These findings would suggest that further promotion efforts may result in improvements in this area. A further matter of concern is highlighted by the hospital morbidity data. While household survey data have not generally indicated high levels of mental/emotional distress in the population, (i.e. the finding that

fewer than one out of 20 women express unhappiness), mental problems/disease is the leading cause of hospitalization in terms of days of hospital care. This would suggest not only that this is an important problem, but that further research and information development are required on the levels and correlates of mental and emotional disorders in the population.

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## Life expectancy/Causes of death

The continued decline in age-specific death rates has resulted in further improvements in longevity for Canadian women and men since 1981. According to the most recent life tables, a girl born in 1986 can expect to live almost 80 years, compared with 73 years for a boy (Table 1). The life tables also show that nearly nine out of ten girls born in 1986 may expect to reach their 65th birthday, and that those who do, will live, on average, for another 19 years. The gap between the life expectancy of women and men has become narrower since 1976, with men gaining slightly over one-half year more than women during the period; this is in contrast to the earlier decades of this century, when women recorded greater gains. However, since 1941, it may be seen that life expectancy at birth has increased between 13 and 14 years for women, versus 10 years for men, and that, as of

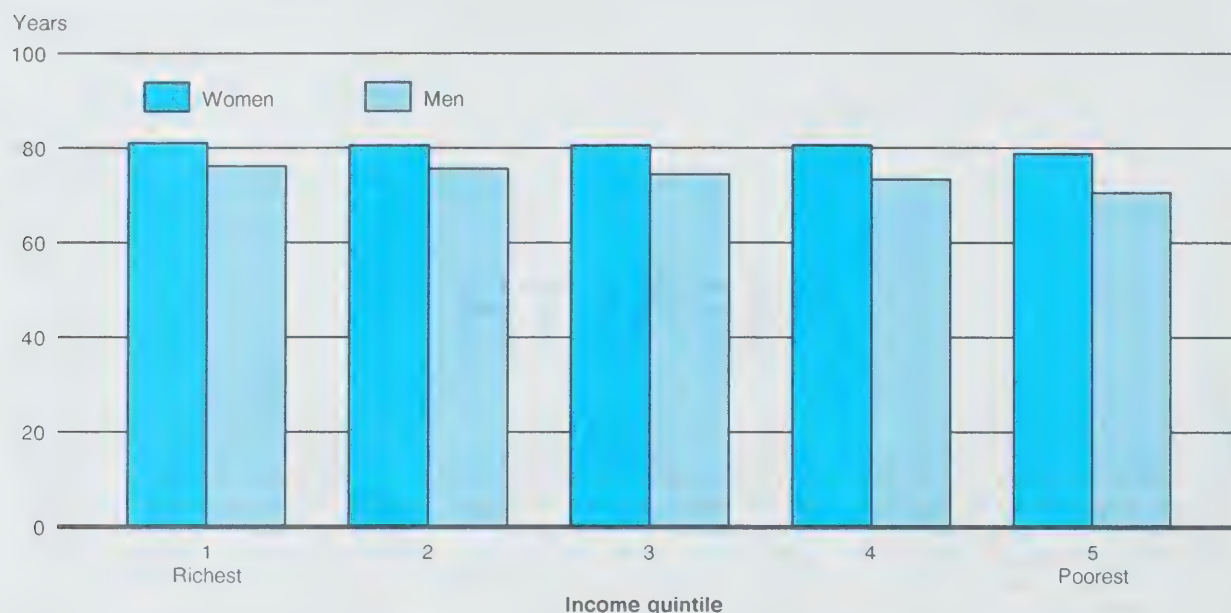
1986, a girl can expect to live seven years longer than a boy.

Although life expectancy at birth has increased markedly for men and women in this century, not all sub-groups in this population have experienced equal progress. A study of life expectancy across income quintiles in urban Canada for 1986 has suggested that women born in areas with the highest incomes may expect to live nearly two years longer than women born in the lowest income areas (Figure 1).

An even wider gradient was observed for men in 1986. According to this study, men in the highest income areas had a longevity advantage of nearly six years over men born in the lowest income areas.

The convergence in the life expectancy figures for women and men during the last decade, although by a small amount, has been of interest to researchers, who question whether the smaller gains for women relative to men imply that a "ceiling" in life expectancy is being reached, or whether this may reflect changes in the health-related lifestyle habits of women. Some insight into this question may be seen in an examination of the change in age-standardized death rates for selected causes for women and men during the 1977 to 1987 period.

In Table 2, it may be seen that, overall, the death rate for women has fallen by 14% during

**Figure 1** Life expectancy at birth, by income quintile and sex, urban Canada, 1986

**Source:** Statistics Canada and Health and Welfare Canada, *Mortality by Income in Urban Canada, 1971-1986*, (Wilkins, Adams and Brancker), forthcoming.

this period, compared with 16% for men. Among the selected causes shown, the death rate for most causes has declined. However, the lung cancer death rate among women has increased by more than 80% during this interval, compared with an increase of just 14% for men. While no supporting data are available, it is widely believed that the prevalence of smoking increased among women in the period following the Second World War, and that this may have had a lagged effect on the lung cancer death rate. It must be stressed, however, that the lung cancer death rate for women remains approximately one-third of that for men. Among the other causes shown, it may be seen in several cases, such as diseases of the heart, respiratory disease and motor vehicle accidents, that men have experienced slightly greater percentage declines than women, although death rates for these causes remain much higher for men than for women.

Heart disease is the leading cause of death among women,

accounting for nearly one out of three deaths in 1987 (Table 3). Cancer was the second leading cause of death among women at one in four deaths. While similar proportions were observed for men for those two leading causes, women were more likely to die from cerebrovascular disease than men (9% versus 6%) and men were more likely to die from accidents, poisonings and violence than women (10% versus 5%).

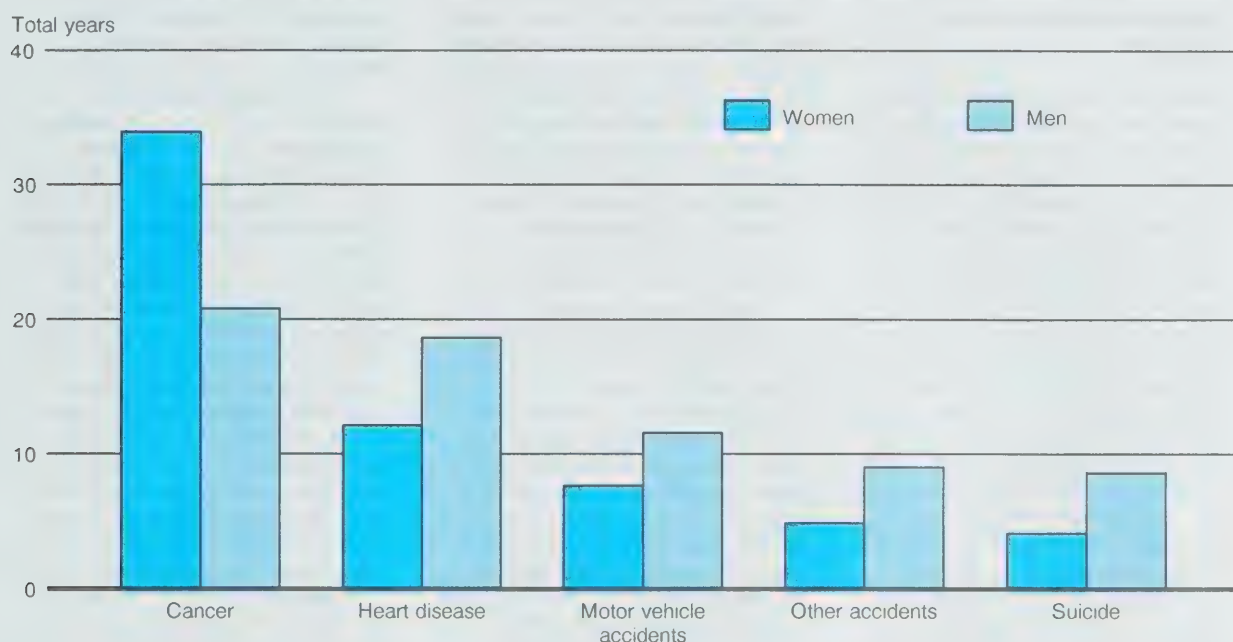
Figure 2 examines the leading causes of potential years of life lost (PYLL) before age 75 among women and men in 1987. Among women, one out of three years of PYLL was due to cancer and just over one in 10 was due to heart disease. Among men, one in five years of PYLL was due to each of cancer and heart disease. The use of the PYLL concept emphasizes the importance of accidents and violence in terms of the overall impact on premature mortality. For example, while suicide accounted for fewer than one percent of deaths among women in 1987, it accounted for nearly one out of 20 potential years of life lost. Figure 2

also shows the greater relative impact of accidents and violence on PYLL among men than among women. Three out of 10 years of PYLL among men were due to accidents and suicide, compared with fewer than one in five among women.

Table 4 examines the trends in cancer incidence rates by site during the 1976-1989 period. Among women, the overall cancer incidence rate has increased by more than 20% during the period; a level that is just over one-half of the percentage increase observed among men. Among the specific sites of cancer shown, the incidence rate of lung cancer has more than doubled among women since 1976; among men, the rate has increased by one-half. Breast cancer accounts for almost three out of ten cancers diagnosed among women while lung cancer is the most frequently diagnosed site for men, at one out of five.

Since the early 1980s, public health officials have become increasingly concerned about the incidence of Acquired



**Figure 2** Leading causes of potential years of life lost<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1987

<sup>1</sup> Years of life lost before age 75.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). AIDS is caused by a virus which attacks the body's immune system. Most persons with AIDS have been exposed to the virus through sexual contact with infected individuals, and it has occurred in a small number of people who have received blood products or blood transfusions from donors infected with the virus. Since the first case of AIDS was diagnosed in Canada in 1979, the annual number of cases has risen rapidly, reaching almost 800 cases in 1988. According to the Federal Center for AIDS, almost 3,000 cases have been diagnosed so far and more than one-half have died. The majority of the cases diagnosed so far have occurred among adult males. Fewer than two hundred cases had been diagnosed among women in Canada, as of July 1989 (Table 5).

In Table 1, it was seen that there have been remarkable increases in life expectancy for

both women and men during this century. However, these improvements in survival have not necessarily been accompanied by an improvement in overall health status, as measured by the presence or absence of long-term disability and other chronic conditions. According to the 1986/87 Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 15% of Canadian women aged 15 and over have some form of long-term disability; and almost 2% are long-term residents of health-related institutions. The prevalence of disability increases most markedly after age 55. Findings of this survey are presented in Section IX; Minority Groups.

The finding that a certain proportion of Canadian women have on-going health problems which may be associated with a long-term disability is also reflected in the reporting of selected health conditions on the General Social Survey of 1985

(Table 6). More than one in four women aged 15 and over reported having arthritis/rheumatism on this survey, one in five reported hypertension, one in ten reported having respiratory problems and just over one in twenty reported heart trouble. The presence of diabetes was reported by 3% of women aged 15 and over. As is the case with disability rates, the prevalence of these health problems is concentrated in the older age groups. In the 65 and over age group, for example, almost two out of three women reported arthritis and rheumatism, four out of ten reported hypertension and one out of five reported each of heart trouble and respiratory problems.

Similar prevalence levels of these health problems were observed among men aged 15 and over, with the exception of arthritis and rheumatism, which was less frequently reported by men (17% versus 26%).

## Lifestyle and preventive practices

**Lifestyle:** According to the 1985 General Social Survey, one out of two women reported drinking alcoholic beverages at least once a month, compared with almost three out of four men (Table 7). Women were twice as likely as men to report that they had never consumed alcohol or that they consumed alcohol less than once a month. Among women classified as current drinkers (consuming alcohol at least once a month), the most frequently reported weekly consumption pattern was a range of 1-6 drinks per week, as was the case for men. However, women were much less likely to report consuming alcohol in greater volumes than men. Fewer than one out of 10 women reported drinking seven or more drinks per week, compared with almost three out of ten men. The drinking patterns of men and women were most similar in the youngest age groups, and for both men and women, the greatest proportion of persons regularly drinking alcohol was observed in the 20-24 age group, at two out of three women and almost nine out of 10 men. In comparing younger versus older age groups, there is little doubt that the alcohol consumption habits of Canadian women have shifted markedly during the past few decades. Whereas more than one out of three women aged 65 and over reported that they had never consumed alcohol in 1985, fewer than one out of ten women in the 20-44 age group reported zero lifetime consumption.

Since the first national survey data on smoking were collected in 1966, there has been little change in the proportion of daily cigarette smokers among women. In 1966, one out of three women aged 15 and over was a regular cigarette smoker, and by 1986, this level had dropped to one in four (Table 8). Among men, however, the decline has been much more pronounced. From a level of just over one in two in 1966, the

proportion of regular smokers among men has dropped to just under one in three in 1986. As of 1986, the age groups where men are most likely to have a higher smoking rate than women are the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups. In the 15-24 age range, young women and men are equally likely to smoke. These data would suggest that one in three young women and men continue to start smoking.

When these rates are examined further by education, it may be seen that in all ages, women with a higher level of education are less likely to be regular smokers than are women with lower education. Among women aged 15 and over who have completed a university degree, just one out of 10 is a regular smoker, compared with one out of four of all women (Table 9). This relationship is most pronounced in the younger age groups. Among women aged 20-24 in 1986, just one out of 20 with a university degree reported being a regular smoker, compared with three or four out of 10 women with either elementary or secondary school education. A similar relationship between education and smoking was observed for men.

The 1985 Health Promotion Survey asked Canadians aged 15 and over if they had used selected substances during the past year. In Table 10, it may be seen that one out of 10 women reported the use of sleeping pills and tranquilizers, and fewer than one in 20 reported the use of marijuana/hashish during the past year. With the exception of marijuana/hashish, women were more likely to report the use of these substances than men. Older women and men were more likely to report the use of sleeping pills or tranquilizers than those in younger age groups. More than one out of five women aged 65 and over reported the use of sleeping pills, compared with almost one out of five men. The use of marijuana/hashish was most frequently reported by younger women; just over one out of 10 women aged 15-24 reported the use of these substances during the past year.

Further information on substance use will become available when the results of the 1989 National Alcohol and Drug Survey are released.

According to the 1985 General Social Survey, one out of five women aged 15 and over was classified as "active" in terms of the amount of regular physical exercise, and almost one in three was considered to be "sedentary". The highest proportion of "active" women was observed in the 15-24 age group, at four out of ten, declining to one in four in the 25-44 age group (Table 11). Approximately one out of ten women aged 45 and over was considered to be "active". A similar drop-off in physical activity rates after age 44 was observed for men, although overall, men were somewhat more likely than women to be classified as "active", at almost one in three. The largest difference between women and men in the proportion classified as active was observed in the 15-24 age group (41% versus 55%).

Previous longitudinal research has established that persons in extreme categories of either underweight or overweight are at excess risk of mortality, with the greatest excess risk observed in the overweight category. Table 12 examines the distribution of women and men according to the Body Mass Index, which attempts to classify a person's weight in relation to their height. More than one out of two women aged 15 and over was considered to be within an acceptable weight range for their height in 1985. One out of four women was considered to be overweight and one out of 10 was classified as obese. The prevalence of overweight and obesity was concentrated in older age groups, particularly after age 44. In these older age groups, one out of three women was classified as overweight, and more than one out of 10 were classified as obese. The highest proportion of women classified as underweight was observed in the 20-24 age group at almost 15%. A similar age pattern of weight



ranges was observed among men, although overall, men were somewhat less likely than women to be either within the acceptable weight range or obese and more likely to be classified as overweight.

The 1985 Health Promotion Survey asked about the frequency of consumption of selected foods at breakfast during the previous week. Among women, it may be seen in Table 13 that bread and cereal were the foods most frequently consumed, with daily consumption reported by one out of two women. Just one out of twenty women reported daily consumption of eggs/meat. For some items, such as breads/cereals and fruit juices, older women were much more likely to report daily consumption; in the case of milk and dairy products, older women were only somewhat more likely to consume these items on a daily basis than younger women. Men reported a similar pattern of frequency of food consumption to that of women, although men were twice as likely to report daily consumption of eggs or meat than women, at more than one out of 10.

The most recent national data on the prevalence of contraceptive practices were collected in the 1984 Canadian Fertility Survey, which was administered by telephone to approximately 5,000 women, under the direction of principal investigators at three Canadian universities. In Table 14, it may be seen that almost seven out of 10 women aged 18-49, reported using some form of contraception. In the 18-24 age group, more than one out of two women reported contraceptive use, and the greatest frequency of contraceptive use was reported by women aged 35-39, at almost eight out of 10. Among those women who reported using some form of contraception, female sterilization was the most frequently reported means, at one out of three, followed by the birth control pill, at almost three out of 10 women. Women in the youngest age groups were most likely to report using the birth

control pill as a means of contraception, almost eight out of 10 women aged 18-24 who were using contraception reported using the Pill. In the older age groups, more than one out of two women reported female sterilization as a means of birth control, and male sterilization was the next most frequently reported means, at one out of five women aged 35 and over who were using contraception.

**Preventive practices:** The finding of Table 6 that almost one in five women aged 15 and over in 1985 reported having been told by a physician that they had high blood pressure underscores the need for regular blood pressure checks. In Table 15, it may be seen that more than eight out of ten women aged 15 and over had had their blood pressure checked within the past year in 1985, and among women aged 65 and over, this figure reached almost nine out of 10. Fewer than one in 10 women had not had their blood pressure checked within the past two years. Women were somewhat more likely to have had their blood pressure checked recently than men. While seven out of 10 men had had their blood pressure checked within the past year, almost one out of five had not had it checked within the past two years.

The 1985 Health Promotion Survey asked about the frequency of breast examination and breast self-examination among women, and also about the recency of the last PAP smear test. Almost two out of three women aged 15 and over reported that they had had their breasts examined by a doctor or nurse during the past year, and almost four out of 10 reported that they practised breast self-examination on a monthly basis (Table 16). A lower frequency of breast examination by a doctor or nurse was reported by women aged 55 and over, at fewer than six out of 10. Breast self-examination was most frequently reported by women in the 35-64 age range, by more than four out of 10 women. In the 65 and over age group, one out of three women reported

monthly breast self-examination, while three out of 10 reported that they never examined their breasts.

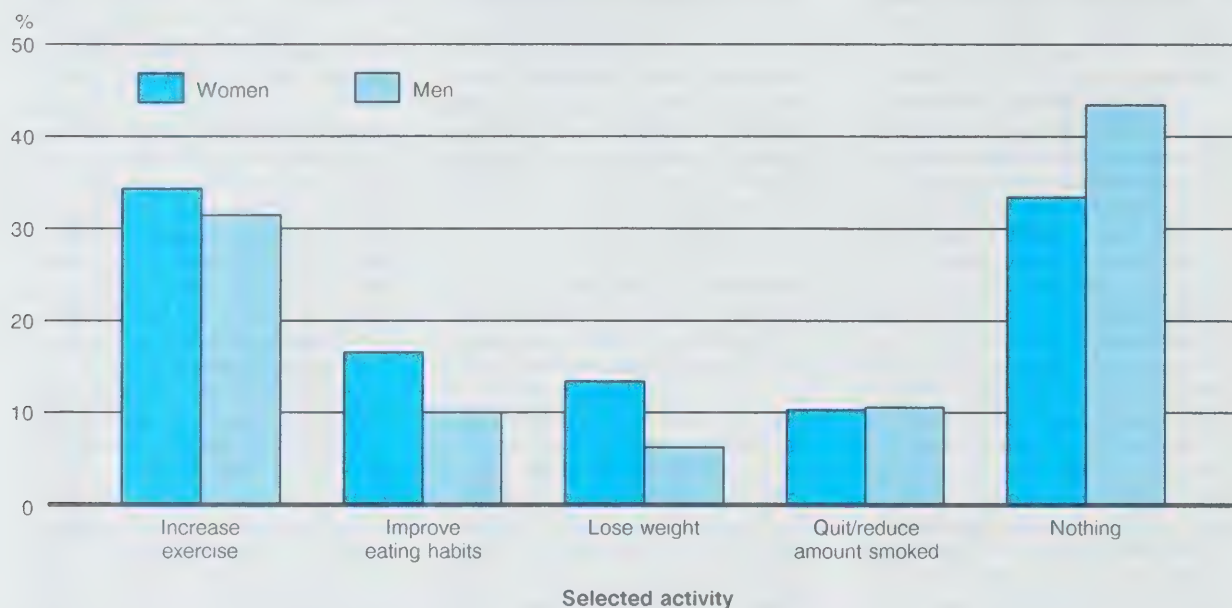
In Table 17, it may be seen that more than one out of two women reported that they had a PAP smear test within the past year in 1985. PAP smear tests within the past year were reported most frequently by women aged 25-34, by almost three out of four women. Within the 25-64 age range, fewer than one out of 10 women reported that they had never had a PAP smear test. In the 65 and over age group, however, more than one out of five reported that they had never had a PAP smear test.

It may be seen in Figure 3 that on the 1985 Health Promotion Survey, the majority of women reported that they were intending to do at least one activity to improve their health in the coming year. Just one out of three women indicated that they planned to do nothing in the coming year to improve their health. The most frequently reported planned activity was increased exercise, reported by one out of three women, followed by improved eating habits, which was reported by fewer than one out of five women. Roughly one out of 10 women indicated that they intended to lose weight or that they planned to quit/reduce their smoking behaviour. For each of the selected activities shown, with the exception of reduction in smoking, women were more likely than men to indicate that they planned to undertake these activities in the next year. Moreover, women were less likely than men to report that they intended to do nothing to improve their health.

### Health care utilization

Two major components of health care utilization and health care expenditures in Canada are hospital use and physician visits. The 1985 General Social Survey asked persons aged 15 and over about the number of times that they consulted a physician in the

**Figure 3** Percentage of population aged 15 years and over intending to do selected things to improve health in the next year, by sex, Canada, 1985



**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey, 1985.

12 months prior to the survey. Almost nine out of 10 women reported at least one consultation (Table 18). Overall, four out of ten women reported just one or two visits, one in three reported three to nine visits and just over one in ten reported 10 or more visits. Among age groups, there was a marked increase in the proportion of women reporting 10 or more consultations after age 44. In the 65-74 age group, one out of five women reported 10 or more consultations and this figure reached almost one in three in the 75 and over age group. Overall, men were twice as likely as women to have reported no physician consultations during the previous year (26% versus 13%).

This difference is mainly observed in the 15-54 age range, where men were twice as likely to report no consultations in each age group.

While the General Social Survey did not probe for the reason for these visits, it seems quite likely that one explanation for the difference between women and men is related to child-bearing

and other reproduction-related reasons. In the older age groups, men are also somewhat more likely to report fewer consultations than women, although the differences are not great; one in four men aged 75 and over reported just one or two consultations, compared with one in five women.

Each time a patient is discharged from a hospital in Canada, they are counted as a "separation", and demographic characteristics, length of stay, main reason for hospitalization and any surgical procedures are recorded. While these statistics do not reflect the experience of individual patients, since repeat hospitalizations may occur, they provide a good indication of the age-sex patterns of utilization and of the main reasons for which people are hospitalized. If we were to ignore the possibility of repeat hospitalizations, Table 19 shows that overall, 17% of women were hospitalized at some point during the 1985-86 period. This proportion rises from one out of ten or fewer at ages 19 and

under to one out of five women aged 20-34, declining thereafter until age 65. In the 65-74 age group, one out of four women was hospitalized and this figure reached more than four out of 10 women aged 75 and over. The average length of these hospital stays was one week or less for women under 35, rising to 20 days in the 65-74 age group and exceeding one month in the 75 and over age group, at 36 days. Overall, women were somewhat more likely to be hospitalized than men (17% versus 13%), however, this difference is observed mainly in the 15-44 age range and, as was suggested in the case of physician visits, is most likely due to child-bearing and reproduction-related reasons. In the 20-24 and 25-34 age groups, women were more than three times as likely as men to be hospitalized (approximately 21% versus 7%). Outside what is typically regarded as the child-bearing span, however, men were more likely to be hospitalized than women, with the largest differences concentrated in the



65 and over age range. In the 75 and over age group, more than four out of 10 women were hospitalized, compared with a figure approaching six out of 10 men. In terms of length of stay patterns, women generally have average length of stay patterns that are either similar, or shorter than those of men at similar ages. However, in the 75 and over age group, while women were less likely to be hospitalized than men, those who were stayed, on average, more than one week longer than men. This finding may be due to the availability of social support in view of the high proportion of women who are widowed in the older age groups.

Table 20 examines the leading causes of hospitalization ranked in terms of the number of separations that they account for. They have been grouped according to the Chapters of the International Classification of Diseases. The leading cause of hospitalization among women in Canada in 1985-86 was pregnancy and deliveries, at one in four, followed by diseases of the digestive system and the genito-urinary system at one out of 10 each. In terms of the actual amount of hospital care provided, however, it may be seen that while one out of every four hospital stays among women was associated with pregnancy and deliveries, this cause accounted for fewer than one out of 10 days of hospital care. In contrast, while mental disease accounted for fewer than one out of 20 hospital separations, one in five days spent in hospital by women was for this cause. In terms of the amount of hospital care, mental disease was the leading cause of hospitalization among women in 1985-86, although it ranked only tenth in terms of the number of separations. Similarly, while diseases of the circulatory system accounted for fewer than one out of 10 hospital separations, they accounted for nearly one out of five hospital days. Among men, circulatory system diseases were the leading causes of hospitalization in 1985-86 (15%), followed by

diseases of the digestive system (14%), and diseases of the respiratory system (13%). As was the case for women, mental disease accounted for the greatest number of hospital days among men (26%), followed by diseases of the circulatory system.

In 1987, some 63,585 therapeutic abortions were performed on Canadian residents in accredited and approved hospitals in Canada (Table 21). While there was a slight increase between 1986 and 1987, the 1987 total remains below the peak figure of 66,254 which was recorded in 1982. In 1987, there were 10 therapeutic abortions performed for every 1,000 women aged 15-44. This rate has remained stable since the mid-1970s. In relation to live births, there were 17 therapeutic abortions per 100 live births in Canada in 1987. This rate has remained at approximately this level since 1978.

Table 22 examines trends in numbers and rates of therapeutic abortions by the age groups of women obtaining the abortions. In 1987, almost one in three therapeutic abortions were obtained by women aged 20-24 and one in five was performed on women in the 25-29 age group. One in five therapeutic abortions was performed on women under age 20. When these therapeutic abortions are expressed as a rate per 1,000 women, the highest rates were observed between the ages of 18 and 24. After age 24, the rate dropped steadily, to a level of fewer than two per 1,000 women aged 40-44. Although there have been some fluctuations, therapeutic abortion rates have been fairly stable among the age groups since the mid-1970s.

Table 23 assesses the relative magnitude of the therapeutic abortion rate by age group with respect to the live birth rate. As a result of a declining live birth rate and an increasing therapeutic abortion rate, therapeutic abortions as a proportion of live births have doubled in the youngest age groups since the mid-1970s. In the 15-19 age group, there were two therapeutic

abortions for every three live births in 1987, and one for every five live births in the 20-24 age group. In the older age groups, the ratio of therapeutic abortions to live births has remained fairly stable between 1975 and 1987. The lowest rate of therapeutic abortions to live births was observed in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups in 1987 at one to 10. In the 40-44 age group, there was one therapeutic abortion for every two live births in 1987, although both rates were very low compared with those in younger age groups.

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### Attitudes about and toward health

Previous sections of this chapter have looked at health as measured through mortality statistics, and on the prevalence of disability and selected health conditions.

The 1985 General Social Survey asked respondents how they would rate their health compared to other persons their own age, how satisfied they were with their health, and how happy they were. In Table 24, it may be seen that, overall, almost one in three women aged 15 and over reported their health to be excellent, and fewer than one in five assessed their health to be fair or poor. Among age groups, the best health was reported by women aged 25-44. Four out of 10 women in this group reported that their health was excellent, and just one out of 10 reported fair or poor health. Older women were much more likely to report poor health than younger women. Four out of 10 women aged 65 and over reported fair or poor health, and fewer than one out of five reported excellent health. A similar age pattern of self-reported health was observed among men.

The majority of women aged 15 and over reported that they were satisfied with their health; just over one in ten women indicated that they were

somewhat or very dissatisfied with their health (Table 25). There was little variation in levels of satisfaction below age 65. In the 65 and over age group, however, women were twice as likely to express dissatisfaction with their health as the total female population, at one in four. Men aged 65 and over were somewhat less likely to express dissatisfaction with their health than women of the same age.

Fewer than one in 20 women aged 15 and over reported that they were either somewhat or very unhappy (Table 26). Little variation in the proportion of women reporting unhappiness was evident across age groups. Women aged 65 and over were somewhat less

likely to report being "very happy" and more likely to report being "somewhat happy" than those in younger age groups. There was very little difference between men and women in the proportion reporting unhappiness; however, in every age group, except that of 65 years and over, men were slightly less likely than women to report being "very happy" and more likely to report being "somewhat happy".

Table 27 examines trends related to two aspects of reproductive health. First, it may be seen in the 15-29 age range that the hospital separation rates for Pelvic Inflammatory Disease have increased among the youngest

age groups relative to levels observed during the early 1970s. Among age groups, the highest rates observed in 1984-85 were among women aged 20-29, at approximately 400 separations per 100,000 women. Among women aged 35-44, hospitalization rates for Pelvic Inflammatory Disease have declined since the 1970s.

Table 28 also shows the trend in the rate of ectopic pregnancy in Canada since the early 1970s. The rate of ectopic pregnancy per 100 pregnancies (including live births, stillbirths and therapeutic abortions) has more than doubled between 1972 and 1984-85, reaching 12.9 per 1,000 pregnancies.

**Table 1.** Life expectancy, by selected ages and sex, Canada, 1941-1986

	Life expectancy at							
	Birth		Age 20		Age 40		Age 65	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%							
1941	66.3	63.0	51.8	49.6	34.0	31.9	14.1	12.8
1951	70.8	66.3	54.4	50.8	35.6	32.5	15.0	13.3
1956	72.9	67.6	55.8	51.2	36.7	32.7	15.6	13.4
1961	74.2	68.4	56.7	51.5	37.5	33.0	16.1	13.5
1966	75.2	68.8	57.4	51.5	38.2	33.0	16.7	13.6
1971	76.4	69.3	58.2	51.7	39.0	33.2	17.5	13.7
1976	77.5	70.2	59.0	52.1	39.7	33.6	18.0	14.0
1981	79.0	71.9	60.1	53.4	40.7	34.7	18.9	14.6
1986	79.7	73.0	60.7	54.3	41.2	35.5	19.1	14.9

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 2.** Standardized death rates<sup>1</sup>, by selected causes and sex, Canada, 1977 and 1987

Cause of death	Women			Men		
	1977	1987	% change 1977-87	1977	1987	% change 1977-87
	%					
All malignant neoplasms	124.8	131.4	5.3	166.3	175.5	5.5
Lung cancer	12.0	22.0	83.3	50.2	57.0	13.5
Breast cancer	26.4	27.0	2.3	--	--	--
Diseases of the heart	182.9	138.3	-24.4	289.6	208.5	-28.0
Cerebrovascular disease	63.4	41.9	-33.9	59.6	38.9	-34.7
Respiratory disease	30.8	31.4	1.9	57.0	56.0	-1.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	6.7	4.6	-31.3	16.0	9.6	-40.0
Motor vehicle accidents	11.9	9.3	-21.8	31.7	23.6	-25.6
Suicide	6.9	5.4	-21.7	19.9	19.7	-1.0
Homicide	1.6	1.4	-12.5	3.3	2.6	-21.2
<b>Total all causes<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>548.8</b>	<b>474.4</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>804.6</b>	<b>674.9</b>	<b>-16.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 100,000 population age-standardized to the 1971 Canadian population.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes all causes, not just the selected causes shown above.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 3.** Major causes of death, by sex, Canada, 1987

Cause	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Diseases of the heart	25,788	30.8	31,895	31.5
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	21,862	26.1	26,755	26.4
Cerebrovascular disease	7,904	9.4	5,952	5.8
Respiratory disease	5,848	7.0	8,586	8.5
Accidents (including poisonings and violence)	4,318	5.2	9,891	9.8
Sub-total	65,720	78.5	83,079	82.1
Other causes	17,981	21.5	18,173	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,701</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 4.** Standardized cancer incidence<sup>1</sup>, by selected sites and sex, Canada, 1976, 1981 and 1989

Selected sites	1976 <sup>2</sup>	1981	1989 <sup>3</sup>	% change 1976-1989
	No.			%
<b>Women</b>				
All cancers	208	251	256	23.1
Breast	64	69	70	9.4
Lung	11	19	26	136.4
Colo-rectal	28	33	34	21.4
Uterine	17	16	24	41.2
Ovary	10	12	11	10.0
<b>Men</b>				
All cancers	244	306	336	37.7
Lung	50	64	75	50.0
Prostate	37	47	54	45.9
Colo-rectal	35	41	46	31.4
Bladder	17	21	22	29.4
Lymphoid	12	18	20	66.7

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 100,000 population, standardized to the world population.<sup>2</sup> Rates for 1976 do not include the province of Ontario.<sup>3</sup> Estimated figures.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.**Table 5.** AIDS cases in Canada, by status and sex, 1979-1989

Sex	Status		Total
	Alive	Known dead	
	No.		No.
<b>Adults</b>			
Women	55	95	150
Men	1,111	1,495	2,606
<b>Children</b>			
Female	9	13	22
Male	10	12	22
<b>Total</b>			
Female	64	108	172
Male	1,121	1,507	2,628

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Federal Centre for AIDS, Surveillance Update: AIDS in Canada, July 4, 1989.**Table 6.** Population 15 years of age and over, by prevalence of selected health problems, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Population		Percentage reporting				
			Hypertension	Heart trouble	Diabetes	Respiratory problems	Arthritis/rheumatism
	000s	%			%		
<b>Women - Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	4.1*	2.3*	--	10.6	7.6
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	9.8	2.3*	1.3*	8.1	12.9
45-64 years	2,461	100.0	26.5	8.5	3.1*	11.6	42.8
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	42.9	23.5	8.6	22.7	62.7
<b>Men - Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	5.8	--	--	7.4	4.2*
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	11.0	1.9*	--	6.8	9.3
45-64 years	2,376	100.0	23.7	11.3	3.3*	11.6	30.1
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	32.9	28.5	8.7	25.7	45.5

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.



**Table 7.** Type of drinker and weekly volume of alcohol consumed, by age group and sex, Canada, 1985

	15-19 years		20-24 years		25-44 years	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%					
Never drank	24.0	22.2	7.5*	5.8*	10.7	4.1
Former drinker	3.9*	3.1*	3.5*	--	5.0	5.5
Occasional drinker	27.1	17.2	23.5	6.6*	25.5	8.4
Current drinkers and weekly volume of alcohol consumed:						
Less than one drink	19.8	19.7	21.2	17.4	15.8	12.8
1-6 drinks	19.7	22.9	33.0	32.4	33.5	36.1
7-13 drinks	3.2*	6.5*	6.0*	20.4	6.6	17.2
14 drinks and over	--	7.4*	4.2*	16.1	2.5*	14.9
Weekly volume not known	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total current drinkers	44.6	56.9	65.3	86.4	58.6	81.3
Type of drinker unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>4,021</b>
	45-64 years		65 years and over		All ages	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	%					
Never drank	17.5	8.3	36.4	12.4	16.9	8.1
Former drinker	7.0	8.1	12.5	16.0	6.3	6.5
Occasional drinker	23.1	13.4	20.3	15.1	24.1	11.1
Current drinkers and weekly volume of alcohol consumed:						
Less than one drink	15.5	12.7	8.4	10.9	15.7	13.8
1-6 drinks	25.8	31.3	14.2	22.4	27.5	31.6
7-13 drinks	7.9	13.4	5.4*	11.6	6.4	14.9
14 drinks and over	2.5*	11.7	2.6*	10.2	2.6	13.0
Weekly volume not known	--	--	--	--	0.3*	0.5*
Total current drinkers	52.2	69.7	30.6	56.2	52.5	73.8
Type of drinker unknown	--	--	--	--	--	0.5*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total population (000s)</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>9,649</b>

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

Source: General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.

**Table 8.** Percentage of regular cigarette smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by age group and sex, Canada, selected years, 1966-1986

Sex/Age	1966	1970	1977	1981	1986
	%				
<b>Women - Total</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>
15-19 years	20.0	24.9	26.7	23.4	17.8
20-24 years	43.4	41.4	40.7	40.8	32.0
25-44 years	31.4	40.0	36.6	33.4	31.4
45-64 years	31.7	31.5	30.5	28.5	25.3
65 years and over	8.3	10.5	12.0	10.8	11.3
<b>Men - Total</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>
15-19 years	35.1	35.7	26.9	22.8	17.4
20-24 years	60.1	52.9	45.2	39.9	31.3
25-44 years	61.8	55.5	47.0	42.6	35.4
45-64 years	57.8	51.3	42.3	39.3	33.6
65 years and over	32.3	31.4	27.5	21.3	18.6

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, The Smoking Behaviour of Canadians, 1986, Table 15.

**Table 9.** Percentage of regular cigarette smokers in the population 15 years of age and over, by educational attainment, age group and sex, Canada, 1986

Sex/Age	Total	Less than grade 9	Some secondary and no post-secondary	Some post-secondary	Post-secondary certificate or diploma	University degree
%						
<b>Women – Total (15 years and over)</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
15-19 years	17.8	21.2	17.7	17.4	8.0	--
20-24 years	32.0	34.8	41.8	26.0	24.2	5.2
25-44 years	31.4	40.9	38.3	31.1	23.7	10.4
45-64 years	25.3	27.2	27.4	17.5	22.5	13.4
65 years and over	11.3	10.7	13.8	10.7	3.7	8.8
20 years and over	26.6	24.5	32.4	26.1	21.5	10.4
<b>Men – Total (15 years and over)</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>
15-19 years	17.4	28.9	17.0	8.9	9.5	--
20-24 years	31.3	60.0	40.6	17.0	21.8	8.2
25-44 years	35.4	49.6	40.8	34.1	30.5	19.3
45-64 years	33.6	42.1	33.2	23.9	32.7	18.8
65 years and over	18.6	25.3	14.4	2.6	14.5	4.7
20 years and over	32.3	39.0	36.2	25.9	28.5	17.6

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, *The Smoking Behaviour of Canadians*, 1986, Table 3.

**Table 10.** Use of selected drugs and substances within past 12 months, by age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Population	Drug/substance – % reporting use				
		Sleeping pills	Tranquilizers	Stimulants	Marijuana/ hashish	Cocaine
		000s	%			
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.6*</b>
15-24 years	2,130	5.1	4.3	2.9*	12.1	1.6*
25-34 years	2,250	5.4	4.7	2.2*	4.5	--
35-44 years	1,760	8.8	8.2	--	2.2*	--
45-54 years	1,257	11.7	10.0	--	--	--
55-64 years	1,199	13.5	11.7	2.5*	--	--
65 years and over	1,392	22.8	14.1	--	--	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
15-24 years	2,203	2.0*	2.3*	3.9	12.3	2.7*
25-34 years	2,225	4.2	3.2*	1.9*	13.3	2.3*
35-44 years	1,769	6.4	6.7	--	4.2*	--
45-54 years	1,263	4.0*	3.2*	--	--	--
55-64 years	1,108	9.0	8.1	2.8*	--	--
65 years and over	1,054	18.1	8.0	--	--	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, *Health Promotion Survey*, 1985.

**Table 11.** Population 15 years of age and over, by activity level, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Total		Activity level			
			Sedentary	Moderately active	Active	Not stated
	000s	%		%		
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>0.9*</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	16.9	40.0	41.2	1.8
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	26.2	48.4	24.6	0.8*
45-54 years	1,260	100.0	35.9	52.1	11.0	--
55-64 years	1,202	100.0	36.0	49.6	14.0	--
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	45.7	47.5	6.3*	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	11.4	32.0	55.2	1.5*
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	27.4	38.3	32.6	1.6*
45-54 years	1,267	100.0	44.3	40.3	13.0	2.4*
55-64 years	1,109	100.0	42.7	47.0	10.2	--
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	30.7	53.8	14.7	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.**Table 12.** Population 20 years of age and over, by body mass index, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Total		Body mass index				
			Underweight	Acceptable	Overweight	Obese	Not stated
	000s	%					
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
20-24 years	1,166	100.0	14.7	68.5	13.5	2.7*	--
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	8.3	61.3	22.3	6.9	1.2*
45-54 years	1,260	100.0	3.3*	46.1	33.9	11.7	5.1*
55-64 years	1,202	100.0	3.2*	41.4	36.8	15.3	3.3*
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	6.3	40.7	35.5	15.0	2.6*
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.1*</b>
20-24 years	1,193	100.0	12.5	64.8	20.2	--	--
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	5.7	53.2	34.1	6.0	0.9*
45-54 years	1,267	100.0	2.6*	44.4	41.8	10.0	--
55-64 years	1,109	100.0	3.0*	41.1	47.2	7.7*	--
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	9.7	44.5	36.3	8.2	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.

Table 13.

Sex/Age	Food type									
	Tea/Coffee		Breads/Cereal		Fruits/Juices		Milk/Dairy products		Eggs/Meat	
	No consumption	Daily consumption	No consumption	Daily consumption	No consumption	Daily consumption	No consumption	Daily consumption	No consumption	Daily consumption
Percentage reporting										
%										
<b>Women - Total</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>
15-24 years	64.2	20.4	23.7	37.3	35.6	39.3	33.6	42.3	54.0	3.7*
25-34 years	67.4	21.6	24.8	45.4	39.7	40.3	35.9	43.5	47.9	4.9
35-44 years	62.5	21.8	24.3	46.1	37.6	39.8	43.7	36.9	46.6	4.5*
45-54 years	74.4	14.3	12.4	62.1	29.6	48.3	35.4	46.0	45.0	7.2
55-64 years	75.8	17.3	16.1	67.3	27.8	55.4	36.0	48.4	50.9	7.7
65 years and over	85.5	8.5	9.5	76.4	22.7	63.2	36.5	50.5	58.9	8.6
<b>Men - Total</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>
15-24 years	70.5	14.2	19.9	39.4	32.4	43.5	27.1	53.9	40.3	12.7
25-34 years	61.7	23.0	28.2	39.4	42.4	29.7	43.3	33.1	47.5	8.6
35-44 years	70.8	16.7	22.0	44.9	36.5	39.7	39.1	39.7	39.8	6.6
45-54 years	67.7	22.4	25.3	50.1	39.8	37.9	44.1	34.4	40.0	15.9
55-64 years	77.2	15.8	19.1	60.5	40.1	41.9	38.8	41.2	47.6	11.9
65 years and over	89.4	6.4*	12.6	65.3	29.0	58.5	27.9	55.2	42.2	19.1

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey, 1985.



**Table 14.** Percentage distribution of women 18-49 years of age using contraceptives, by method of contraception and age group, Canada, 1984

Age group	Number of respondents	Percentage using contraception	Percentage distribution of women using contraception by method						
			Total	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom	Other <sup>1</sup>
	000s	%							
<b>Total – 18-49 years</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>
18-24 years	1,323	56.9	100.0	2.1	1.6	76.6	6.5	8.1	5.0
25-29 years	986	67.7	100.0	16.5	7.9	39.2	11.7	14.5	10.2
30-34 years	925	74.8	100.0	35.7	16.8	17.3	13.4	10.0	6.8
35-39 years	846	78.5	100.0	54.1	17.8	6.5	8.6	7.4	5.7
40-44 years	644	76.2	100.0	61.3	21.6	2.9	3.9	4.7	5.7
45-49 years	591	63.6	100.0	67.6	15.4	0.3	1.6	8.8	6.4

<sup>1</sup> Including diaphragm, spermicides, rhythm, withdrawal and others.

**Source:** 1984 Canadian Fertility Survey, Table 3 in Balakrishnan, T.R., Krotki, K., and Lapierre-Adamcyk, E., *Contraceptive Use in Canada, 1984, Family Planning Perspectives* 17, 209-215, 1985.

**Table 15.** Population 15 years of age and over, by recency of last blood pressure check prior to the survey, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Total		Recency of last blood pressure check				
			Within 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	More than 2 years	Never checked	Unknown/ Not stated
	000s	%					
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	76.7	6.1	6.9	5.9	4.5
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	79.8	9.1	9.7	--	0.9*
45-64 years	2,461	100.0	84.3	5.2	8.7	--	--
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	89.2	5.1*	4.4*	--	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	56.2	14.1	16.8	8.4	4.4
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	65.7	11.4	18.8	3.0	1.1*
45-64 years	2,376	100.0	79.4	5.6	12.6	1.3*	--
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	85.4	5.5*	6.6*	--	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.

**Table 16.** Female population 15 years of age and over, by frequency of breast examination by doctor, nurse and by self, by age group, Canada, 1985

Age group	Total	Examination by doctor/ nurse in past 12 months	Total	Frequency of self-examination			
				Once a month	Once in 2-3 months	Less frequently	Never
	000s	% Yes			%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>
15-24 years	2,130	61.0	100.0	31.2	9.4	20.2	36.4
25-34 years	2,250	71.9	100.0	36.7	24.7	18.6	17.8
35-44 years	1,760	70.7	100.0	41.4	21.1	14.1	21.4
45-54 years	1,257	67.4	100.0	42.2	23.2	13.4	16.4
55-64 years	1,199	57.0	100.0	44.9	19.3	16.9	14.6
65 years and over	1,392	54.1	100.0	35.5	12.8	18.4	30.0

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey, 1985.

**Table 17.** Female population 15 years of age and over, by recency of last PAP Smear Test and age group, Canada, 1985

Age group	Total		Recency of last PAP Smear Test			
			Within past year	Within past 2-3 years	More than 3 years ago	Never
	000s	%		%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,989</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>
15-24 years	2,130	100.0	53.0	5.7	1.9*	35.1
25-34 years	2,250	100.0	75.2	13.6	3.0*	5.1
35-44 years	1,760	100.0	64.0	18.0	11.3	4.4*
45-54 years	1,257	100.0	54.0	19.2	14.6	6.5
55-64 years	1,199	100.0	47.3	19.3	21.5	7.2
65 years and over	1,392	100.0	31.6	17.2	20.6	23.2

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Survey, 1985.

**Table 18.** Population 15 years of age and over, by number of consultations with a physician in the previous 12 months, by age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Total		Number of consultations				
			None	1-2	3-9	10 or more	Not stated
	000s	%					
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	11.9	45.7	30.9	10.3	--
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	13.0	45.0	30.0	11.1	0.9*
45-54 years	1,260	100.0	15.3	41.5	33.9	7.9	--
55-64 years	1,202	100.0	12.8	38.1	32.9	14.9	--
65-74 years	851	100.0	11.5	29.1	36.4	21.7	--
75 years and over	556	100.0	7.7	19.8	39.4	30.9	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	29.2	43.3	21.5	5.8	--
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	28.2	45.9	21.1	4.6	--
45-54 years	1,267	100.0	27.2	34.8	29.9	7.3*	--
55-64 years	1,109	100.0	18.7	39.1	26.3	15.1	--
65-74 years	722	100.0	14.4	32.4	35.2	17.2	--
75 years and over	344	100.0	12.8	25.6	34.9	25.0	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.**Table 19.** Hospitalization rates in general, psychiatric and allied special hospitals, by age group and sex, Canada, 1985-86

	Age group										
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
	No.										
<b>Women</b>											
Separations per 100,000 population	16,768	24,828	9,196	4,930	11,465	20,388	22,338	12,558	14,877	25,895	43,313
Days per 100,000 population	217,283	174,171	39,926	24,348	63,117	107,761	136,625	121,040	200,972	517,530	1,574,711
Average days per separation	13.0	7.0	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.3	6.1	9.6	13.5	20.0	36.4
<b>Men</b>											
Separation per 100,000 population	12,501	33,650	13,096	5,752	5,948	6,556	6,667	8,067	16,499	34,325	56,106
Days per 100,000 population	179,162	223,205	54,108	31,138	48,987	67,731	77,285	93,329	228,781	637,715	1,582,758
Average days per separation	14.3	6.6	4.1	5.4	8.2	10.3	11.6	11.6	13.9	18.6	28.2

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Care Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 20.** Leading causes of hospitalization, by chapter<sup>1</sup> in general, psychiatric and allied special hospitals, by sex, Canada, 1985-86

Diagnosis	Women				Men					
	Separations	Rank	% of total separations	Days stay	% of total days stay	Separations	Rank	% of total separations	Days stay	% of total days stay
Pregnancy and deliveries	517,423	1	24.2	2,323,583	8.4	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of digestive system	204,727	2	9.6	1,764,008	6.4	211,772	2	13.6	1,559,358	7.0
Diseases of genito-urinary system	196,761	3	9.2	1,222,787	4.4	101,674	6	6.6	812,882	3.7
Diseases of circulatory system	185,578	4	8.7	4,838,923	17.5	234,388	1	15.1	4,014,898	18.0
Diseases of respiratory system	167,300	5	7.8	1,424,957	5.1	204,880	3	13.2	1,706,973	7.7
Neoplasms	133,965	6	6.3	1,973,454	7.1	110,488	5	7.1	1,798,856	8.1
Injury and poisoning	129,208	7	6.0	1,762,629	6.4	176,125	4	11.3	1,612,556	7.2
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	102,841	8	4.8	899,960	3.3	91,702	8	5.9	677,540	3.0
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	98,884	9	4.6	1,374,832	5.0	88,872	9	5.7	847,319	3.8
Mental disease	98,850	10	4.6	5,895,939	21.3	92,316	7	5.9	5,875,210	26.4
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	94,595	11	4.4	1,640,555	5.9	80,251	10	5.2	1,423,918	6.4
Sub-total	1,930,132			25,121,627		1,392,468			20,329,510	
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,136,148			27,681,020		1,552,086			22,244,894	

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding to the chapters of the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.<sup>2</sup> Includes hospitalization for all causes, not just the leading chapter shown above.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Care Section, Statistics Canada.



**Table 21.** Total therapeutic abortions and selected rates, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1970-1987

	Therapeutic abortions of Canadian residents		
	Number	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years	Rate per 100 live births
1970	11,152	2.5	3.0
1971	30,923	6.6	8.5
1972	38,853	8.2	11.2
1973	43,201	8.9	12.6
1974	48,136	9.6	13.7
1975	49,311	9.6	13.7
1976	54,478	10.3	15.1
1977	57,564	10.6	15.9
1978	62,290	11.3	17.4
1979	65,043	11.6	17.8
1980	65,751	11.5	17.7
1981	65,053	11.1	17.5
1982	66,254	11.1	17.8
1983	61,750	10.2	16.5
1984	62,247	10.2	16.5
1985	62,712	10.2	16.7
1986	63,462	10.2	17.0
1987	63,585	10.2	17.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures based on therapeutic abortions to Canadian residents.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 22.** Number of therapeutic abortions and rate per 1,000 females, by age group, Canada, 1975-1987

		Age group							
	Total	13-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 <sup>1</sup> years
Number of therapeutic abortions									
1975	49,311	597	7,437	7,413	14,354	9,584	5,262	3,165	1,499
1976	54,478	665	7,895	8,173	16,151	10,787	5,934	3,309	1,564
1977	57,564	670	8,313	8,742	17,443	11,156	6,444	3,320	1,476
1978	62,290	599	8,571	9,806	19,256	12,020	7,004	3,551	1,483
1979	65,043	647	8,860	10,250	20,520	12,544	7,358	3,535	1,329
1980	65,751	559	8,660	10,277	20,926	12,866	7,631	3,492	1,340
1981	65,053	548	7,983	9,875	21,027	12,963	7,817	3,562	1,278
1982	66,254	516	7,335	9,906	21,760	13,504	8,068	3,877	1,288
1983	61,750	499	6,236	8,647	20,575	12,846	7,764	3,978	1,205
1984	62,247	451	6,063	8,173	20,867	13,292	7,894	4,278	1,229
1985	62,712	502	5,817	7,938	20,968	13,541	8,224	4,408	1,314
1986	63,462	392	5,956	7,845	20,932	13,843	8,639	4,595	1,260
1987	63,585	402	5,775	7,851	20,239	14,272	8,892	4,735	1,419
Therapeutic abortion rate per 1,000 females									
1975	8.8	1.3	10.9	16.7	13.8	10.0	6.8	4.9	2.4
1976	9.5	1.4	11.3	18.2	15.1	10.9	7.4	5.0	2.5
1977	9.8	1.5	11.8	19.2	15.9	11.2	7.5	4.9	2.4
1978	10.4	1.3	12.2	21.1	17.2	11.9	7.8	5.0	2.4
1979	10.7	1.5	12.8	21.7	18.1	12.2	7.9	4.8	2.1
1980	10.7	1.4	12.7	21.8	18.2	12.1	7.9	4.5	2.1
1981	10.4	1.4	12.0	21.1	18.0	11.9	7.7	4.4	1.9
1982	10.4	1.4	11.7	21.1	18.5	12.0	7.9	4.5	1.9
1983	9.6	1.3	10.6	18.8	17.3	11.2	7.5	4.4	1.7
1984	9.6	1.2	10.7	18.8	17.5	11.5	7.5	4.5	1.6
1985	9.6	1.4	10.4	19.7	17.8	11.5	7.6	4.5	1.7
1986	9.7	1.1	10.6	20.5	18.2	11.6	7.8	4.5	1.6
1987	9.7	1.2	10.3	21.1	18.6	12.0	7.8	4.6	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes therapeutic abortions to women over 44 years of age.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.**Table 23.** Age-specific live birth rates and therapeutic abortion rates, Canada, 1975, 1981 and 1987

	Age group					
	15-19 <sup>1</sup> years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 <sup>2</sup> years
<b>1975</b>						
Live birth rate	35.3	112.7	131.2	64.4	21.6	4.8
Therapeutic abortion rate	13.7	13.8	10.0	6.8	4.9	2.4
<b>1981</b>						
Live birth rate	26.4	96.7	126.9	68.0	19.4	3.2
Therapeutic abortion rate	16.2	18.0	11.9	7.7	4.4	1.9
<b>1987</b>						
Live birth rate	23.2	81.5	123.0	76.3	23.7	3.4
Therapeutic abortion rate	15.1	18.6	12.0	7.8	4.6	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Therapeutic abortion rate uses abortions to women under 20 in the numerator and the female population aged 15-19 in the denominator.<sup>2</sup> Therapeutic abortion rate uses abortions to women 40 and over in the numerator and the female population aged 40-44 in the denominator.**Source:** Canadian Centre for Health Information, Health Status Section, Statistics Canada.

**Table 24.** Population 15 years of age and over, by self-reported health status, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Self-reported health status					
	Total		Excellent	Good	Fair/Poor	Not stated
	000s	%				
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	27.5	58.7	13.7	--
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	40.0	49.3	10.6	1.8*
45-64 years	2,461	100.0	30.6	47.2	22.1	4.6
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	17.7	42.2	39.9	9.0
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	33.2	54.8	11.9	--
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	37.6	50.4	11.8	1.3*
45-64 years	2,376	100.0	30.5	43.9	25.4	7.2
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	21.5	43.3	35.0	8.8

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.**Table 25.** Population 15 years of age and over, by satisfaction with health, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Satisfaction with health					
	Total		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat/Very dissatisfied	No opinion/ Not stated
	000s	%				
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.4*</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	39.0	52.7	8.0	--
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	43.6	46.2	10.0	--
45-64 years	2,461	100.0	41.9	44.1	13.3	--
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	38.3	37.1	24.0	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.7 *</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	43.7	49.5	6.1	--
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	43.6	46.8	9.0	0.7*
45-64 years	2,376	100.0	42.4	42.7	14.1	--
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	41.7	40.8	17.2	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

**Source:** General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.

**Table 26.** Population 15 years of age and over, by reported happiness, age group and sex, Canada, 1985

Sex/Age	Reported happiness					
	Total		Very happy	Somewhat happy	Somewhat/Very unhappy	No opinion/Not stated
	000s	%				
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.5*</b>
15-24 years	2,111	100.0	52.5	43.9	3.2*	--
25-44 years	4,039	100.0	53.2	43.2	3.4	--
45-64 years	2,461	100.0	47.5	46.0	5.6	--
65 years and over	1,407	100.0	44.9	49.3	5.6*	--
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
15-24 years	2,186	100.0	45.9	50.5	2.7*	--
25-44 years	4,021	100.0	47.1	49.3	2.6	0.9*
45-64 years	2,376	100.0	44.1	49.5	5.3	1.1*
65 years and over	1,065	100.0	46.3	46.8	5.7*	--

\* High sampling variability, use with caution.

Source: General Social Survey, Cycle One, Health and Social Support, 1985, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 11-612E.

**Table 27.** Hospital separations for pelvic inflammatory disease, age-specific rates<sup>1</sup>, by age group, Canada, selected years, 1972-1984/85

	Age group						Total
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	
1972	202.9	328.8	323.8	295.9	242.8	153.8	259.8
1976	245.6	380.3	329.5	292.0	212.2	137.7	276.8
1980/81 <sup>2</sup>	281.0	432.0	374.1	295.3	195.3	128.3	301.6
1983/84	275.7	404.7	381.5	279.1	188.5	116.2	289.6
1984/85	286.6	403.3	370.6	285.3	191.5	113.0	289.1

<sup>1</sup> Per 100,000 females.

<sup>2</sup> Since 1980-81, all hospital morbidity data have been reported by fiscal year.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Division of STD Control, Bureau of Communicable Disease Epidemiology, Sexually Transmitted Disease in Canada, 1987, Table 15.

**Table 28.** Incidence of ectopic pregnancy in Canada<sup>1</sup>, selected years, 1972-1984/85

	Ectopic <sup>2</sup> pregnancies	Reported <sup>3</sup> pregnancies	Ectopic pregnancies per 1,000 pregnancies
	No.	No.	%
1972	2,449	399,196	6.1
1976	2,913	424,935	6.9
1980/81 <sup>4</sup>	4,123	443,205	9.3
1983/84 <sup>2</sup>	5,287	441,331	12.0
1984/85	5,773	446,927	12.9

<sup>1</sup> Excluding Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

<sup>2</sup> 1972-1982 data for Prince Edward Island adjusted for overcount.

<sup>3</sup> Live births, stillbirths, legal abortions, ectopic pregnancies.

<sup>4</sup> Since 1980-81, all hospital morbidity data have been reported by fiscal year.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Division of STD Control, Bureau of Communicable Disease Epidemiology, Sexually Transmitted Disease in Canada, 1987, Table 16.



# WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

**T**his section provides a descriptive review of females in Canada's justice system. Most of the contents are based on the information available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. The emphasis relates to describing females involved in Canada's justice system at the national level only.

The information presented in this section covers the areas of: adult women and criminal activity; young women in conflict with the law; women involved in homicide (suspects and victims); women in policing; women in correctional facilities, and victimization.

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## Adult women and criminal activity

This section describes the involvement of adult females (18 years of age and over) in criminal offences in Canada from 1979-1988, providing an overview of their activity in total Criminal Code offences, crimes of violence, property crimes, drug offences and impaired driving offences.

A small but growing proportion of adults charged with criminal offences are women. In 1988, women accounted for just over 17% of adults charged with total Criminal Code offences, up slightly from 15% in 1979 (Table 1, Figure 1).

**Crimes of violence:** The offences that women are charged

with are generally of a non-violent nature. Among adults charged with crimes of violence, women have occupied a very small proportion of adults charged with such offences from 1979 to 1988. During this 10-year period, they have accounted for an average of 9.6% of all adults charged with crimes of violence in Canada.

As shown in Table 2 and Figure 1, women's involvement in crimes of violence has been relatively low and quite stable during the past ten years in Canada. Of all adults charged with crimes of violence in 1979, 9.0% were women. This proportion rose slightly to 9.9% in 1988 (Table 2, Figure 1).

Figure 2 provides an overview of the distribution of women and men charged with crimes of violence in Canada by type of offence for 1988. It is interesting to note that the relative proportions of women and men charged by type of violent offence are quite similar. For instance, in 1988, the overwhelming majority of both women and men were charged with assault and robbery offences (97.0% women and 97.5% men) (Figure 2).

**Property offences:** Among all Criminal Code offences, the largest proportion of adult females are charged with property offences. During the ten years from 1979 to 1988, of all adults charged, the average proportion of women charged with property crimes was 20.9%. The proportion of adult women charged

with property offences has risen slightly during this ten-year period from approximately 21% in 1979 to 23% in 1988 (Table 3).

The distribution of adult females and males charged with property crimes, by type of offence in 1988 is provided in Figure 3. In 1988, the majority of women and men were charged with theft (\$1,000 and under). The proportion of women charged with these types of thefts was almost double the proportion of men charged (65.4% women and 38.5% men). The high proportion of women charged with thefts \$1,000 and under is largely attributed to their involvement in shoplifting offences. Of the total adult females charged with property crimes in 1988, 56.1% were charged with shoplifting offences (value of \$1,000 and under).

**Drug offences:** The involvement of adult women in Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act offences has been relatively stable throughout the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988. Adult women have represented an average of 12.7% of all adults charged with such offences throughout this period. Similar to other criminal offences, adult males continue to predominate in this category of criminal offences (Table 4, Figures 1 and 4).

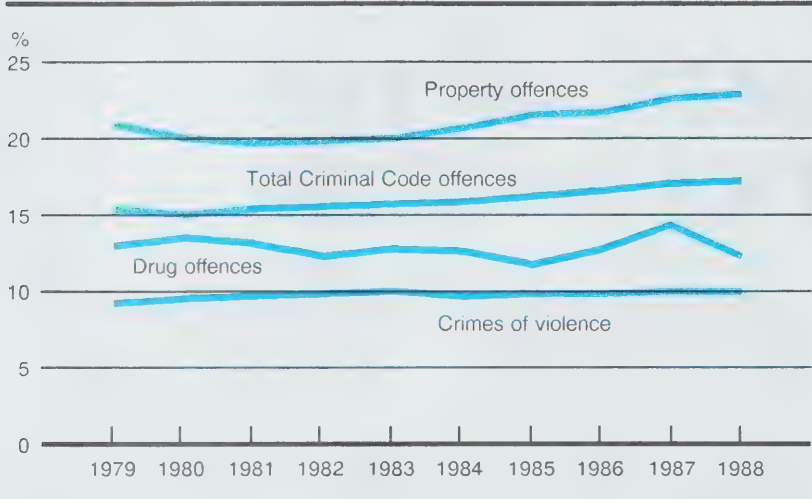
As depicted in Figure 4, of all drug offences, the majority of both women and men were charged with cannabis

offences in 1988 (60.1% and 72.1%, respectively). During the

same year, a greater proportion of women than men were

charged with cocaine, heroin, controlled drug offences and other Narcotic Control Act offences.

**Figure 1** Distribution of adult women charged with selected criminal offences, by selected types of offences, Canada, 1979-1988

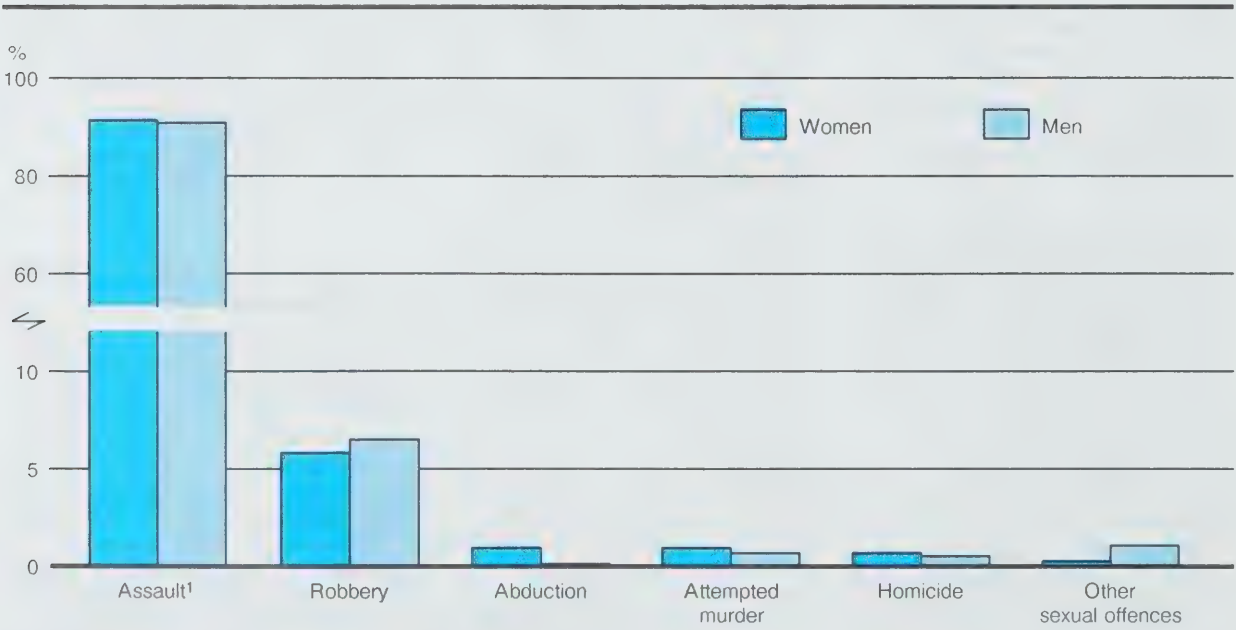


**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Impaired driving offences (Adults and youth):** As shown in Table 5, the number of females (adults and juveniles/young offenders) charged with impaired driving offences has shown a 25% increase during the ten years from 1979 to 1988 (from 8,053 to 10,090 females charged). During the same period, the number of males charged with impaired driving offences has experienced a 24% decline. In 1979, females represented just over 5% of all persons charged with impaired driving offences. This proportion grew to just over 8% in 1988.

Figure 5 depicts the distribution of impaired driving offences from 1979 to 1988 according to the sex of the person charged.

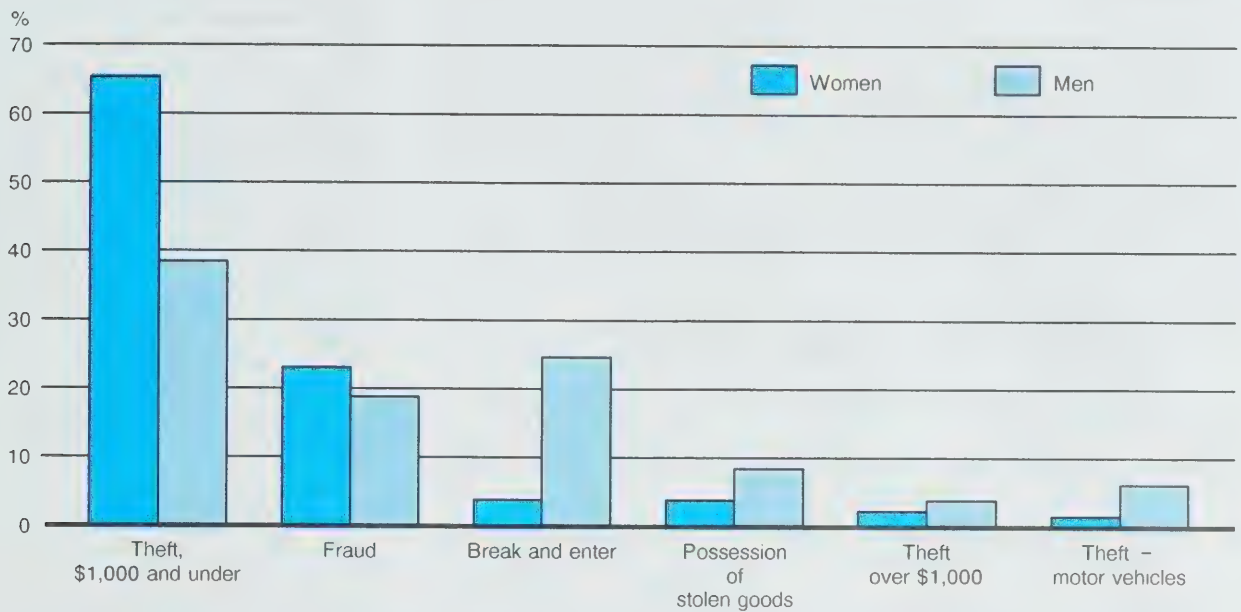
**Figure 2** Distribution of adult women and men charged with crimes of violence, by type of offence, Canada, 1988



<sup>1</sup> Includes sexual and non-sexual assaults.

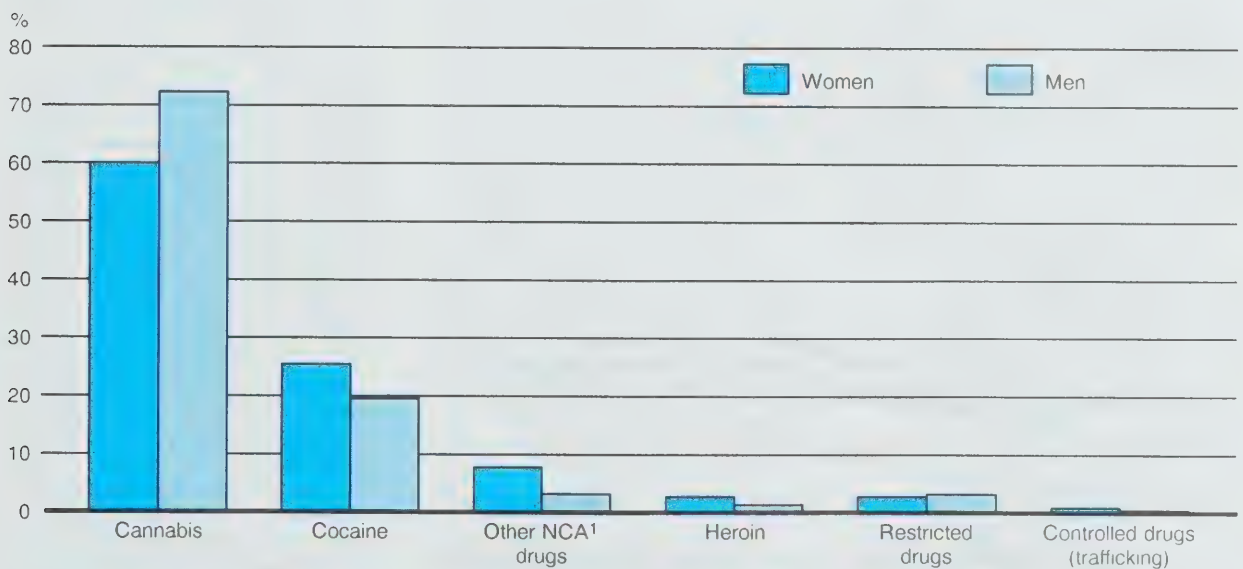
**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Figure 3** Distribution of adult women and men charged with property crimes, by type of offence, Canada, 1988



**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Figure 4** Distribution of adult women and men charged with drug offences, by type of drug, Canada, 1988



<sup>1</sup> Narcotic Control Act drugs (i.e. cannabis, heroin, cocaine and other NCA drugs).

**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205



### Young women in conflict with the law (Young offenders)

It should be noted that Federal legislation passed in April 1985 extended the juvenile age limits in Canada to under the age of 18

for Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences. In April 1984, the procedural aspects of the Young Offenders Act had replaced the Juvenile Delinquents Act, with the minimum age set at 12. Although the uniform maximum age provisions of the Young

Offenders Act were implemented in April 1985, the maximum age varied from April 1984, being 17 in Quebec and Manitoba, 16 in British Columbia and Newfoundland, and 15 in all other provinces and territories. Provinces were to pass legislation to bring their age limits for juveniles in line with Federal legislation.

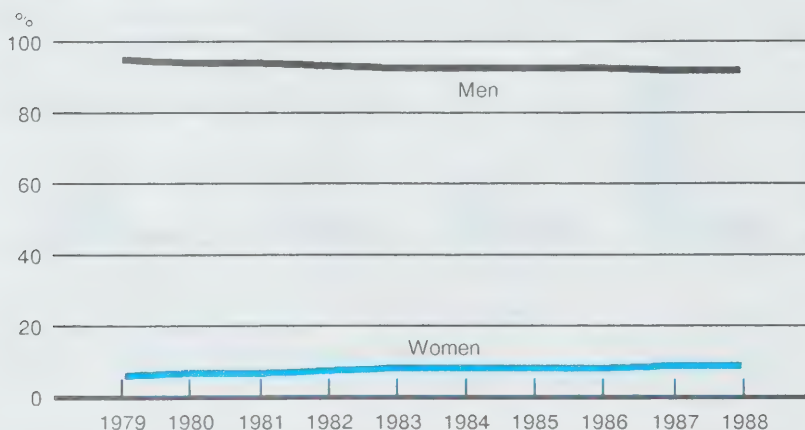
Prior to the passing of the Young Offenders Act, the juvenile age limits were established by the provinces/territories and these varied across Canada. For purposes of this report, young offenders represent those persons 12-17 years of age during 1985 and adults are those individuals 18 years of age and over.

Female youth occupy a relatively small proportion of young offenders charged with criminal offences in Canada. During the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988, females represented an average of 14.6% of total young offenders charged with total Criminal Code offences during this period. Although the proportion of female youth charged with Criminal Code offences has increased from 13.7% in 1979 to 16.6% in 1988, the annual proportions have been quite stable (Table 6, Figure 6).

**Crimes of violence:** As in the case of female adults, the offences that young females are charged with are mostly of a non-violent nature. Of the total young offenders charged with crimes of violence, an average of 17.6% of young females have been charged during the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988. Female youth charged with crimes of violence has increased steadily throughout these ten years (from 18.0% in 1979 to 20.0% in 1988) (Table 7, Figure 6).

Figure 7 provides an overview of the distribution of female and male youths charged with crimes of violence by type of offence in Canada during 1988. The majority of female youth charged with crimes of violence involved offences of assault

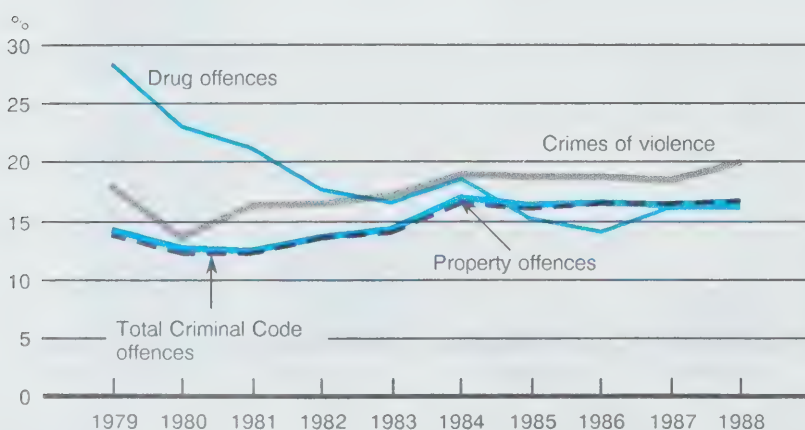
**Figure 5** Distribution of persons charged<sup>1</sup> with impaired driving offences, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988



<sup>1</sup> Includes adults and juveniles/young offenders.

**Source:** Traffic Enforcement Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

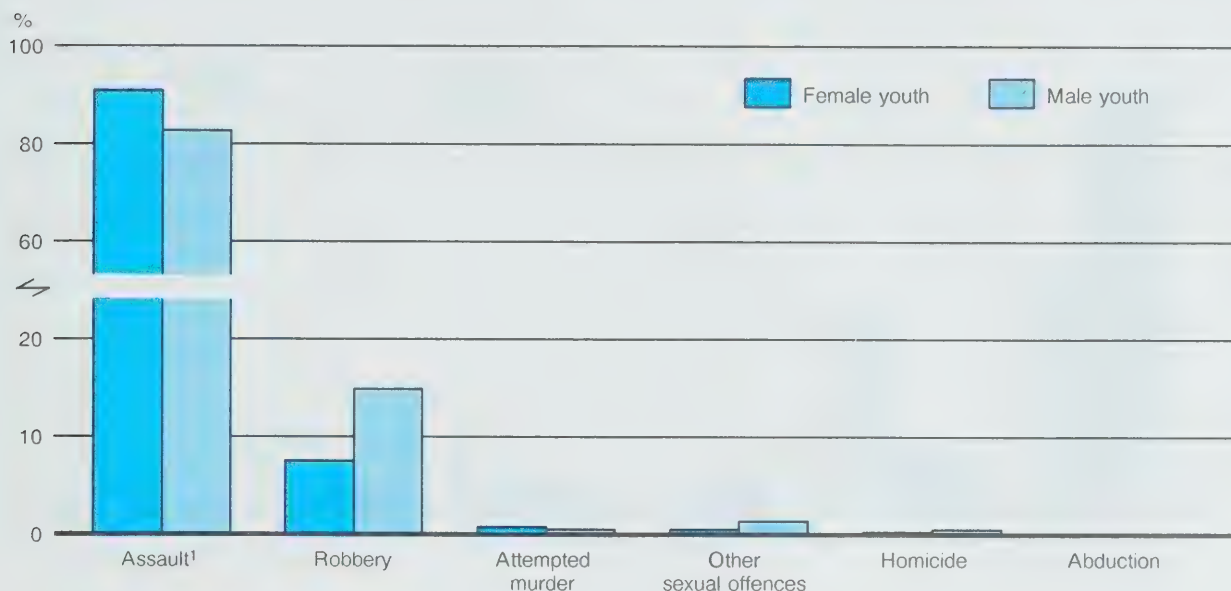
**Figure 6** Distribution of female juveniles/young offenders charged with criminal offences, by selected types of offences, Canada, 1979-1988



**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.



**Figure 7** Distribution of young offenders charged with crimes of violence, by type of offence and sex, Canada, 1988



<sup>1</sup> Includes sexual and non-sexual assaults.

**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

(90.8%) and robbery (7.7%). It is interesting to note that in 1988, the proportion of female youth charged with assault offences was greater than that shown by their male counterparts (90.8% and 82.7%, respectively). The proportion of male youth charged with robbery offences in 1988 was almost twice as great as the proportion of females charged with the same type of offence (14.9% and 7.7%, respectively).

**Property offences:** During the ten-year period from 1979 to 1988, female youth represented an average of 14.9% of all youth charged with property offences in Canada. The proportion of female youth charged with property crimes has been fairly stable since 1984, and the same pattern can be observed in the proportion of young males charged with property offences (Table 8, Figure 6).

Figure 8 provides an overview of female and male youths charged with property crimes by

type of offence in Canada during 1988. As depicted, of all young females charged with property offences in 1988, almost three-quarters were charged with offences of theft at a value of \$1,000 and under. Of these thefts, 84.0% of the females were charged with shoplifting offences. Among the male young offenders charged with offences of theft (\$1,000 and under), 47.0% were charged with shoplifting offences. In 1988, the largest concentration of female and male youths charged with property offences was in relation to shoplifting (property value of \$1,000 and under) (60.6% and 19.9%, respectively).

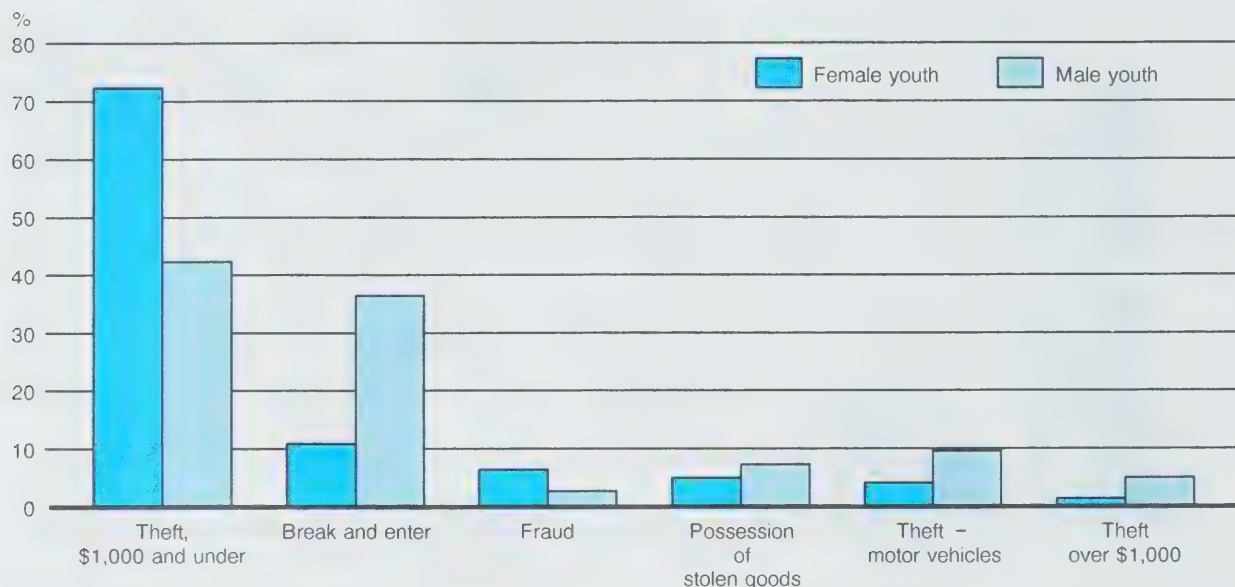
In 1988, the proportion of young female offenders charged with property crimes involving fraud was considerably greater than the proportion shown by young males (6.4% and 2.9%, respectively). Although female young offenders were to some extent involved in break and enter, a greater proportion of

male youth were charged with such offences (10.9% and 36.3%, respectively) (Figure 8).

**Drug Offences:** During the period 1979 to 1988, an average of 18.5% of all youths charged with Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act offences have been female. This proportion is considerably greater than the average proportion (12.7%) occupied by adult females for the same category of offences. While the proportion of drug offences among male youth charged with criminal offences has shown an increase from 1979 to 1988 (from 71.6% to 84.2%), that of young females charged with these offences has been declining (from 28.4% to 15.8%) (Table 9, Figure 6).

As shown in Figure 9, the majority of both female and male youths charged with drug offences in 1988 involved cannabis (80.2% and 87.6%, respectively). In the same year,

**Figure 8** Distribution of young offenders charged with property crimes, by type of offence and sex, Canada, 1988



**Source:** *Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.*

the proportion of female youth charged with cocaine offences was more than double that of their male counterparts (10.8% and 4.2%, respectively). Heroin-related charges against females were slightly higher than for males in 1988; of all youths charged with drug offences, 0.7% of females were charged with heroin offences, while 0.4% of males were charged with the same type of offences. (Figure 9).

Young offender information is also collected by the Youth Court Survey, of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, which describes federal statute violations heard before youth courts in Canada; this survey generates statistical information by fiscal year on charges, persons and cases involving accused who are 12 to 17 years of age. The survey has two major limitations: the national data exclude Ontario for all years and the Northwest Territories after 1985-86; and

coverage elsewhere is incomplete so that these data must be interpreted as indicators of caseload and case characteristics rather than precise measures.

#### **Size and age of the caseload:**

Females represented a small proportion of young persons who appeared before youth courts in Canada. In terms of cases heard by youth courts, overall, only 14.4% were against females in 1988-89. Females who appeared before youth court were typically 15 years of age or older. In 1988-89, 12 to 14 year olds accounted for less than one-third of young females. Most females generally faced only 1 or 2 charges; in 1988-89, approximately 80% of females had either 1 or 2 charges laid against them.

**Nature of the offence:** The majority of females who appeared before youth courts were charged with property offences. Overall, in 1988-1989, 59% of young

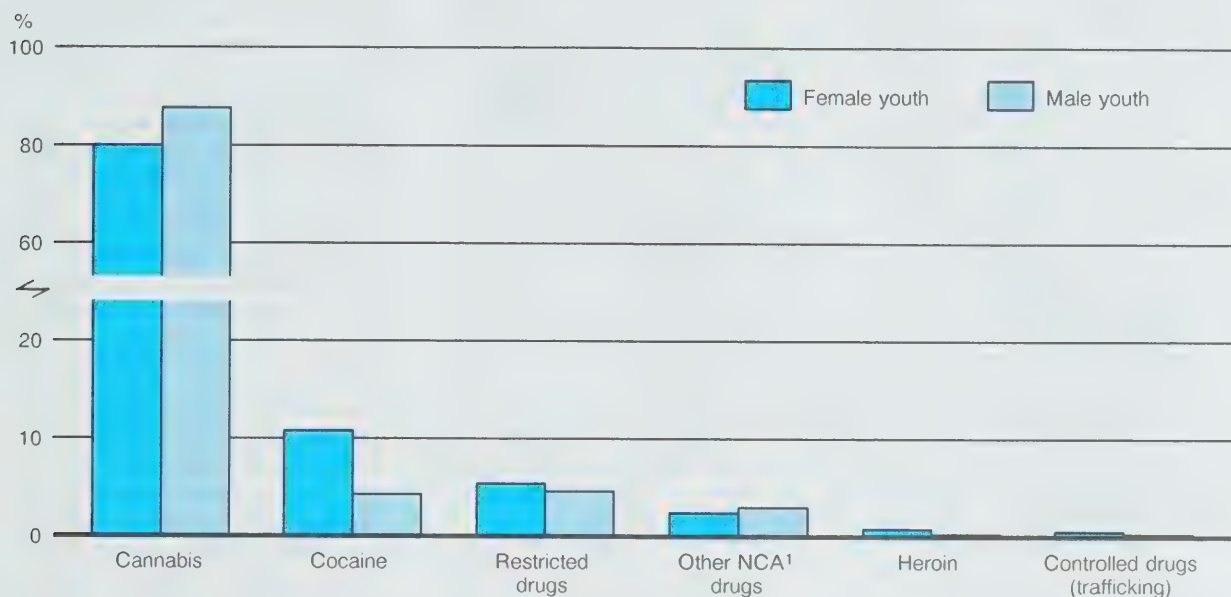
females had as a principal charge a property offence, 19% a violent offence, 11% an "Other Criminal Code" offence, 7% a Young Offenders Act offence, 3% a drug-related offence and 1% an "Other Federal Statute" offence (Table 10). Cases involving females were slightly less likely to result in a guilty finding than those involving males.

The majority of young females who appeared for a property offence were charged with theft under \$1,000 as a principal charge. More than three-quarters of those who appeared for a violent offence were charged with assault and a large proportion of "Other Criminal Code" charges dealt with "escapes" or "failure to appear".

#### **Decisions and dispositions:**

Most females who appeared before youth court were found guilty. Of all cases heard in youth courts involving females in 1988-89, 72% resulted in a

**Figure 9** Distribution of young offenders charged with drug offences, by type of drug and sex, Canada, 1988



<sup>1</sup> Narcotic Control Act drugs.

**Source:** Canadian Crime Statistics, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

finding of guilty for at least one charge, whereas 4% were either dismissed or resulted in a finding of not guilty. Charges for which proceedings were stayed or withdrawn accounted for 12% and 11%, respectively (Table 11).

Probation was the most common disposition assigned to females found guilty of an offence. In 1988-89, of all cases with guilty findings, 52% were assigned probation as the most significant disposition, 13% resulted in fines, 10% in open custody, 10% in community service orders, 5% in secure custody and 10% in other types combined. Young males were twice as likely as females to be assigned to secure custody.

### Women involved in homicide

Homicide offences include the Criminal Code offences of first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter and

infanticide. One "offence" is counted for each victim. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicide are not included in this definition.

It should be noted that a homicide suspect is defined as one of the following: 1) a person identified (and in most cases, charged) as having committed either, murder, manslaughter or infanticide; or 2) a person suspected by police as having committed a homicide offence, but is known to have subsequently died prior to or after arrest.

**Homicides by sex of victim, Canada, 1961-1988:** Since information was first collected on homicide incidents in 1961, there have been 14,351 victims whose sex was known. Of these, females represented 36.5% of the total and conversely, males 63.5% (Figure 10, Table 12).

There have been two distinct trends in terms of homicide victims by sex. From 1961 to 1970, females accounted for over

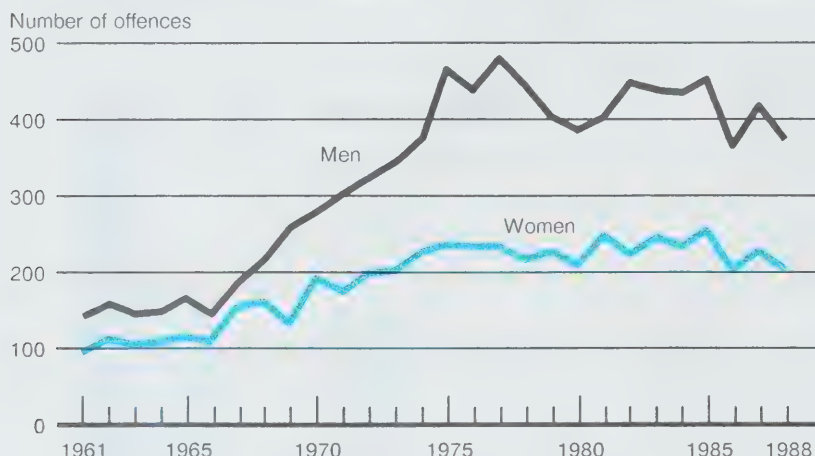
41% of homicide victims. Since that time, they have comprised approximately 35% of all victims. In 1988, the proportion of female victims (35.1%) was very similar to the previous ten-year average (Figure 10, Table 12).

**Sex of homicide victims and suspects, 1988:** Males are consistently more likely than females to be involved in a homicide, either as a victim and even more so as a suspect. In 1988, males accounted for almost two-thirds of homicide victims and almost 90% of suspects (Figure 11, Table 13).

The 1988 ratio of male to female victims is the same as the previous ten-year average. During this past decade, there was relatively little variation in this figure as males have generally been twice as likely to be victims of homicide as females.

The ratio of male to female suspects in 1988 altered slightly from the previous ten-year



**Figure 10** Homicide offences, by sex of victim, Canada, 1961-1988<sup>1</sup>

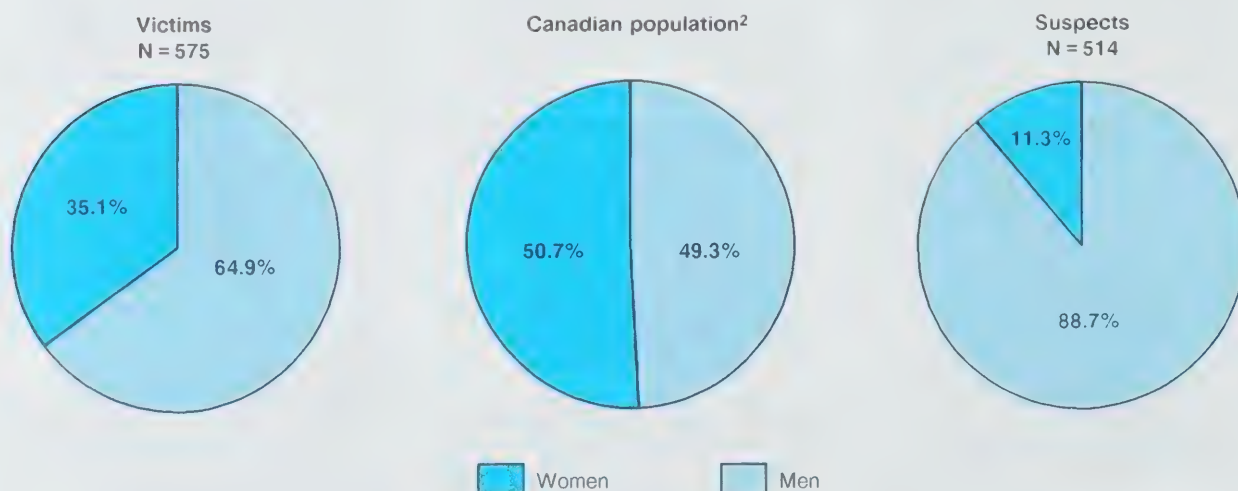
<sup>1</sup> Excludes seven victims whose sex remains unknown.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

average. Whereas males were approximately six and one-half times as likely to be the suspect in the previous ten years, in 1988, the ratio was almost 8:1 (Figure 11, Table 13).

#### Relationships between homicide suspects and victims, 1988:

Nearly four out of every five (78.7%) solved homicides in 1988 involved suspects and victims who were known to each other. Overall, 36.1% of offenders and victims were domestically-related, 42.6% were acquainted through business or social situations, while another 21.2% were strangers. This distribution is fairly similar to that of the previous ten-year average, representing a slightly smaller proportion of domestic homicides and a slightly elevated proportion of acquaintance-related homicides (Table 14).

**Figure 11** Distribution of homicide victims<sup>1</sup> and suspects, by sex, Canada, 1988

<sup>1</sup> Excludes one victim whose sex remains unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Population data were obtained from "Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population, by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1988", Catalogue 91-210.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



In 1988, 57.4% of all female victims of homicide were killed by someone with whom they shared a domestic relationship, whereas only 24.4% of male victims were killed in such a situation. Conversely, over half of all male victims were killed by an acquaintance compared with less than a quarter of female victims. Strangers killed males and females in more similar proportions (22.8% and 18.3%, respectively). These patterns are very similar to those of the previous ten-year averages.

#### Immediate family relationships in solved homicides:

In 1988, a homicide committed by an immediate family relation accounted for 30% of all solved homicides in Canada. This proportion is lower than the previous year (34.9%) and the previous ten-year average (33%). Of the 143 immediate family relationship

homicides in 1988, almost one-half were women killed by their husbands (70), 32 were killed by a parent, 21 were men killed by their wives, 11 were parents of the suspect and 9 were victims of a sibling.

When examining the proportion of men who killed their wives in relation to immediate family member homicides only (49%), it may appear that more men killed their spouses (Figure 12). However, when looking at the actual figures the number of husbands who killed their wives was one of the lowest in the last ten years.

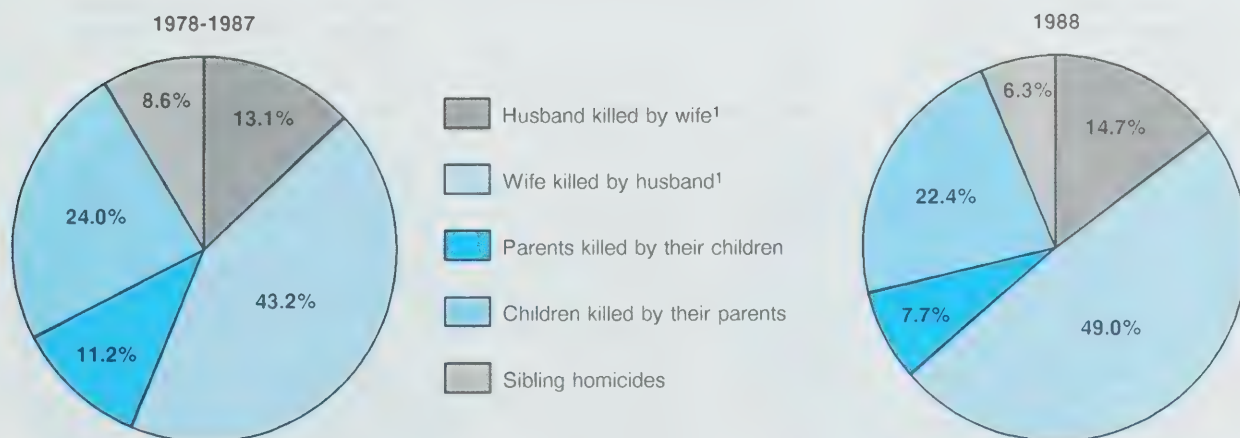
The number of parents killed by a son or daughter, as a percentage of all immediate family killings, is lower than in any of the previous ten years.

**Marital status of homicide victims and suspects, by sex, 1988:** In any given year, the majority of homicide victims are

either single or married (legal or common-law). In 1988, single victims accounted for 47.3% of total victims while married victims represented 32.5% of all victims. The highest concentration of both males and females are in the single and married categories. Single males and females accounted for 50.4% and 41.6%, respectively of all victims in 1988. Married males accounted for 31.1% of all homicide victims in 1988, and married women represented 35.1% of all victims during the same year (Table 15).

Similar observations can be made with regard to sex and marital status of homicide suspects. In 1988, of all homicide suspects in Canada, 84.2% were either single or married. Unlike homicide victims in 1988, the largest concentration of female homicide suspects were married (53.4%). Single female homicide

**Figure 12** Detailed distribution of immediate family relationships in solved homicides, Canada, 1978-1987 and 1988

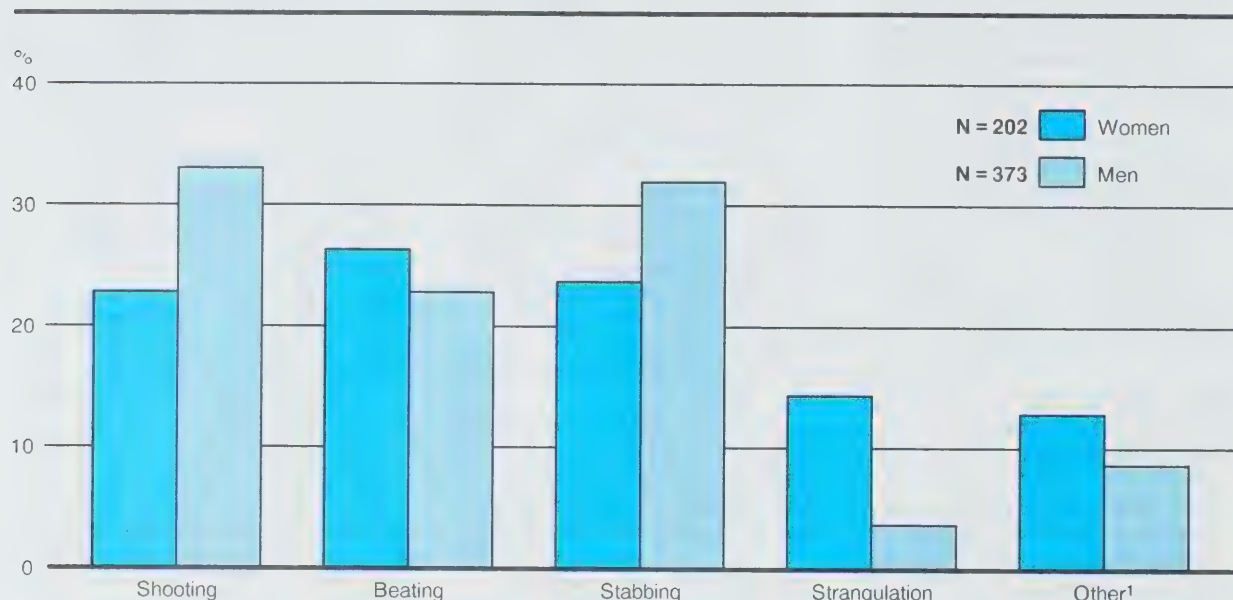


<sup>1</sup> Includes common-law relationships.

**Note:** Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Figure 13** Distribution of methods<sup>1</sup> by which homicide victims were killed, by sex of victim, Canada, 1988



<sup>1</sup> Includes suffocation, drowning, arson, being pushed from a high place, use of explosives (bombing), poisoning, axe murders, electrocution, unknown, etc.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

suspects accounted for 29.3% of all female suspects in 1988 (Table 15).

**Methods used in homicide offences, by sex:** There are noticeable differences between male and female victims of homicide in terms of the methods used. Between 1978 and 1987, shootings caused the greatest percentage of deaths for both male and female victims (33.2%), with the proportion being noticeably higher for males (35.8% versus 28.5% for females) (Table 16). In 1988, the trend continued, although the incidence of shooting was lower than in any of the previous ten years (Figure 13).

Though strangulation is a much less common method of committing a homicide overall, females are far more often the victims of this form of homicide than males. Percentages for the previous ten-year average as well as for 1988 are very similar; females approximately 14% and males 3.3% (Table 16).

Generally it appears, that when superior strength by the offender is required to commit a homicide, females are more often the victim.

#### **Location of commission of homicide offences, by sex:**

Historically, the largest proportion of homicides take place in the victim's home. This pattern was maintained in 1988 with one-half of all victims killed in their own residence. This is below the proportion for the previous year but is still above the ten-year average of 45.3%. Of the remaining victims, 17.9% were killed in a public place, 12% in the work or other private place and 8.5% in the suspect's residence. The remaining 11.7% were killed in other or unknown locations (Table 17).

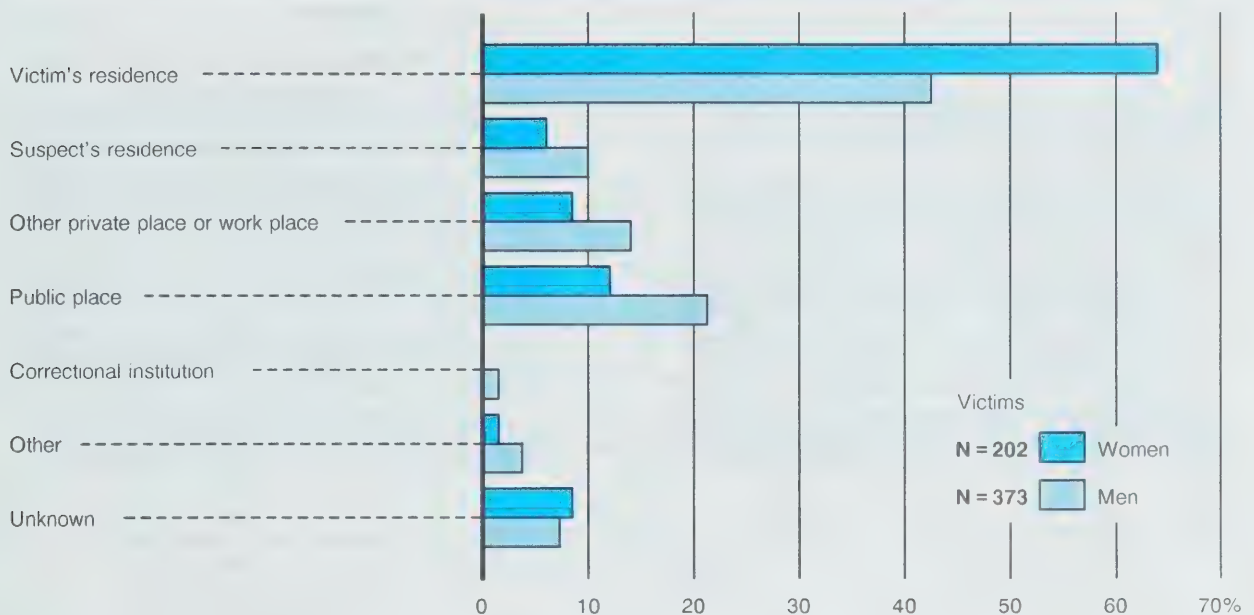
The proportion of victims killed in their own residence was considerably higher for women than for men (63.9% versus 42.4%).

This pattern is consistent with the previous ten-year averages (Figure 14).

**Murder-suicide offences by suspect-victim relationship types:** In 1988, 8.3% or 45 of 542 incidents were cleared when the suspects took their own lives after they committed homicide. This figure represents the highest proportion of suicides in the last ten years (Figure 15).

Men who kill their spouse or children are more likely than any other category of suspect of homicide to commit suicide immediately following the incident. Over the 1978-1987 period, in which there were 375 cases of murder-suicide, 30% of men who killed their legal wives, 19% of those who killed their common-law partners and one-third of those who killed their children also killed themselves. This trend was even more pronounced in 1988. Over the past ten years, much lower

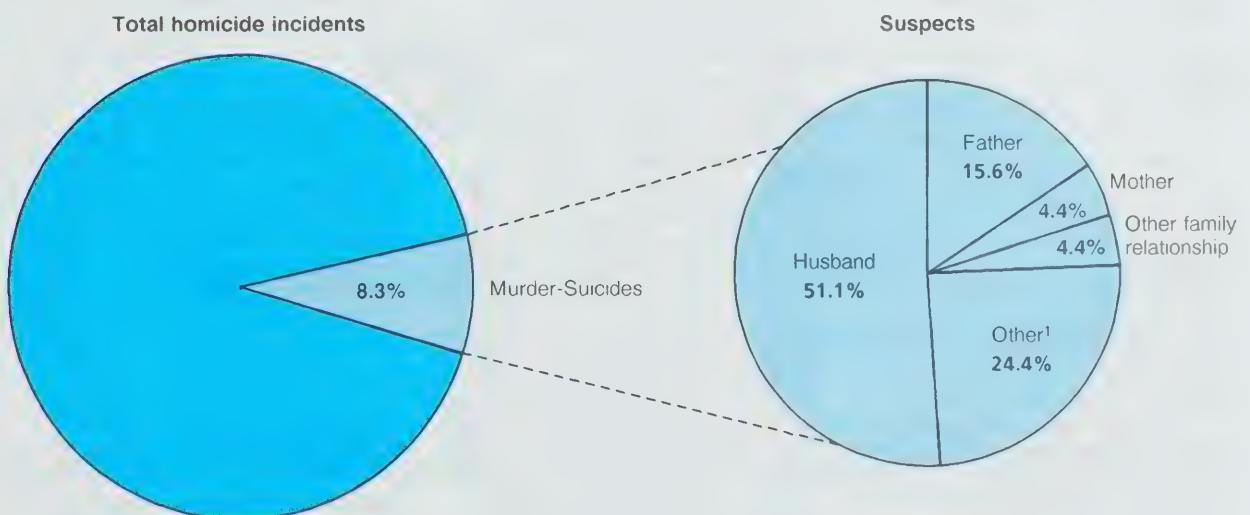
**Figure 14** Distribution of homicide offences, by location of offence commission and sex of victim, Canada, 1988



**Note:** Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Figure 15** Murder-suicide, by suspect-victim relationship types, Canada, 1988

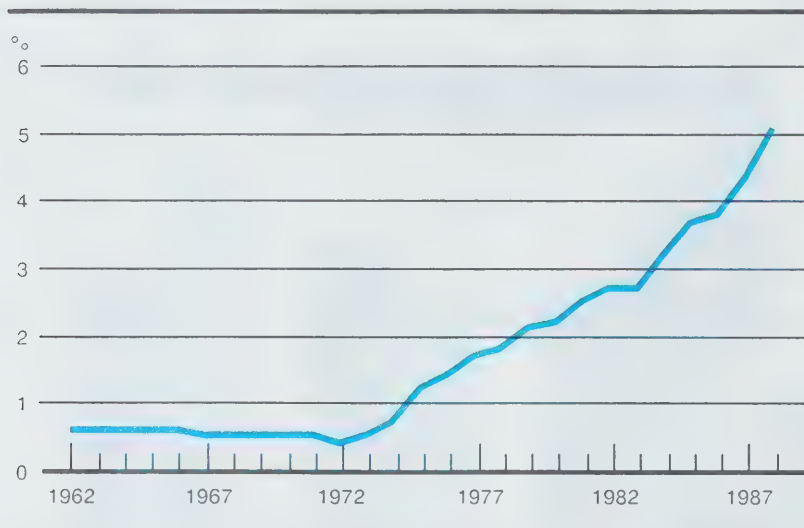


<sup>1</sup> Includes estranged lovers, close friends, and casual acquaintances.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



**Figure 16** Percentage of female police officers, Canada, 1962-1988



**Source:** *Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.*

percentages of mothers (12%), wives (4%) and those in the category of other family relationships (4%) committed suicide immediately following the incident.

### Women in policing

The proportion of female police officers has shown an observable increase since the early 1960s when data on this subject were first collected by Statistics Canada. In 1962, women accounted for less than 1% of total police officers. The proportion of female officers remained fairly constant during the 1960s. However, beginning in the early 1970s, the proportion of women increased gradually and rose to over 5% in 1988 (Figure 16).

During the past ten years, the proportion of females employed as police officers has risen from 2.0% of total police officers in 1979 to 5.1% in 1988 (Table 18).

Although the volume of women in police officer roles has been steadily increasing during

the past ten years in Canada, women are still occupying largely administrative support positions within police departments.

Women have generally accounted for the majority of all persons in the "other police personnel" category. Despite this situation, the proportion of women occupying such positions has dropped slightly during the past ten years (64% in 1979 to 57% in 1988) (Table 18).

Of the total police personnel in 1988, 18.8% were female (an increase of 1.1% over 1987), comprising 5.1% of police officers and over one-half of the non-police personnel.

In 1988, among female police officers, the vast majority held the rank of constable (95.9%), 4% were non-commissioned officers, while a very small minority were officers (0.1%). During the same year, the proportion of males who held the rank of constable was less than that of women (68.1%). However, the proportion of men who were non-commissioned officers and officers was greater than the proportions occupied by the women (26.8% and 5.1%, respectively).

### Women in correctional facilities

As shown in Figure 17 and Table 19, females admitted to a provincial facility under sentence (two years less a day) vary slightly over the five years, 1983-84 to 1987-88. Among the population incarcerated, the proportion of females ranges between 6% and 7% over the period.

At the federal level, females admitted under a Warrant of Committal to a penitentiary (two years or more) represent between 2% and 3% of annual admissions over the five-year period (Table 20).

Apart from correctional facilities data, where provincial facilities are shown, the remaining sections deal exclusively with federal statistics.

### Selected major offences:

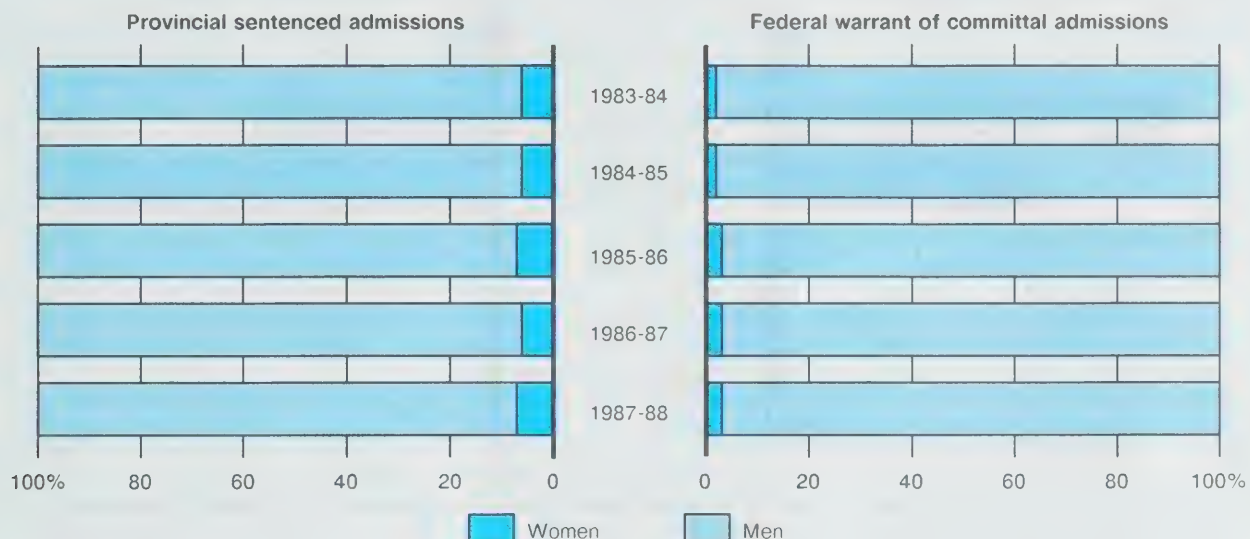
Figure 18 shows that nearly one-quarter of both male and female admissions are represented by a particular offence category during the 1983-84 to 1987-88 period. However, these categories reflect two very different types of criminal activity – males (robbery, 24%) and females (Narcotic Control Act Offences, 24%).

Another 25% of female admissions pertain to "violent offences" – including murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, other sexual assault and kidnapping/abduction and these five categories also account for 18% of male admissions. In relation to major "property offences", the two single offences of robbery and break and enter account for 45% of male admissions, but only 21% of female admissions.

**Deaths of inmates:** Over the five-year period from 1983-84 through 1987-88, a total of 235 federal offenders have died (231 males and 4 females). The

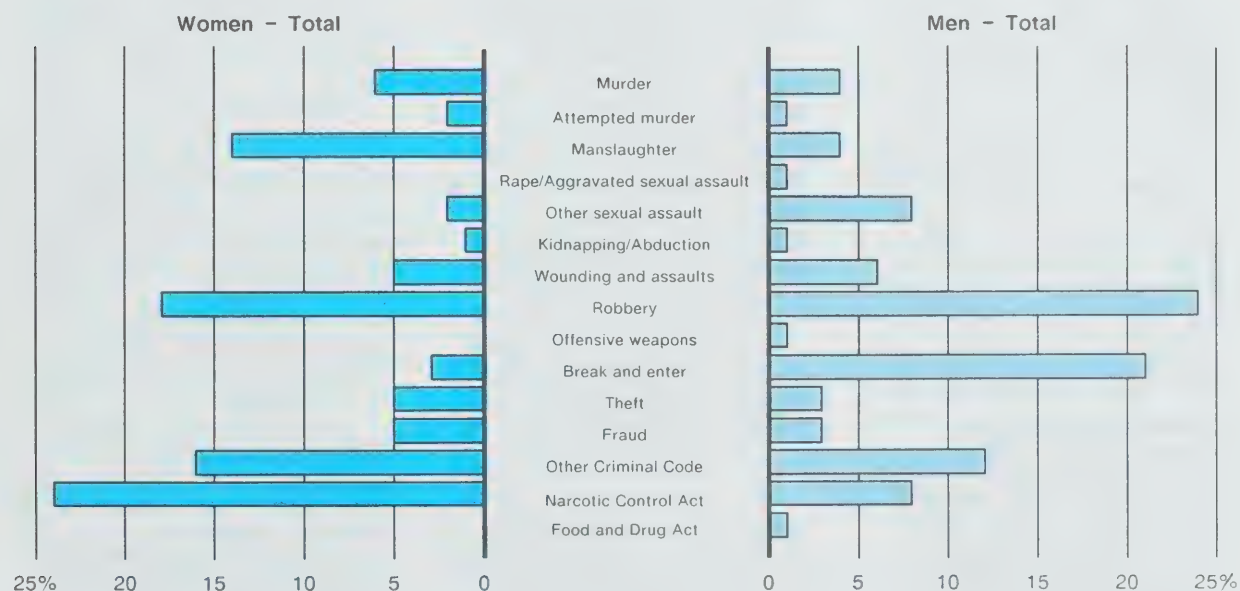


**Figure 17** Provincial sentenced admissions and federal warrant of committal admissions, by sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88



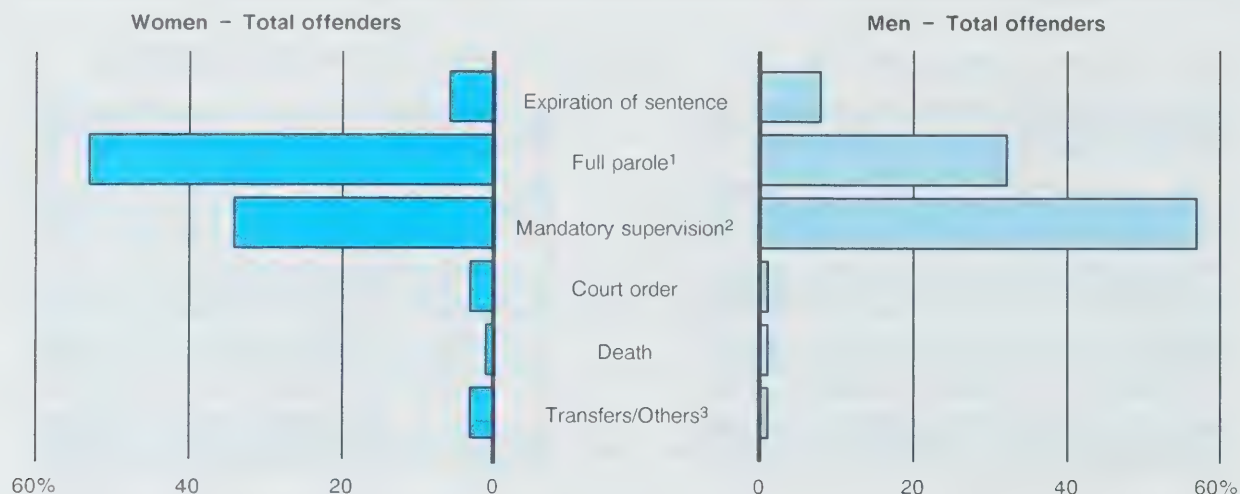
**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211.

**Figure 18** Warrant of committal admissions to federal penitentiaries, by selected major offence categories and sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88



**Note:** The percentage calculations are based on the total admissions for the five fiscal years reported in Table 3

**Source:** Correctional Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Figure 19** Release of federal offenders, by sex, Canada, 5-year total from 1983-84 to 1987-88

<sup>1</sup> Includes continuation of full parole.

<sup>2</sup> Includes continuation of mandatory supervision.

<sup>3</sup> Includes transfers to provincial facilities by court order and transfers to U.S.A., Mexico, Peru, France, Bolivia, Spain, Sweden, Cyprus or the United Kingdom.

**Sources:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211, and Correctional Service Canada, *Offender Information Databases*.

majority of deaths (69%) occurred while offenders were "in custody"; these included 158 males and all 4 of the females who had died. Offenders who died while "not in custody (in the community under some form of release, i.e. temporary absence, parole, etc.) account for 31% of all deaths.

During this five-year period, 38% of all deaths were classified as "Suicide" (87 males and 2 females). Some 26% (59 males and 1 female) died of "natural causes", while another 20% of deaths (46 males) were designated as "murder". These three categories account for 84% of the 235 offender deaths (Table 22).

#### Releases from federal institutions:

Over the five-year period 1983-84 through 1987-88, a total of 28,621 federal offenders (27,998 males and 623 females) were released from custody. Females represented only about 2% of total releases.

Three out of the ten "release" categories set out in Table 23 account for just over 96% of total releases. These are: mandatory supervision (56.7%); full parole (32.4%); and expiry of sentence (7.6%). As well, these three categories combined account equally for both releases of males (96.8%) and females (93.7%). However, a noticeably higher percentage of females (53.1%) than males (31.9%) were released on full parole. Conversely, a markedly lower percentage of females (34.5%) than males (57.2%) were released on mandatory supervision. Yet, the percentage of males and females released upon expiry of sentence shows little difference – 7.7% and 6.1%, respectively (Figure 19).

**Lengths of sentence:** Overall, the data in Table 24 show that on average, about 75% of all Warrant of Committal admissions

during the five-year period 1983-84 to 1987-88 were less than five years. An additional 17% of all admissions involved sentences of "5 years and less than 10", and the remaining 8% of all admissions involved sentences of "10 years or more".

During this five-year period, the two sentence length categories "2 years and under 3" and "3 years and under 4" accounted for more than one-half of all female admissions – ranging from 50% in 1983-84 to 60% in 1987-88. Similarly, these two categories accounted for about 60% of male admissions ranging from 62% in 1983-84 to 59% in 1987-88.

Finally, only 4% of male admissions over the five-year period were "life" sentences in comparison to 6% of females. However, it should be remembered that this 6% figure represents only an average of 6 women per year.

## Victimization<sup>1</sup>

In 1988, Statistics Canada's General Social Survey (GSS) conducted a survey of persons 15 years of age and older, excluding those residing full-time in institutions and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Questions were asked dealing with Canadians' experiences with crime, the ways in which Canadians perceive and react to crime and the criminal justice system, and the characteristics and consequences of criminal victimization, based on respondents' experiences in the previous year (1987).

For purposes of the survey, *criminal victimization* experiences include: sexual assault, robbery, assault, theft of personal property, theft of household property, motor vehicle theft, vandalism and break and enter. *Personal victimization* includes: "violent crime" (sexual assault, robbery and assault), and theft of personal property.

### General risk of criminal

**victimization:** Overall, personal victimization rates are higher for males (148 per 1,000) than for females (138 per 1,000). In general, men face greater risks of criminal violence (90 incidents per 1,000) than do women (77 incidents per 1,000 population), whereas women experience marginally higher rates of theft of personal property (61 as compared with 58 per 1,000) (Table 25).

Canadians between the ages of 15 and 24 face the greatest risks. Within this age group, however, rates of personal crime are slightly higher for urban females (306 per 1,000 population) than for rural females (277) but higher for rural males (354) than for urban males (322).

These patterns emerge more clearly when attention is focused on the distinction between personal theft and crimes of violence. Whereas young urban and rural males have almost identical rates of personal theft (128 per 1,000 and 125 per 1,000 population, respectively), rural males experience a slightly higher rate of criminal violence (229 per 1,000 population as opposed to 194 per 1,000 population). In addition, while young urban males have a rate of victimization by personal theft that is slightly lower than that experienced by young urban females, their rate of violent victimization exceeds that of urban females by about 14%; the rate of violent victimization for rural males exceeds the rate of rural females by over 40%.

It will be noted that the greatest differences between male and female levels of risk are found at the highest and lowest levels of educational achievement. Among those with some secondary school or less, males have a rate of personal victimization of 161 per 1,000 compared with the female rate of 117 per 1,000. However, females with a postsecondary degree or diploma have a rate of 171 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 133 per 1,000 for males at the same educational level (Table 25).

Indications are that rates of personal crime for those who are single, separated or divorced are twice the national average and three times higher than the rates for those who are married. For males, rates are considerably higher for those classified as single, while in the case of females, those separated or divorced report the highest rates. Marital status has stronger effects upon the risks of violent victimization than upon the risk of victimization by personal theft.

Patterns of evening activity have important implications for victimization risk. Quite clearly, risk of personal victimization climbs steadily as the number of

evening activities per month, reported by the population, increases.

As Table 25 demonstrates, the rates for males are greater than rates for females overall, though paradoxically, women have higher rates at each level of activity. This is presumably due to the imbalance of males in the highest activity levels versus females in the lower activity levels. Among both males and females, however, the rates of personal victimization climb steadily as evening activities increase. In both cases, the rates associated with the highest activity level are approximately five times those associated with the lowest activity level. The rate of increase for females is marginally greater, rising from a value of 56 for less than 10 activities to 298 for 30 or more activities per month.

The survey results demonstrate a relationship between patterns of alcohol consumption and violent victimization. For example, with assault, women non-drinkers have the lowest rate (43 incidents per 1,000 population), while those who consume only occasionally experience 62, and those having 1-6 drinks a week (the highest frequency for which a value was recorded) showed 79 assaults out of each 1,000 population (Table 25). For men, the rate of assault was 89 per 1,000 for occasional drinkers, rising to a high of 166 per 1,000 for those consuming 14 or more per week.

### Public reactions to crime and the criminal justice system:

An understanding of the ways in which Canadians perceive and react to crime and the criminal justice system involves three broad issues: (1) perceptions and fear of crime; (2) knowledge and perceptions of the criminal justice system; and, (3) defensive behaviour.

Urban residents are more fearful than are those who reside in rural areas, and in both urban and rural populations, females

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from *Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada, General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, forthcoming*.



are more than three times as likely as males to indicate that they feel unsafe (Table 26).

The additive effects of sex, age and residence are considerable and produce sizeable differences across sub-groups of the population. Elderly urban females, for instance, are eleven times as likely as rural males aged 25-44 to indicate that they do not feel safe walking alone after dark.

When gender groups are compared, females at all age levels are more likely to indicate that they are concerned about attack than males who are more likely to be concerned about theft and damage to property. Women in both urban and rural locations are nearly twice as likely as males to express concern about physical violence. In general, the concern about attack is associated with urban residence while the concern about theft and damage is greater among rural residents (Table 27).

The concern about attack is greatest for young urban females (69%) and lowest among elderly rural males (15%). Urban males, aged 45 to 64, are most concerned about theft (51%) and urban females between the ages of 15 and 24 are least concerned about this crime. With respect to damage to personal or household property, elderly rural males are most likely to indicate that they are concerned while young urban females express the least concern.

The survey on victimization asked respondents if they did any of the following to protect themselves or their property from crime: changed daily routines, activities or avoided certain

places; changed phone number; installed new locks, bars on windows or burglar alarms; or took a self-defense course.

There were some differences by sex. In general, females are more likely to report changed activity patterns and that they changed phone numbers while males are somewhat more likely to indicate that they installed new locks or burglar alarms (Table 28).

With particular reference to the "changed activity" item, some rather strong differences emerge when categories of marital status are compared within categories of sex. While there are only small differences involving those who are married or widowed, strong patterns emerge with respect to those who are single, separated or divorced. Over one-third of single and separated or divorced women report that they engage in some form of behavioural limitation as compared with one-quarter of single and separated or divorced men.

Victims were asked whether or not, as a result of their victimization experience, they found it difficult or impossible to carry out their main activities for all or most of a day. Incidents involving females were twice as likely as incidents involving males to result in some degree of main activity impairment. At each level for which reliable estimates can be made, females were approximately twice as likely as males to indicate activity limitations. Ten percent of males compared with 19% of females indicated that, as a result of the incident, they had trouble carrying out their main activities. The data suggest only slight

variation across age groups in the proportion reporting limitations of one day or more (Table 29).

For those incidents which came to the attention of the police as a result of action taken by victims, respondents were asked to specify the reason for making the report. In general, the desire to "stop the incident or prevent its recurrence" and to "catch and punish the offender" were given as leading reasons.

Females were more likely than males to report incidents in order to stop or prevent their recurrence (82%) and because of a need to receive protection (55%). Incidents involving males, on the other hand, were more likely than those involving females to be reported because of a need on the part of the victim to file an insurance or compensation claim and the desire to catch and punish the offender (Table 30).

For incidents which did not come to the attention of the police, respondents were asked about their reasons for not reporting (Table 31). Men were more likely than women to state that "nothing was taken", that "the police couldn't do anything" and that the event was "too minor" as reasons for not reporting. The items relating to the perception of the event as a personal matter or the desire not to get involved with the police or the courts do not evidence strong differences by the sex of victims. Fear of revenge was cited as a reason for non-reporting by 17% of women and 4% of men.



**Table 1.** Adults charged with total Criminal Code offences<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	52,151	15.2	289,930	84.8	342,081	100.0
1980	56,408	15.0	318,859	85.0	375,267	100.0
1981	59,803	15.2	334,720	84.8	394,523	100.0
1982	59,957	15.5	326,882	84.5	386,839	100.0
1983	62,870	15.6	340,251	84.4	403,121	100.0
1984	63,000	15.8	334,897	84.2	397,897	100.0
1985	60,669	16.1	315,621	83.9	376,290	100.0
1986	64,966	16.5	327,776	83.5	392,742	100.0
1987	70,281	17.1	341,564	82.9	411,845	100.0
1988	72,180	17.2	347,078	82.8	419,258	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes crimes of violence, property crimes, prostitution, gaming and betting, offensive weapons and other Criminal Code offences (excluding drugs).

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 2.** Adults charged with crimes of violence<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	4,423	9.0	44,698	91.0	49,121	100.0
1980	4,925	9.3	47,844	90.7	52,769	100.0
1981	5,118	9.5	48,690	90.5	53,808	100.0
1982	5,277	9.8	48,634	90.2	53,911	100.0
1983	6,218	9.9	56,619	90.1	62,837	100.0
1984	6,613	9.6	61,971	90.4	68,584	100.0
1985	6,971	9.7	64,759	90.3	71,730	100.0
1986	7,600	9.7	71,082	90.3	78,682	100.0
1987	8,572	9.9	78,236	90.1	86,808	100.0
1988	9,177	9.9	83,517	90.1	92,694	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes homicides, attempted murders, robberies, assaults, sexual assaults, other sexual offences and abductions.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 3.** Adults charged with property crimes<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	36,014	20.8	137,322	79.2	173,336	100.0
1980	38,653	19.8	156,425	80.2	195,078	100.0
1981	41,414	19.7	168,927	80.3	210,341	100.0
1982	42,940	19.8	173,670	80.2	216,610	100.0
1983	43,858	19.9	176,270	80.1	220,128	100.0
1984	43,734	20.6	168,361	79.4	212,095	100.0
1985	41,532	21.5	151,554	78.5	193,086	100.0
1986	41,180	21.7	148,201	78.3	189,381	100.0
1987	42,812	22.5	147,333	77.5	190,145	100.0
1988	43,237	22.9	145,809	77.1	189,046	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes break and enter, theft, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 4.** Adults charged with drug offences<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	444	12.9	2,984	87.1	3,428	100.0
1980	484	13.3	3,157	86.7	3,641	100.0
1981	407	13.0	2,715	87.0	3,122	100.0
1982	310	12.2	2,225	87.8	2,535	100.0
1983	338	12.6	2,348	87.4	2,686	100.0
1984	239	12.5	1,671	87.5	1,910	100.0
1985	212	11.7	1,604	88.3	1,816	100.0
1986	232	12.6	1,612	87.4	1,844	100.0
1987	266	14.3	1,595	85.7	1,861	100.0
1988	173	12.2	1,239	87.8	1,412	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act offences.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 5.** Persons charged<sup>1</sup> with impaired driving<sup>2</sup> offences, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Women		Men		Total persons charged
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
1979	8,053	5.2	147,045	94.8	155,098
1980	9,091	5.8	148,397	94.2	157,488
1981	9,976	6.2	152,072	93.8	162,048
1982	9,440	6.6	133,984	93.4	143,424
1983	10,526	7.1	137,140	92.9	147,666
1984	10,883	7.7	131,217	92.3	142,100
1985	9,956	7.6	121,770	92.4	131,726
1986	10,044	7.8	118,753	92.2	128,797
1987	10,633	8.3	117,397	91.7	128,030
1988	10,090	8.3	111,217	91.7	121,307

<sup>1</sup> Includes adults and juveniles/young offenders.

<sup>2</sup> In December 1985, major legislative changes were made to the Criminal Code with respect to impaired driving offences. Prior to this date, offences governing driving while impaired included section 234 "driving while the ability to drive is impaired" and section 236 "driving with more than 80 mgs. of alcohol in the blood", in addition to "failing or refusing to provide a breath sample" (section 238). In 1985, sections 234 and 236 were replaced with section 237 "operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft while impaired or with more than 80 mgs. of alcohol in the blood." The additional categories "causing death" or "causing bodily harm" were added in section 239. Section 238 was amended to include "failing to provide a blood sample".

**Source:** Traffic Enforcement Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 6.** Juveniles/young offenders charged with total Criminal Code offences<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Female youth		Male youth		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	6,298	13.7	39,553	86.3	45,851	100.0
1980	9,966	12.0	73,072	88.0	83,038	100.0
1981	10,455	12.0	76,306	88.0	86,761	100.0
1982	10,052	13.3	65,509	86.7	75,561	100.0
1983	10,805	13.8	67,439	86.2	78,244	100.0
1984	10,988	16.3	56,509	83.7	67,497	100.0
1985	15,107	15.9	79,657	84.1	94,764	100.0
1986	17,810	16.3	91,196	83.7	109,006	100.0
1987	17,520	16.3	90,178	83.7	107,698	100.0
1988	18,274	16.6	91,565	83.4	109,839	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes crimes of violence, property crimes, prostitution, gaming and betting, offensive weapons and other Criminal Code offences (excluding drugs).

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 7.** Juveniles/young offenders charged with crimes of violence<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Female youth		Male youth		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	487	18.0	2,223	82.0	2,710	100.0
1980	646	13.5	4,140	86.5	4,786	100.0
1981	757	16.2	3,913	83.8	4,670	100.0
1982	740	16.4	3,783	83.6	4,523	100.0
1983	770	17.1	3,742	82.9	4,512	100.0
1984	874	18.9	3,758	81.1	4,632	100.0
1985	1,452	18.7	6,291	81.3	7,743	100.0
1986	1,728	18.6	7,547	81.4	9,275	100.0
1987	1,870	18.4	8,295	81.6	10,165	100.0
1988	2,275	20.0	9,110	80.0	11,385	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes homicides, attempted murders, robberies, assaults, sexual assaults and abductions.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 8.** Juveniles/young offenders charged with property crimes<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Female youth		Male youth		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	5,011	14.0	30,814	86.0	35,825	100.0
1980	8,232	12.4	57,928	87.6	66,160	100.0
1981	8,503	12.2	61,100	87.8	69,603	100.0
1982	8,323	13.5	53,183	86.5	61,506	100.0
1983	8,894	14.0	54,537	86.0	63,431	100.0
1984	8,956	16.8	44,234	83.2	53,190	100.0
1985	11,405	16.2	59,211	83.8	70,616	100.0
1986	12,950	16.4	65,912	83.6	78,862	100.0
1987	12,108	16.2	62,661	83.8	74,769	100.0
1988	12,159	16.4	62,130	83.6	74,289	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes break and enter, theft, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 9.** Juveniles/young offenders charged with drug offences<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Female youth		Male youth		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1979	19	28.4	48	71.6	67	100.0
1980	29	23.0	97	77.0	126	100.0
1981	21	21.2	78	78.8	99	100.0
1982	12	17.4	57	82.6	69	100.0
1983	16	16.3	82	83.7	98	100.0
1984	12	18.5	53	81.5	65	100.0
1985	22	15.0	124	85.0	146	100.0
1986	29	13.9	180	86.1	209	100.0
1987	32	15.8	170	84.2	202	100.0
1988	26	15.8	139	84.2	165	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act offences.

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-205.

**Table 10.** Principal charge and sex of the accused, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1984-85 to 1988-89

Charge		Persons				
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,104</b>	<b>32,064</b>	<b>35,173</b>	<b>35,471</b>	<b>35,094</b>
	<b>Female youth</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>5,684</b>
	<b>Male youth</b>	<b>18,583</b>	<b>27,075</b>	<b>29,598</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>29,410</b>
Violent crime	Total	3,189	4,981	5,830	5,896	6,368
	Female youth	454	797	898	912	1,058
	Male youth	2,735	4,184	4,932	4,984	5,310
Property crime	Total	16,870	22,662	23,722	22,338	21,697
	Female youth	2,766	3,592	3,768	3,429	3,367
	Male youth	14,104	19,070	19,954	18,909	18,330
Other Criminal Code	Total	1,095	2,458	3,130	3,448	3,235
	Female youth	164	363	576	673	624
	Male youth	931	2,095	2,554	2,775	2,611
Drug-related	Total	907	1,824	1,935	1,750	1,571
	Female youth	134	223	232	222	189
	Male youth	773	1,601	1,703	1,528	1,382
Young Offenders Act	Total	2	—	357	1,794	1,844
	Female youth	—	—	79	311	387
	Male youth	2	—	278	1,483	1,457
Other Federal Statute	Total	41	139	199	245	379
	Female youth	3	14	22	19	59
	Male youth	38	125	177	226	320

<sup>1</sup> These data exclude Ontario for all years and the Northwest Territories after 1985-86.

**Source:** Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



**Table 11.** Cases heard by youth courts, by most significant decision and sex of the accused, Canada<sup>1</sup>, 1984-85 to 1988-89

Most significant decision		Cases				
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,555</b>	<b>44,803</b>	<b>52,012</b>	<b>54,588</b>	<b>53,819</b>
	<b>Female youth</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>7,693</b>	<b>7,750</b>
	<b>Male youth</b>	<b>25,452</b>	<b>38,707</b>	<b>44,779</b>	<b>46,895</b>	<b>46,069</b>
Transfer to adult court	Total	207	162	138	102	69
	Female youth	7	—	1	3	2
	Male youth	200	162	137	99	67
Guilty	Total	23,325	35,150	40,673	41,851	41,130
	Female youth	3,113	4,577	5,300	5,550	5,617
	Male youth	20,212	30,573	35,373	36,301	35,513
Not guilty/ Dismissed	Total	1,105	1,892	2,436	2,395	2,521
	Female youth	130	235	347	369	328
	Male youth	975	1,657	2,089	2,026	2,193
Proceedings stayed	Total	3,203	4,340	4,932	5,867	5,190
	Female youth	596	819	910	1,055	924
	Male youth	2,607	3,521	4,022	4,812	4,266
Withdrawn	Total	1,561	3,142	3,752	4,292	4,761
	Female youth	231	454	660	711	852
	Male youth	1,330	2,688	3,092	3,581	3,909
Other	Total	154	117	81	81	148
	Female youth	26	11	15	5	27
	Male youth	128	106	66	76	121

<sup>1</sup> These data exclude Ontario for all years and the Northwest Territories after 1985-86.

**Source:** Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 12.** Distribution of homicide offences<sup>1</sup>, by sex of victim<sup>2</sup>, Canada, 1961-1988

	Women		Men		Unknown		Total homicides	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1961	93	39.9	140	60.1	—	—	233	100.0
1962	110	41.5	155	58.5	—	—	265	100.0
1963	105	42.2	144	57.8	—	—	249	100.0
1964	108	42.7	145	57.3	—	—	253	100.0
1965	115	41.5	162	58.5	—	—	277	100.0
1966	107	42.8	143	57.2	—	—	250	100.0
1967	152	45.0	185	54.7	1	0.3	338	100.0
1968	158	42.1	216	57.6	1	0.3	375	100.0
1969	133	34.0	258	66.0	—	—	391	100.0
1970	190	40.7	277	59.3	—	—	467	100.0
1971	172	36.4	301	63.6	—	—	473	100.0
1972	198	38.0	323	62.0	—	—	521	100.0
1973	203	37.2	343	62.8	—	—	546	100.0
1974	224	37.3	376	62.7	—	—	600	100.0
1975	236	33.7	465	66.3	—	—	701	100.0
1976	232	34.7	436	65.3	—	—	668	100.0
1977	231	32.5	479	67.4	1	0.1	711	100.0
1978	215	32.5	446	67.5	—	—	661	100.0
1979	227	36.0	404	64.0	—	—	631	100.0
1980	208	35.1	385	64.9	—	—	593	100.0
1981	245	37.8	402	62.0	1	0.2	648	100.0
1982	221	33.1	447	66.9	—	—	668	100.0
1983	243	35.6	439	64.4	—	—	682	100.0
1984	232	34.8	435	65.2	—	—	667	100.0
1985	253	35.9	451	64.1	—	—	704	100.0
1986	203	35.7	364	64.0	2	0.4	569	100.0
1987	226	35.2	415	64.6	1	0.2	642	100.0
1988	202	35.1	373	64.9	—	—	575	100.0

<sup>1</sup> One "offence" is counted for each victim.

<sup>2</sup> The sex breakdown for manslaughter and infanticide offences prior to 1974 was estimated based on the breakdown for murder victims in those years.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 13.** Distribution of homicide victims and suspects, by age and sex, Canada, 1988

Age group	Victims				Suspects				% of Canadian population <sup>1</sup>
	Female	Male	Total	% of total victims	Female	Male	Total	% of total suspects	
Under 10 years	20	23	43	7.5	—	3	3	0.6	14.2
10-17 years	11	12	23	4.0	3	43	46	8.9	11.3
18-29 years	66	102	168	29.2	25	216	241	46.9	20.3
30-39 years	44	93	137	23.8	18	101	119	23.2	16.9
40-49 years	32	61	93	16.2	8	50	58	11.3	12.5
50-59 years	11	39	50	8.7	3	25	28	5.4	9.4
60 years and over	18	43	61	10.6	1	18	19	3.7	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population data were obtained from the "Postcensal annual estimates of population by marital status, age, sex and components of growth for Canada, provinces and territories, June 1, 1988, Vol. 6, Sixth Issue", Catalogue 91-210.

**Note:** Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 14.** Distribution of solved homicide offences<sup>1</sup>, by suspect-victim relationship types and sex of victim, Canada, 1978-1988

	Domestic relationship			Acquaintance			Stranger			Total solved homicide offences		
	Female	Victims Male	Total	Female	Victims Male	Total	Female	Victims Male	Total	Female	Victims Male	Total
1978	126	111	237	43	183	226	27	87	114	196	381	577
1979	128	94	222	35	166	201	33	85	118	196	345	541
1980	95	72	167	55	149	204	30	104	134	180	325	505
1981	108	88	196	49	153	202	52	90	142	209	331	540
1982	116	92	208	38	206	244	35	71	106	189	369	558
1983	124	92	216	50	181	231	34	71	105	208	344	552
1984	109	88	197	42	159	201	33	85	118	184	332	516
1985	130	96	226	42	155	197	38	102	140	210	353	563
1986	110	81	191	32	135	167	34	89	123	176	305	481
1987	116	94	210	45	162	207	27	80	107	188	336	524
1988	97	75	172	41	162	203	31	70	101	169	307	476
% 1988	20.4	15.8	36.1	8.6	34.0	42.6	6.5	14.7	21.2	35.5	64.5	100.0
% Average 1978-1987	56.1	43.9	100.0	20.7	79.3	100.0	28.4	71.6	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0

<sup>1</sup> One "offence" is counted for every victim. Includes homicide offences in which there are known suspects.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 15.** Distribution of homicide victims and suspects, by marital status and sex, Canada, 1988

Marital status	Victims				Suspects				% of Canadian population <sup>1</sup>
	Female	Male	Total	% of total victims	Female	Male	Total	% of total suspects	
Married/Common-law	71	116	187	32.5	31	119	150	29.2	47.6
Separated	22	23	45	7.8	2	38	40	7.8	2.0
Widowed	11	6	17	3.0	2	3	5	1.0	4.9
Divorced	14	35	49	8.5	5	21	26	5.1	2.7
Single	84	188	272	47.3	17	266	283	55.1	42.7
Unknown	-	5	5	0.9	1	9	10	1.9	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population data were obtained from "Postcensal annual estimates of population by marital status, age, sex and components of growth for Canada, provinces and territories, June 1, 1988, Vol. 6, Sixth Issue", Catalogue 91-210.

**Note:** Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 16.** Distribution of homicide victims, by sex and method used to commit homicide, Canada, 1978-1988

	Shooting	Beating	Stabbing	Strangulation	Suffocation	Drowning	Arson	Other	Unknown	Total
<b>1978</b>										
Female	64	42	42	34	14	5	2	9	3	215
Male	186	109	104	18	6	3	--	16	4	446
Total	250	151	146	52	20	8	2	25	7	661
<b>1979</b>										
Female	59	39	54	38	3	10	5	13	6	227
Male	148	93	108	10	12	3	7	22	1	404
Total	207	132	162	48	15	13	12	35	7	631
<b>1980</b>										
Female	57	35	41	22	27	3	4	11	8	208
Male	138	82	97	11	35	5	4	11	2	385
Total	195	117	138	33	62	8	8	22	10	593
<b>1981</b>										
Female	58	61	64	37	5	3	2	12	3	245
Male	141	94	112	20	4	6	2	18	5	402
Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Total	199	155	176	57	9	9	4	30	9	648
<b>1982</b>										
Female	80	29	49	31	16	4	1	8	3	221
Male	168	95	133	13	19	2	1	13	3	447
Total	248	124	182	44	35	6	2	21	6	668
<b>1983</b>										
Female	65	54	51	33	14	5	4	11	6	243
Male	159	96	122	21	12	5	4	20	--	439
Total	224	150	173	54	26	10	8	31	6	682
<b>1984</b>										
Female	65	33	52	36	20	5	2	16	3	232
Male	163	81	137	10	14	4	6	19	1	435
Total	228	114	189	46	34	9	8	35	4	667
<b>1985</b>										
Female	67	38	75	30	10	7	2	19	5	253
Male	155	80	152	12	10	5	9	28	--	451
Total	222	118	227	42	20	12	11	47	5	704
<b>1986</b>										
Female	64	44	41	26	6	3	5	10	4	203
Male	111	80	124	10	8	1	9	19	2	364
Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2
Total	175	124	165	36	14	4	14	30	7	569
<b>1987</b>										
Female	68	42	51	29	11	3	9	7	6	226
Male	132	89	133	12	8	5	8	27	1	415
Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Total	200	131	184	41	19	8	17	34	8	642
<b>1988</b>										
Female	46	53	48	29	6	3	7	6	4	202
Male	123	85	119	14	4	4	8	14	2	373
Total	169	138	167	43	10	7	15	20	6	575
<b>% 1988</b>										
Female	22.8	26.2	23.8	14.4	3.0	1.5	3.5	3.0	2.0	100.0
Male	33.0	22.8	31.9	3.8	1.1	1.1	2.1	3.8	0.5	100.0
Total	29.4	24.0	29.0	7.5	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.5	1.0	100.0
<b>% Average for 1978-1987</b>										
Female	28.5	18.3	22.9	13.9	5.5	2.1	1.6	5.1	2.1	100.0
Male	35.8	21.5	29.2	3.3	3.1	0.9	1.2	4.6	0.5	100.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
Total	33.2	20.4	26.9	7.0	3.9	1.3	1.3	4.8	1.1	100.0

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.



**Table 17.** Homicide offences<sup>1</sup>, by specific location and sex of victim, Canada, 1988

Location	Victim			% of total homicides	Average 1978-1987
	Female	Male	Total		
Victim's residence	129	158	287	49.9	45.3
Suspect's residence	12	37	49	8.5	7.8
Other private place or work place	17	52	69	12.0	14.2
Public place	24	79	103	17.9	19.8
Correctional institution	--	6	6	1.0	1.4
Other	3	14	17	3.0	4.3
Unknown	17	27	44	7.7	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> One "offence" is counted for every victim.

**Note:** Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

**Source:** Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 18.** Police personnel<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1979-1988

	Police officers			Other personnel <sup>2</sup>			Total police personnel		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1979	1,063	50,955	52,018	7,990	4,470	12,460	9,053	55,425	64,478
1980	1,160	51,762	52,922	8,531	5,100	13,631	9,691	56,862	66,553
1981	1,339	52,350	53,689	8,993	5,127	14,120	10,332	57,477	67,809
1982	1,437	52,226	53,663	9,450	5,284	14,734	10,887	57,510	68,397
1983	1,454	51,723	53,177	9,262	5,143	14,405	10,716	56,866	67,582
1984	1,679	51,423	53,102	9,414	5,125	14,539	11,093	56,548	67,641
1985	1,946	51,518	53,464	9,762	4,942	14,704	11,708	56,460	68,168
1986	1,994	49,431	51,425	10,118	7,737	17,855	12,112	57,168	69,280
1987	2,305	50,205	52,510	10,447	8,693	19,140	12,752	58,898	71,650
1988	2,708	50,604	53,312	10,860	8,125	18,985	13,568	58,729	72,297

<sup>1</sup> Represents police personnel strength as of December 31 of each year.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1986, this category includes cadets and other full-time employees. From 1986 onward, this category includes special constables and other personnel (i.e. civilians, cadets, auxiliaries).

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Table 19.** Sentenced admissions to provincial facilities, by sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

	Total sentenced admissions	Women	Men
1983-84	129,748	7,785	121,963
1984-85	123,771	7,426	116,345
1985-86	119,299	8,351	110,948
1986-87	116,269	6,976	109,293
1987-88	117,374	8,216	109,158

**Source:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211.

**Table 20.** Warrant of committal admissions to federal penitentiaries, by sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

	Total warrant of committal admissions	Women	Men
1983-84	4,059	99	3,960
1984-85	3,956	86	3,870
1985-86	4,076	140	3,936
1986-87	3,741	98	3,643
1987-88	3,988	105	3,883

**Source:** *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211.*

**Table 21.** Warrant of committal admissions to federal penitentiaries, by selected major offence categories and sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

Selected offences	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	%														
Murder	4	4	4	6	3	3	5	4	4	7	3	4	7	4	4
Attempted murder	5	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter	19	4	4	12	4	4	9	4	4	22	4	5	10	4	4
Rape/Aggravated sexual assault	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other sexual assault	1	6	6	5	9	9	1	12	12	1	3	3	2	12	11
Kidnapping and abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Wounding	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	1	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	14	14	4	5	5
Robbery	24	25	25	15	26	26	22	23	23	12	24	24	17	22	22
Offensive weapons	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Break and enter	1	21	21	2	21	21	4	20	20	1	20	20	4	20	20
Theft	2	4	4	5	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	13	3	3
Fraud	8	4	4	1	4	4	4	3	3	6	3	3	4	3	3
Possession of stolen goods	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	1
Criminal negligence	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	5	2	2	-	2	2
Other Criminal Code offences	8	8	8	22	8	9	15	10	10	14	8	8	13	8	8
Narcotic Control Act	21	7	7	25	7	7	30	7	8	17	9	9	22	11	11
Food and Drug Act	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - percentage based on an N of	99	3,965	4,059	86	3,870	3,956	140	3,936	4,076	98	3,642	3,741	105	3,883	3,988

**Note:** Column totals do not always add up to 100% due to rounding of cell entries which have a real value of 1. The male-female distribution within an additional category "Unknown" could not be determined; this category involves quashed sentences.

**Sources:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211 and Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information Databases.

**Table 22.** Inmate deaths in federal institutions, by sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

Cause of death		In custody			Not in custody			Total		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Suicide	1983-84	1	15	16	–	1	1	1	16	17
	1984-85	–	19	19	–	4	4	–	23	23
	1985-86	1	15	16	–	4	4	1	19	20
	1986-87	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	15	15
	1987-88	–	10	10	–	4	4	–	14	14
Natural causes	1983-84	–	8	8	–	3	3	–	11	11
	1984-85	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	16	16
	1985-86	1	2	3	–	6	6	1	8	9
	1986-87	–	9	9	–	4	4	–	13	13
	1987-88	–	6	6	–	5	5	–	11	11
Accidental	1983-84	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	3	3
	1984-85	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	6	6
	1985-86	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
	1986-87	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4
	1987-88	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3
Murder	1983-84	–	11	11	–	4	4	–	15	15
	1984-85	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
	1985-86	–	4	4	–	2	2	–	6	6
	1986-87	–	10	10	–	2	2	–	12	12
	1987-88	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	5	5
Legal intervention	1983-84	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
	1984-85	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	7	7
	1985-86	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
	1986-87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1987-88	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
Unknown	1983-84	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2
	1984-85	1	1	2	–	3	3	1	4	5
	1985-86	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
	1986-87	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	1987-88	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total	1983-84	1	37	38	–	11	11	1	48	49
	1984-85	1	40	41	–	24	24	1	64	65
	1985-86	2	21	23	–	17	17	2	38	40
	1986-87	–	37	37	–	8	8	–	45	45
	1987-88	–	23	23	–	13	13	–	36	36

**Sources:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211 and *Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information Databases*.



**Table 23.** Releases of federal inmates, by type of release and sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

Type of release/Custody	1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Expiration of sentence	7	395	12	403	7	451	7	481	5	418
From provincial custody	2	1	5	6	1	7	3	24	-	64
From federal custody	5	394	7	397	6	444	4	457	5	354
Full parole <sup>1</sup>	57	1,763	61	1,621	50	1,546	76	1,871	87	2,143
From provincial custody	31	21	25	35	19	22	35	52	44	175
From federal custody	26	1,742	36	1,586	31	1,524	41	1,819	43	1,968
Mandatory supervision <sup>2</sup>	46	2,865	55	3,017	32	3,332	37	3,477	45	3,326
From provincial custody	21	15	22	17	17	26	13	94	16	229
From federal custody	25	2,850	33	3,000	15	3,306	24	3,383	29	3,097
Other type of release	15	189	7	215	6	184	7	154	4	147
From provincial custody	8	4	4	-	1	21	3	16	1	14
From federal custody	7	185	3	215	5	163	4	138	3	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>5,212</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>5,256</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5,513</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>6,034</b>
<b>From provincial custody</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>From federal custody</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,171</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5,552</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes continuation of full parole.<sup>2</sup> Includes continuation of mandatory supervision.**Sources:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada*, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211 and Correctional Services Canada, *Offender Information Databases*.

WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Table 24.** Warrant of committal admissions to federal penitentiaries, by length of sentence and sex, Canada, 1983-84 to 1987-88

	1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	%														
Less than 1 year	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.1	2.0	0.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8
1 year and under	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.2
2 years and under 3	25.3	37.6	37.4	26.7	35.3	35.1	28.6	37.8	37.5	34.7	38.4	38.3	30.5	37.2	37.0
3 years and under 4	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.4	22.8	22.8	25.0	23.0	23.1	27.6	22.3	22.4	29.5	22.2	22.4
4 years and under 5	13.1	11.2	11.2	14.0	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.2	11.2	14.3	11.0	11.1	14.3	11.5	11.6
5 years and under 6	7.1	7.2	7.2	4.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	2.0	7.4	7.3	3.8	7.6	7.5
6 years and under 7	3.0	2.9	2.9	7.0	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.9	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.6
7 years and under 8	7.1	2.8	2.9	8.1	3.1	3.2	7.9	2.9	3.1	5.1	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.6	2.6
8 years and under 9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	4.3	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
9 years and under 10	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
10 years and under 15	2.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.5	2.5	5.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	3.1	3.1
15 years and under 20	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
20 years and over	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Indefinite	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Life	4.0	4.4	4.4	7.0	3.6	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.9	7.1	3.5	3.6	7.6	3.7	3.8
Quashed	8.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total (No.)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>4,059</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,936</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>3,988</b>

**Note:** Column totals do not always add up to 100% due to rounding of cell entries which have a real value of 1.

**Sources:** Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 85-211 and Correctional Services Canada, Offender Information Databases.

# WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Table 25.** Number of criminal victimizations and victimization rates per 1,000 population, by type of personal victimization incident and selected characteristics, Canada, 1987

Selected characteristics	Personal victimizations									
	Total population		Total personal victimizations		Theft of personal property or attempt		Total violent <sup>1</sup>		Violent victimizations	
	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate
<b>All areas</b>										
Women	10,289	138	1,417	61	626	77	792	100	651	63
15-24 years	1,995	287	572	126	251	161	321	--	246	124
Men	9,905	148	1,465	58	571	90	894	164	730	74
15-24 years	2,081	335	696	121	251	214	446	101	344	166
<b>Urban areas</b>										
Women	6,916	161	1,111	74	511	87	600	84	482	70
15-24 years	1,395	306	427	136	190	170	237	--	178	128
Men	6,372	155	986	65	416	89	570	99	471	74
15-24 years	1,370	322	441	128	175	194	266	--	218	159
<b>Rural areas</b>										
Women	2,477	93	230	39	96	54	134	--	117	47
15-24 years	483	277	134	--	--	159	77	--	62	129
Men	2,500	135	339	53	132	83	207	--	163	65
15-24 years	544	354	192	125	68	229	125	--	83	153
<b>Level of schooling</b>										
Women										
Some secondary or less	3,368	117	392	50	167	67	225	--	169	50
Postsecondary degree or diploma	2,139	171	365	69	147	102	218	--	173	81
Men										
Some secondary or less	3,161	161	508	60	191	100	317	97	220	70
Postsecondary degree or diploma	2,001	133	267	60	120	74	147	--	132	66
<b>Marital status</b>										
Women										
Married or common law	6,307	93	590	49	308	45	282	--	246	39
Single	2,330	253	589	112	262	140	327	--	251	108
Widowed	1,013	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Separated or divorced	620	329	204	--	--	265	164	--	138	223

## WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Table 25.** Number of criminal victimizations and victimization rates per 1,000 population, by type of personal victimization incident and selected characteristics, Canada, 1987 – concluded

Selected characteristics	Personal victimizations												
	Total population			Total personal victimizations			Theft of personal property or attempt			Violent victimizations			
	000s	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate	000s	Rate
Men													
Married or common law	6,318	527	83	243	38	284	45	--	--	243	38		
Single	2,908	848	292	297	102	552	190	40	116	436	150		
Widowed	253	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Separated or divorced	391	73	187	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Number of evening activities													
Women													
Less than 10	3,227	180	56	95	29	85	26	--	--	70	22		
10-19	2,865	302	106	157	55	146	51	--	--	126	44		
20-29	1,845	284	154	125	68	159	86	--	--	145	79		
30 or more	2,165	646	298	247	114	399	185	30	64	307	142		
Men													
Less than 10	1,984	108	55	--	--	69	35	--	--	--	--		
10-19	2,326	152	65	80	35	72	31	--	--	--	--		
20-29	2,329	353	151	139	60	214	92	--	--	174	75		
30 or more	3,075	841	274	302	98	540	175	31	94	446	145		
Type of drinker													
Women													
Non drinker	2,669	274	103	129	48	145	54	--	--	115	43		
Occasional	2,584	334	129	147	57	187	72	--	--	159	62		
1-6 drinks/week	2,052	389	190	189	92	200	97	--	--	162	79		
Men													
Non drinker	1,574	108	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Occasional	1,313	215	164	69	53	146	111	--	--	117	89		
14 + drinks/week	443	128	289	--	--	94	211	--	--	73	166		

<sup>1</sup> Includes sexual assault (not shown).

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.



**Table 26.** Population 15 years of age and over by feeling of safety walking alone in own neighbourhood after dark, by urban/rural area, sex and age group, Canada, 1987

Urban/rural area Sex/Age group	How safe respondent feels walking alone at night in neighbourhood									
	Unsafe									
	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Total unsafe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know/Not stated			
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>Urban areas</b>										
Women	6,916	100	1,233	18	2,605	38	2,929	42	1,866	27
15-24 years	1,395	100	212	15	505	36	678	49	454	33
25-44 years	3,025	100	598	20	1,286	43	1,105	37	737	24
45-64 years	1,604	100	327	20	584	36	653	41	416	26
65 years and over	892	100	96	11	230	26	494	55	260	29
Men	6,372	100	3,500	55	2,052	32	770	12	588	9
15-24 years	1,370	100	780	57	461	34	129	9	86	6
25-44 years	2,822	100	1,672	59	859	30	285	10	225	8
45-64 years	1,485	100	805	54	484	33	183	12	151	10
65 years and over	694	100	242	35	249	36	172	25	125	18
<b>Rural areas</b>										
Women	2,477	100	909	37	826	33	694	28	466	19
15-24 years	483	100	143	30	197	41	139	29	111	23
25-44 years	990	100	419	42	313	32	250	25	158	16
45-64 years	644	100	249	39	198	31	164	29	116	18
65 years and over	360	100	98	27	118	33	121	34	80	22
Men	2,500	100	1,741	70	556	22	190	8	138	6
15-24 years	544	100	404	74	93	17	47	9	41	7
25-44 years	1,070	100	745	70	271	25	53	5	47	4
45-64 years	637	100	447	70	131	21	59	9	26	4
65 years and over	249	100	145	58	61	25	32	13	--	--

**Source:** General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.

## WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

**Table 27.** Population 15 years of age and over by crime of most concern, by urban/rural area, sex and age group, Canada, 1987

Urban/rural area Sex/Age group	Crime of most concern									
	Attack or threat of attack		Theft of household or personal belongings		Deliberate damage to household or personal belongings		Something else		Not stated	
Total	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>Urban areas</b>										
Women	6,916	100	4,035	58	1,928	28	670	10	232	3
15-24 years	1,395	100	957	69	294	21	83	6	53	4
25-44 years	3,025	100	1,758	58	879	29	284	9	89	3
45-64 years	1,604	100	883	55	458	29	199	12	45	3
65 years and over	892	100	437	49	296	33	104	12	46	5
Men	6,372	100	2,003	31	2,799	44	1,208	19	313	5
15-24 years	1,370	100	494	36	543	40	280	20	51	4
25-44 years	2,822	100	948	34	1,169	41	523	19	153	5
45-64 years	1,485	100	383	26	752	51	262	18	76	5
65 years and over	694	100	177	25	336	48	143	21	33	5
<b>Rural areas</b>										
Women	2,477	100	1,117	45	827	33	347	14	156	6
15-24 years	483	100	260	54	132	27	69	14	--	--
25-44 years	990	100	456	46	332	33	143	14	52	5
45-64 years	644	100	271	42	248	38	73	11	46	7
65 years and over	360	100	130	36	116	32	62	17	38	11
Men	2,500	100	588	24	1,126	45	526	21	221	9
15-24 years	544	100	155	28	234	43	120	22	35	6
25-44 years	1,070	100	248	23	481	45	238	22	92	9
45-64 years	637	100	149	23	312	49	110	17	60	9
65 years and over	249	100	37	15	99	40	57	23	34	14

**Source:** General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.

**Table 28.** Population 15 years of age and over, by adoption of specified defensive behaviours, sex and marital status, Canada, 1987

Sex/Marital status	Adoption of defensive behaviour									
	Total population		Changed activity <sup>1</sup>		Changed phone number <sup>1</sup>		Installed security hardware <sup>1</sup>		Took self-defense course <sup>1</sup>	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>Women</b>										
<b>All marital status</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2</b>
Married or common law	6,307	100	1,478	23	280	4	1,314	21	97	2
Single	2,330	100	846	36	169	7	499	21	122	5
Widowed	1,013	100	189	19	30	3	180	18	--	--
Separated or divorced	620	100	243	39	92	15	190	31	--	--
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Men</b>										
<b>All marital status</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>3</b>
Married or common law	6,318	100	1,505	24	245	4	1,697	27	123	2
Single	2,908	100	674	23	137	5	595	20	196	7
Widowed	253	100	44	17	--	--	48	19	--	--
Separated or divorced	391	100	101	26	--	--	101	26	--	--
Not stated	35	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Number and proportion do not add to total population figures as these are separate variables. Only number and proportion adopting behaviour are shown.

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.

**Table 29.** Number of criminal victimizations, by difficulty to carry out main activity, sex and age group, Canada, 1987

Sex/Age group	Period of difficulty/impossibility to carry out main activity											
	Total		No difficulty		Total		One day		Two or three days		Four days or more	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>Women</b>												
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>4</b>
15-24 years	857	100	583	68	175	20	82	10	--	--	--	--
25-44 years	1,354	100	1,017	75	281	21	142	10	84	6	--	--
45-64 years	309	100	267	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over	84	100	70	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Men</b>												
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
15-24 years	1,083	100	891	82	87	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-44 years	1,256	100	1,072	85	137	11	70	6	--	--	--	--
45-64 years	317	100	267	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 years and over	97	100	90	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.

**Table 30.** Number of criminal victimizations, by reason for reporting to police, sex and type of incident, Canada, 1987

Sex/Type of incident	All incidents where police were informed by victim	Reason for reporting to police					
		To stop incident <sup>1</sup>	To file a request <sup>1</sup>	To receive protection <sup>1</sup>	To catch offender <sup>1</sup>		
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s
<b>Women</b>							
<b>All incidents</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>421</b>
Total personal incidents	352	100	297	84	80	23	211
Total household incidents	393	100	311	79	190	48	199
<b>Men</b>							
<b>All incidents</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>291</b>
Total personal incidents	346	100	257	74	123	36	134
Total household incidents	504	100	352	70	293	58	156

<sup>1</sup> Number and proportion do not add to total as these are separate variables. Only number and proportion indicating behaviour are shown.

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.

**Table 31.** Number of criminal victimizations, by reason for not reporting incident to police, sex and type of incident, Canada, 1987

Sex/Type of incident	Reason for not reporting incident to police													
	All incidents police unaware		Nothing was taken <sup>1</sup>		Police couldn't do anything <sup>1</sup>		Fear of revenge <sup>1</sup>		Incident too minor <sup>1</sup>		Personal matter <sup>1</sup>		Did not want to get involved <sup>1</sup>	
	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%	000s	%
<b>Women</b>														
<b>All incidents</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>36</b>
Total personal incidents	890	100	227	26	479	54	207	23	550	62	453	51	399	45
Total violent incidents	492	100	152	31	236	48	187	38	265	54	319	65	280	57
Total household incidents	473	100	124	26	296	63	--	--	351	74	79	17	105	22
<b>Men</b>														
<b>All incidents</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>35</b>
Total personal incidents	972	100	278	29	575	59	--	--	710	73	475	49	423	44
Total violent incidents	612	100	252	41	361	59	--	--	449	73	382	62	349	57
Total household incidents	478	100	129	27	331	69	--	--	366	77	79	17	88	18

<sup>1</sup> Number and proportion do not add to total as these are separate variables. Only number and proportion indicating behaviour are shown.

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1988.



# MINORITY GROUPS

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It is generally acknowledged that the great strength and diversity of Canada's cultural and societal values derive from several centuries of successive waves of immigrants arriving from different continents, augmenting the unique and established customs of Canada's aboriginal community. Initially it was settlers of French origin, joined later by the British, who began this ethnic mosaic, to be followed in more recent history by immigrants from other European countries, then the West Indies, Africa, Asia and Latin America. These latter origins particularly contributed to what has become commonly referred to as "visible minority" groups.

Unfortunately, these same values that contributed to such variety in Canada's cultural heritage may work against persons belonging to minority groups in their pursuit of education and workforce experience because of misconceptions or prejudices on the part of society. If one were to consider as "minorities", in addition to Canada's aboriginal and immigrant populations, all those who experienced some level of disability sufficient to impair a range of activities which most persons carried out daily, the aggregate count would approach 8 million persons, or just over 30% of the total population. Of course, some qualification is necessary regarding this figure as it represents an undetermined proportion of duplicated counts such as disabled immigrants, disabled

aboriginals, etc. At any rate, as the next four sections demonstrate, there are significant statistical differences accounted for by sex and/or minority group status, both within these minority communities and in comparison with their counterparts in the remainder of the population.

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## Aboriginal

Information on Canada's aboriginal population as presented in this section is based on respondents' answers to the following ethnic or cultural origin question in the 1986 Census: "To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did you or did your ancestors belong? (Mark as many as apply)". Persons with aboriginal origins could check the following groups: North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, or they could write-in their ancestry. In this section, three groupings are presented for comparative purposes: aboriginal origins **only**, aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins (those reporting **both** an aboriginal and one or more non-aboriginal origins (e.g., British, French), and non-aboriginal origins.

As noted on the tables, a number of Indian Reserves (136) representing approximately 45,000 people were incompletely enumerated in the 1986 Census and are, therefore, not included in the figures.

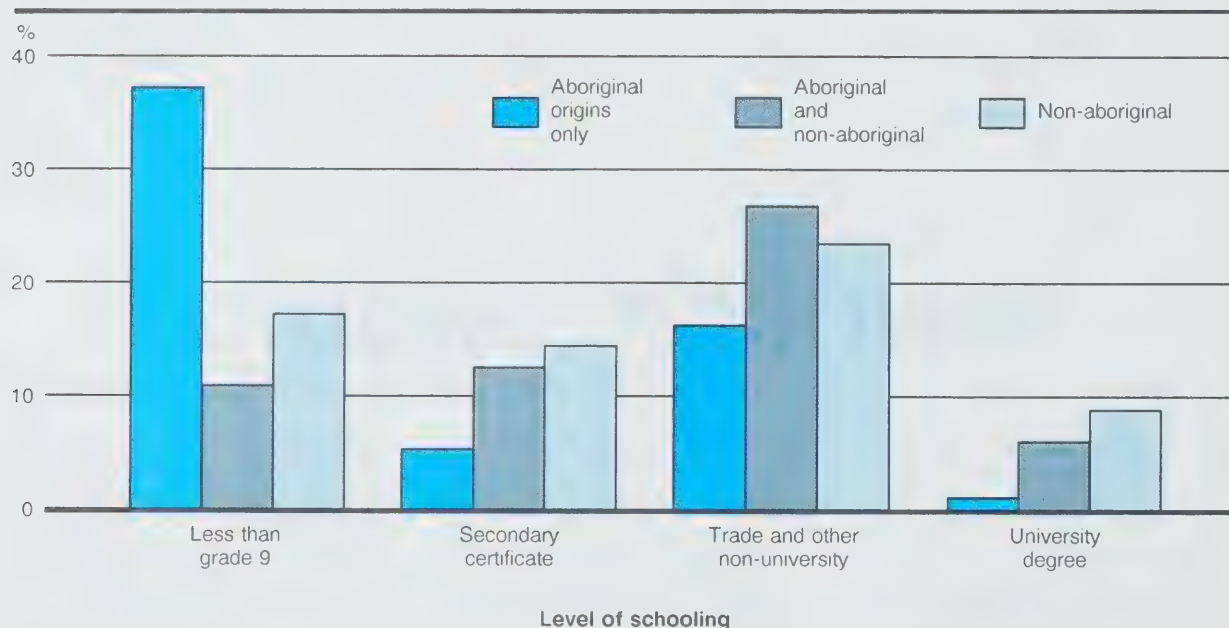
In 1986, there were 192,125 females of aboriginal origin **only** and 170,335 of both aboriginal and

non-aboriginal together (Table 1). Of those with aboriginal origins **only**, or in combination with non-aboriginal origins, about 1 in 3 were considered "young" (0-14 years) compared with roughly 1 in 5 females of non-aboriginal ancestry. Those with **only** aboriginal origins tended to be a little older than those combined with non-aboriginal, as in the case of the 65 years and over age group (3.9% and 1.9%, respectively).

In terms of language spoken at home, only 23% of females with **only** aboriginal origins reported speaking an aboriginal language at home, as did less than 1% of those who had mixed aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins.

Females aged 15 years and over reporting an ancestry involving both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins, displayed a better educational profile in certain respects than either their aboriginal **only** or non-aboriginal counterparts. For example, only 11% had less than grade 9 schooling compared with 37%, and 17% for these other two groups, respectively (Figure 1). Similarly, 27% had postsecondary trade and other non-university training, higher than the 16-17% reported for aboriginal **only**, or the 24% of the non-aboriginal population. A comparatively small proportion of females of **only** aboriginal ancestry went on to successfully achieve a university degree (1.3%).

**Figure 1** Female aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations 15 years of age and over, by selected levels of schooling, Canada, 1986



**Source:** *Aboriginal Peoples Output Program, A Data Book on Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.*

Females of **only** aboriginal origins had the lowest labour force participation rate and the second highest (only males in this group were higher) unemployment rate for all the groups shown in Table 2. Only 4 in every 10 aged 15 and over were in the labour force, compared with around 6 in 10 for males in the same group, or females in either the mixed aboriginal and non-aboriginal group or the non-aboriginal population. Their unemployment rate was 28.2%, well over twice the experience of non-aboriginal females.

Outside of the "traditional" gender-oriented fluctuations in occupations expected of the general population, there were only slight variations on the basis of aboriginal identity as depicted for the four broad occupational groups presented in Figure 2. Clerical and related occupations accounted for almost 30% of those females specifying both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins, compared with between 21% and 22% of the aboriginal **only** females. For the latter group, about one-

quarter were engaged in service occupations and one-fifth in professional and related pursuits.

The median value of total income from all sources for females of **only** aboriginal origin amounted to \$6,817 (Table 2). That is to say, half of the females in this group made more (in 1985) and half made less than that amount. Females reporting ancestry involving both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins fared somewhat better, with a median income of \$8,549, but still below that of the female non-aboriginal population alone (\$9,601).

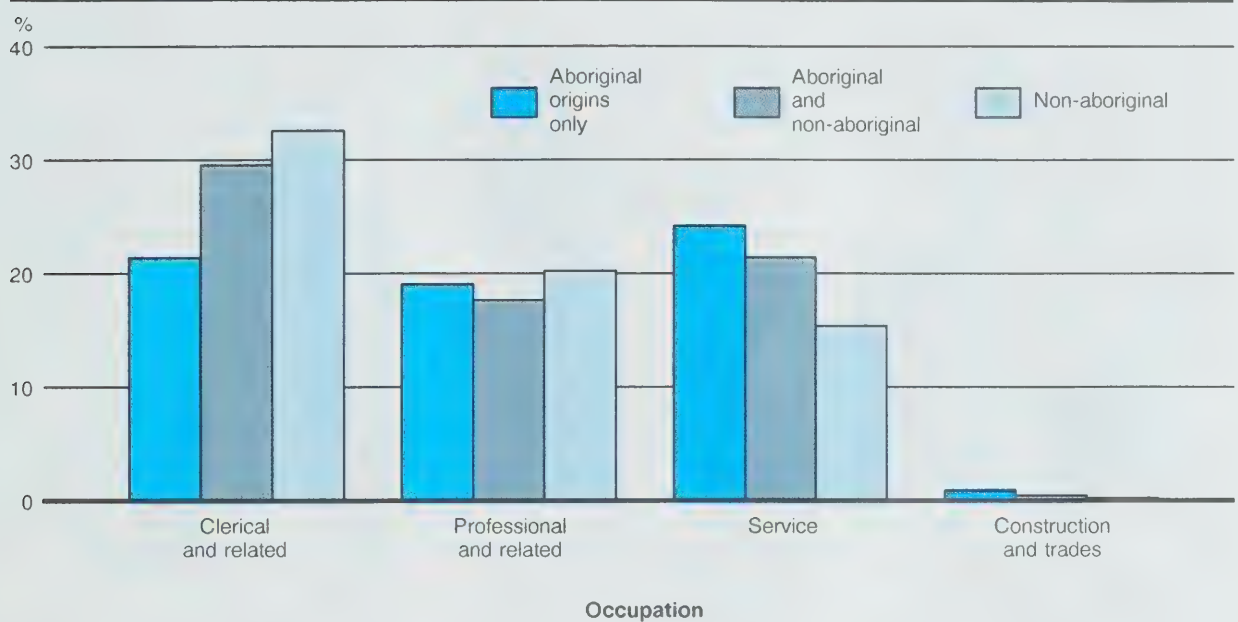
### Immigrants

Immigrants, in this report, are defined as permanent residents of Canada who are not Canadian citizens by birth. Such persons normally would also report a valid year of immigration. Excluded from the counts are institutionalized residents and approximately 45,000 persons on incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements.

Canada's 3,908,155 strong immigrant population, as of June 1986, represented 16% of the nation's total. Females accounted for about 51% of the immigrant community. The age distribution of male and female immigrants is quite similar, although compared with the non-immigrant population, immigrants are much older on the average. Almost 1 in 5 female immigrants are 65 years of age and over, compared with only 1 in 10 non-immigrants (Table 3). Conversely, on a proportional basis, there are about one-fifth as many girls (0-14 years old) among immigrants as non-immigrants.

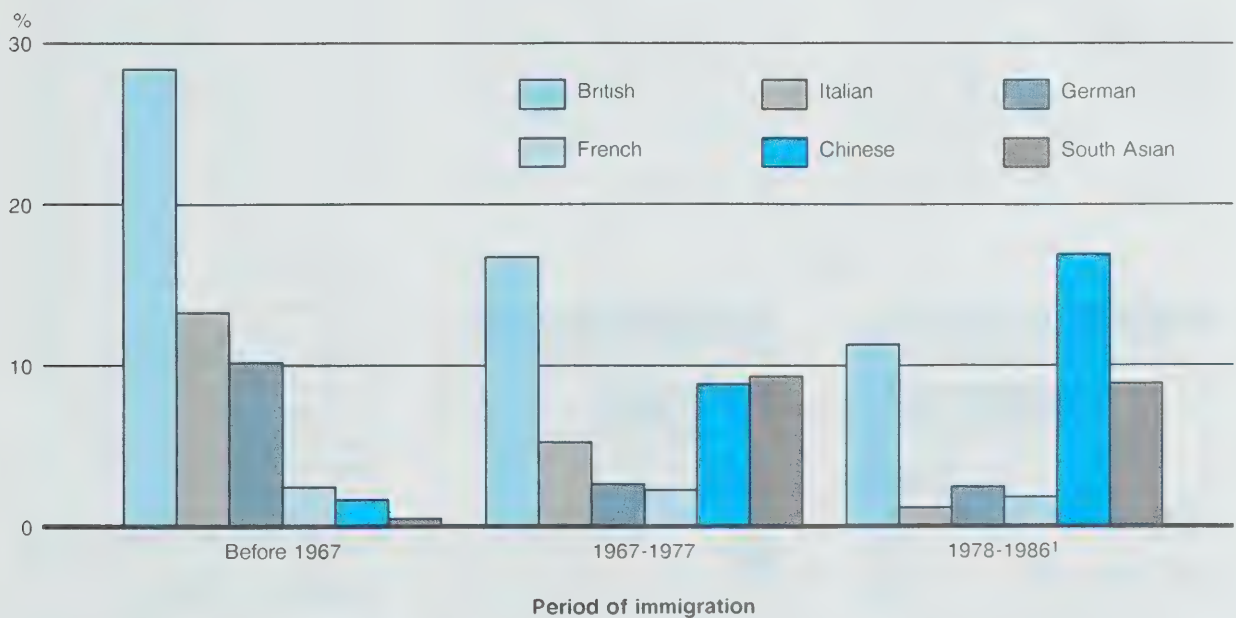
For the six major ethnic origins selected, the most obvious difference was in the proportion reporting French, accounting for just over 2% of female immigrants versus closer to 30% of the non-immigrant population. Figure 3 indicates quite clearly the dramatic swing away from ethnic origins associated with European countries for females arriving previous to 1967, to favour

**Figure 2** Female aboriginal and non-aboriginal populations 15 years of age and over, by selected occupations, Canada, 1986



**Source:** *Aboriginal Peoples Output Program, A Data Book on Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.*

**Figure 3** Female immigrants, by selected ethnic origins and period of immigration, Canada, 1986



¹ First six months only.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-155.



Chinese and South Asian origins in the most recent period shown (1978-1986).

On the whole, female immigrants 15 years of age and over were less educated than either male immigrants or the female non-immigrant population. Over 1 in 4 possessed less than grade 9 level, compared with 1 in 5 men, and over 1 in 6 female non-immigrants (Table 4). The incidence of less than grade 9 schooling ranged from as high as 50% for female immigrants aged 65 years and over to 5% for the 15 to 24 age group (Figure 4). Only in this youngest age group was the rate for females less than for male immigrants. Although a lower proportion of female immigrants had acquired a secondary certificate (11.5%) or trade and other non-university training (21.5%), they exceeded their non-immigrant counterparts at the university level by about 2 percentage points (9.4% versus 7.6%). Except for a slight reversal in the case of 1981-1986, it would appear that, generally, the younger a person was at the time of arrival in Canada and the more recent the period of immigration, the lower the rate of less than grade 9 schooling (Table 5). Female immigrants who were only 0-4 years of age and who had immigrated

between 1961 and 1970 had the lowest incidence in this respect at 1.5%.

Among immigrants who had attained a postsecondary degree, certificate or diploma, close to 30% of the females indicated their major field of study as commerce, management and business administration (Table 4). This was just over double the experience of male immigrants. Similarly, disciplines dealing with health professions, sciences and technologies were associated more with female (1 in 5) than male (1 in 20) immigrants. Immigrants specifying engineering and applied sciences as their predominant area of learning were in most cases males, outnumbering females in this area by a considerable margin. For the most part, for the major fields of study selected, there were not very significant differences in formal training between female immigrant and non-immigrant classes.

Labour force participation rates for females 15 years of age and over showed little variation by immigrant status or age, as seen in Table 6. However, proportionately, fewer female than male immigrants participated, both for ages 15-24 (64.7% versus 68.7%) and, more noticeably, for those aged 25 years and over (52.1%

versus 77.4%). With respect to unemployment, female immigrants enjoyed an advantage over their non-immigrant counterparts (9.5% to 11.6%) but were less fortunate than their male companions (7.2%).

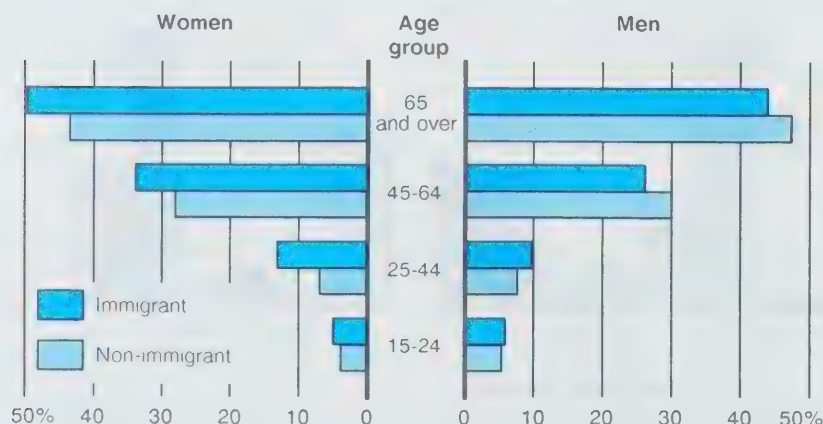
The three major occupational groups – clerical and related, professional and related, and service occupations – together accounted for close to two-thirds of female immigrant employment, compared with only one-third of the males, but still less than the almost three-quarters of female non-immigrants. More recent immigration (1978-1986) has shown an occupational swing away from the first two of these large groups reflecting sizeable increases in the proportion going into service occupations (24%) and product fabricating, assembling and repairing (15.4%) (Figure 5).

A higher proportion of female immigrants were self-employed (in unincorporated business) than non-immigrants (4.3% versus 3.2%), but still less than half the rate of male immigrants (9.2%). An analysis of income for female immigrants reveals a higher total median income (\$9,983) than non-immigrants (\$9,420), with a slightly lower average employment income for those who worked full-time/full-year (\$19,721 compared with \$20,062). On a part-time basis, however, female immigrant workers out-earned their non-immigrant equivalents by \$8,997 to \$7,810. It is important to note also, that in comparing immigrant and non-immigrant data in the area of labour force activity and income, no adjustments have been made to allow for different compositions of the two groups as, for example, in the area of different age structures or other population characteristics.

### Disabled persons

Disabilities impose additional hardships on Canadians in the conduct of their everyday lives,

**Figure 4** Percentage of immigrant and non-immigrant populations with less than grade nine schooling<sup>1</sup>, by age group and sex, Canada, 1986

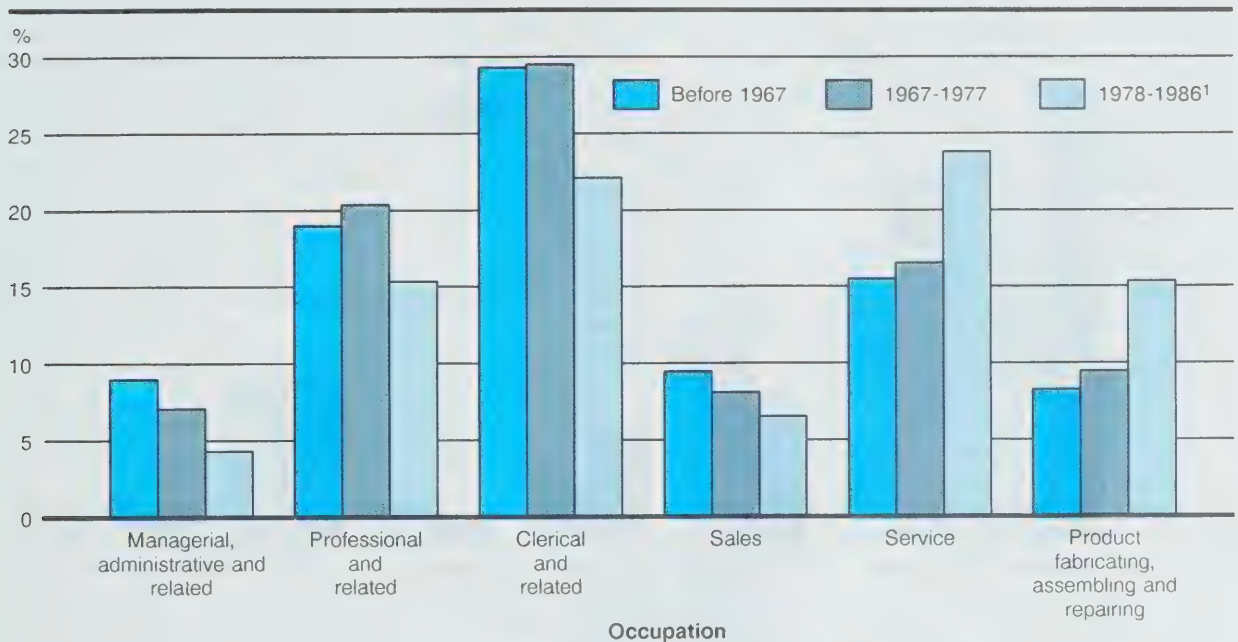


<sup>1</sup> Includes "no schooling and kindergarten only".

Source: 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



**Figure 5** Female immigrants, by selected occupations and period of immigration, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> First six months only.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-155.

and may pose considerable barriers with respect to their learning and working experiences. In 1986 and 1987, a Health and Activity Limitation Survey was carried out by Statistics Canada to probe into the nature and severity of these disabilities using the World Health Organization definition, which is, "...any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being". Information was collected representing persons of all ages residing in households, special care institutions and homes for senior Canadians. The emphasis in this report is of course on females, in households only, and those aged 15 years and over.

In total, an estimated 3,316,870 Canadians experienced some level of disability, divided between 13.8% of the female and 12.7% of the male population (Table 7). The rate of disability increased with age, advancing from 4.7% of females aged 0-14 years to 46.8% of those 65 years of age and over. A significantly higher

number and proportion of disabled females 15 years and over reside in institutions than is the case with males (Table 8). While disabled women also outnumber men in households, they are slightly less on a proportionate basis.

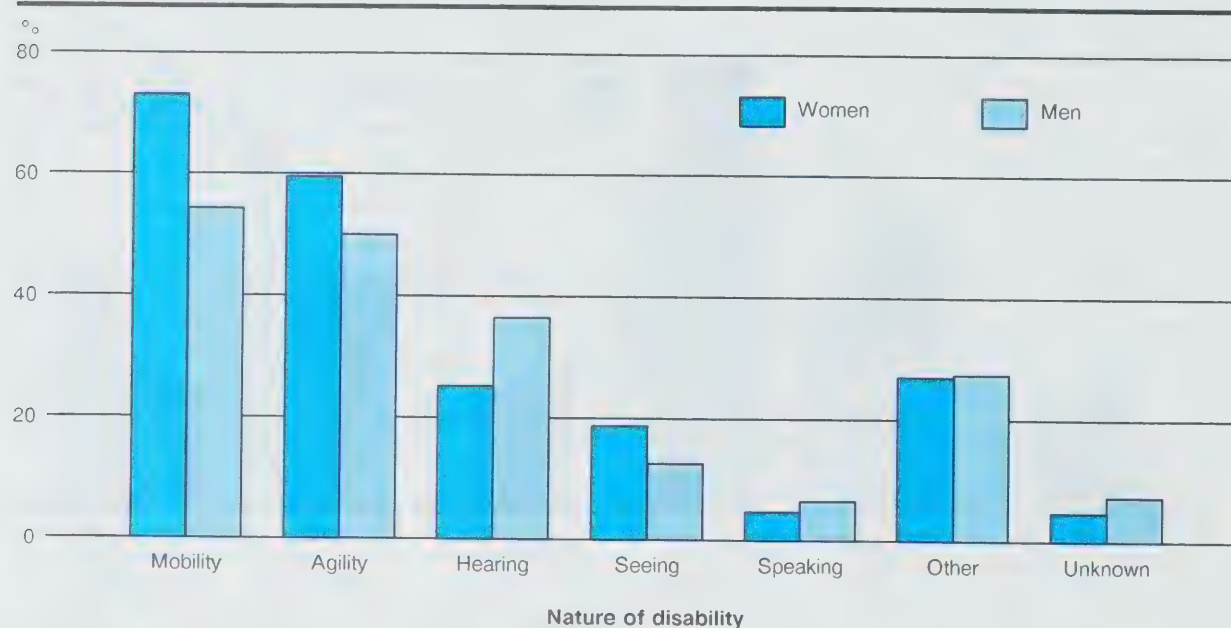
While disabilities affecting mobility are the most common for both men and women over 15, almost 3 in 4 disabled females are thus afflicted, compared with just over 2 of 4 males (Table 9). Disabled women are also more likely than men to suffer from limitations on their agility (59.6%) and seeing (18.7%), while men appear more prone to impaired hearing (36.8%) (Figure 6). Definitions of the various types of disabilities used in the survey are included at the end of this section.

The effects of disabilities on educational attainment are much more profound in a comparison with the non-disabled population, than within the disabled community. Disabled males and females are between two and three times as likely to have attained less than grade 9 schooling, as their non-disabled counterparts (Figure 7,

Table 10). At the same time, disabled persons with a post-secondary certificate, diploma or university degree occur with only about half the frequency of persons without disabilities, regardless of sex. Looking at the educational level of just the disabled, there are less noticeable differences by sex. A slightly higher proportion (13.6%) of disabled women tended to pursue successfully a postsecondary education by way of a certificate, diploma or university degree than disabled men (11.4%). On the other hand, there were also proportionately more (38.8%) disabled females than males (35.9%) with less than grade 9.

The effects of health and activity limitations were acutely noticeable from a workforce point of view. Where labour force participation is concerned, disability tends to exaggerate the traditional male female separation. For example, disabled women participate at a rate considerably less (37.5%) than disabled men (59.2%) in the

**Figure 6** Disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households, by nature of disability<sup>1</sup> and sex, Canada, 1986



<sup>1</sup> Includes persons reporting multiple disabilities.

Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

labour force. The difference between non-disabled participation rates is not quite as wide (67.9% versus 88.1%, respectively) (Table 11). Females, whether disabled or not, experience higher unem-

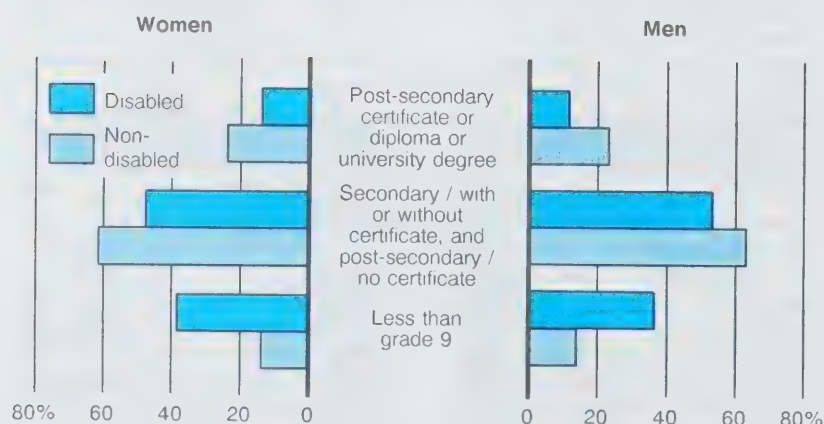
ployment than males, accounting for 17 of every 100 disabled and between 11 and 12 of those without disability (Figure 8).

Although we have seen how disabilities can accentuate the

problems of getting work and remaining employed, it is encouraging to note that for those (disabled) who have been able to enter the work force, their distribution by occupational skills is not too unlike that of their non-disabled colleagues. Considering the data in Table 12, there are only a few categories where limitations may have played a role, such as in semi-skilled manual workers and "professionals".

For women aged 15 to 64 years, the apparent impact of being disabled on median employment income (\$8,360 versus \$10,000 for non-disabled) is not nearly so great as the gap between them and their male counterparts. It is necessary to note, however, that a much greater proportion of women work part-time. At \$19,250, men's median employment income was over twice as high as that of women (Figure 9, Table 13). If one considers income from all sources for all disabled women and men aged 15 and over, the female/male ratio improves to 63.0%.

**Figure 7** Disabled and non-disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households, by highest level of schooling and sex, Canada, 1986



Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

### Definitions of types of disability used in the Health and Activity Limitation Survey

**Mobility:** Limited in ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, or stand for long periods.

**Agility:** Limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out of bed, cut toenails, use fingers to grasp or hand objects, reach or cut own food.

**Seeing:** Limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone from 4 metres, even when wearing glasses.

**Hearing:** Limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with one other person or two or more persons, even when using a hearing aid.

**Speaking:** Limited in ability to speak and be understood.

**Other:** Limited because of learning disability, or emotional or psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay.

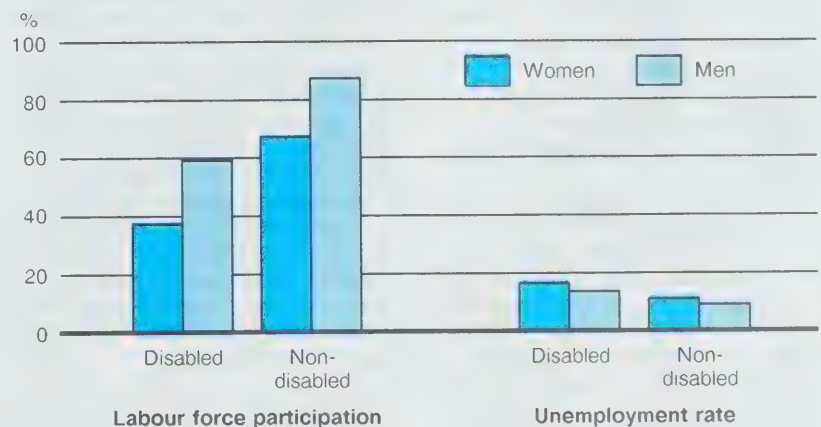
**Unknown:** Limited but nature not specified.

Federally-regulated employers and Crown corporations with 100 employees or more are obliged to implement employment equity measures and to submit annual reports to Employment and Immigration Canada detailing the representation of the four target groups in specific occupation groups, salary ranges, hirings, promotions and terminations.

### Statistics Canada's role:

Statistics Canada has an obligation to ensure that the best possible labour force data exist to help define the nature of employment inequity in Canada and to provide statistical support for the design and evaluation of remedial programs pertaining to employment equity. A related responsibility is to provide

**Figure 8** Disabled and non-disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households, by labour force participation, unemployment rate and sex, Canada, 1986



Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

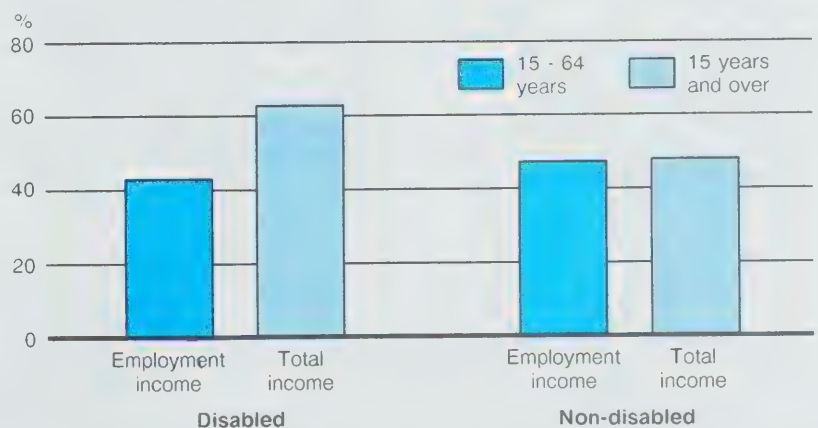
### Visible minorities

In order to discuss information pertaining to visible minority groups, it is necessary to first describe the Employment Equity Program at Statistics Canada.

#### The Employment Equity Act:

The Act was proclaimed in August 1986. The objectives of the Act are to identify and eliminate employment practices which result in employment barriers for four designated groups (women, aboriginal peoples, visible minorities and persons with disabilities) and to ensure that such groups achieve a degree of employment proportionate to their representation in the work force as defined by qualification, eligibility or geography.

**Figure 9** Ratio of female to male median income for disabled and non-disabled persons in households, by age group, Canada, 1986



Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.



consultation on data which can be used for employment equity purposes.

Statistics Canada-based projects initiated in support of the Employment Equity Act cover extensive testing of standardized questions for use in future surveys, data collection, production of large-scale data packages, data quality studies directed at employment equity issues, and an extensive research and analysis program.

**Data requirements:** Data from a variety of sources are required to support the administration of the Employment Equity Act. The key statistical requirement is for benchmark data which are intended to assist employers in evaluating, planning and implementing employment equity programs.

The 1986 Census served as the main source of benchmark data for women, aboriginal peoples and visible minorities. A post-censal survey, the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) generated statistics on persons with disabilities. Together, these two surveys provided information about the numbers and percentages of designated group populations as well as their labour force activities and occupations within given labour market areas. Employers then, in tandem with internal work force data, are able to assess their own performance and develop realistic goals and timetables for achieving a representative work force.

**Visible minorities:** Data pertaining to women, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities are readily available from regular survey series outside of the Employment Equity

Program and analyses are presented elsewhere in this publication. The following focuses on visible minorities, for which group Employment Equity is the principal source.

The definition of visible minorities is not provided by Statistics Canada but originates from the Employment Equity Regulations. For the purpose of employment equity, visible minorities refer to "persons other than aboriginal peoples who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour".

Benchmark data for visible minorities were derived mainly from the ethnic origin variable in the 1986 Census. In some cases, information on place of birth and mother tongue was also used in conjunction with ethnic origin data to identify visible minorities. Ten visible minority groups were established by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity. These are: Blacks; Indo-Pakistani; Chinese; Korean; Japanese; South East Asians; Filipino; other Pacific Islanders; West Asians and Arabs; and Latin Americans.

**Statistical highlights:** As the figures in Table 14 indicate, females in visible minority groups had a higher participation rate (64.5%) than the total for the female population 15 years and over (55.9%) but a considerably lower rate than men in their own group (80.2%). The unemployment rates among visible minorities were not too dissimilar from other rates whether by sex or visible minority status.

Of the population 15 years and over who worked in 1985 or 1986, 6.3% belonged to visible minority groups (Table 15), comprising 3.4% males and 2.9% females.

Females in visible minorities accounted for a larger representation among clerical workers (4.6%) and service workers (4.3%) compared with other pursuits, even outpacing their male counterparts in these two areas.

Their representation was much lower among "skilled crafts and trades", "foremen/women", "upper-level managers" and "semi-skilled manual workers", amounting to under 1% in each case.

As can be seen from Table 16, close to three-quarters of the visible minority women who worked in 1985 or 1986 held jobs in just the following four occupational groups added together: clerical workers, other manual workers, service workers and professionals.

These were primarily the largest occupations employing visible minority men with the exception of clerical workers, which, in their case, ranked fifth.

**Other information on employment equity:** The *Employment Equity Availability Data Report on Designated Groups* has been developed by the Employment Equity Branch, Employment and Immigration Canada to assist employers to comply with the requirements of the Employment Equity Act, 1986. The statistical highlights and tabular data presented here are extracted from this Report.

Employment and Immigration Canada has also prepared the *Employment Equity Act Annual Report to Parliament 1988*. This document presents the results reported by individual employers for the calendar year 1987.



**Table 1.** Age, home language and selected levels of schooling of aboriginal<sup>1</sup> and non-aboriginal populations<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1986

	Aboriginal origins only <sup>2</sup>		Aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins <sup>3</sup>		Non- aboriginal origins	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
No.						
<b>Total population</b>	<b>192,125</b>	<b>187,100</b>	<b>170,335</b>	<b>162,165</b>	<b>12,291,090</b>	<b>12,019,190</b>
0-14 years	66,030	68,600	61,610	63,535	2,498,065	2,630,070
15-64 years	118,555	111,325	105,525	95,955	8,380,680	8,326,910
65 years and over	7,535	7,185	3,205	2,675	1,412,345	1,062,210
<b>Home language</b>						
English only	113,565	107,360	149,295	143,990	8,096,660	7,984,665
French only	10,910	10,720	13,945	11,990	2,928,820	2,822,090
Aboriginal only	44,455	46,945	910	885	...	...
All other <sup>4</sup>	23,190	22,070	6,185	5,310	1,263,495	1,210,475
<b>Level of schooling</b> (Population 15 years and over)						
Less than grade 9 <sup>5</sup>	47,145	45,380	12,020	12,640	1,708,610	1,567,925
Secondary certificate	6,990	5,835	13,750	10,195	1,415,400	1,059,045
Trade and other non-university	20,740	20,625	29,270	27,360	2,317,875	2,374,905
University degree	1,590	1,320	6,595	6,125	785,255	1,077,605

<sup>1</sup> Excludes an estimated 45,000 persons on 136 incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both single and multiple aboriginal origin responses.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to persons who reported both an aboriginal origin and one or more non-aboriginal origin(s).

<sup>4</sup> Includes persons reporting more than one aboriginal language and/or non-aboriginal language.

<sup>5</sup> Includes "no schooling and kindergarten only".

**Source:** Aboriginal Peoples Output Program, A Data Book on Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

**Table 2.** Labour force activity, selected occupations and income of aboriginal<sup>1</sup> and non-aboriginal populations<sup>1</sup> 15 years of age and over, by sex, Canada, 1986

		Aboriginal origins only <sup>2</sup>		Aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins <sup>3</sup>		Non- aboriginal origins	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>126,095</b>	<b>118,500</b>	<b>108,725</b>	<b>98,630</b>	<b>9,793,035</b>	<b>9,389,120</b>
Participation rate	%	40.2	60.8	63.6	81.8	56.0	77.6
Unemployment rate	%	28.2	32.1	17.1	15.8	11.0	9.3
<b>Occupation</b>							
Clerical and related	No.	10,955	2,955	20,510	5,120	1,792,745	486,335
Professional and related <sup>4</sup>	No.	9,745	5,670	12,220	8,395	1,114,785	943,165
Service	No.	12,260	6,645	14,840	9,335	847,815	726,635
Construction and trades	No.	540	12,870	355	9,640	17,195	712,875
<b>Median (total) income<sup>5</sup> - 1985</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>8,533</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>20,001</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes an estimated 45,000 persons on 136 incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements.

<sup>2</sup> Includes both single and multiple aboriginal origin responses.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to persons who reported both an aboriginal origin and one or more non-aboriginal origin(s).

<sup>4</sup> Includes natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, social sciences, religion, teaching, medicine and health, artistic, literary, recreational and related fields.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes persons with no income in 1985.

**Source:** Aboriginal Peoples Output Program, A Data Book on Canada's Aboriginal Population, 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada.

**Table 3.** Age and selected ethnic origins of immigrant and non-immigrant populations, by sex, Canada, 1986

	Women				Men			
	Immigrant		Non-immigrant		Immigrant		Non-immigrant	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total population</b>	<b>1,995,665</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,657,890</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,912,490</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,455,965</b>	<b>100.0</b>
0-14 years	91,380	4.6	2,534,320	23.8	97,720	5.1	2,664,490	25.5
15-64 years	1,529,990	76.7	7,074,770	66.4	1,525,185	79.7	7,008,985	67.0
65 years and over	374,295	18.8	1,048,800	9.8	289,585	15.1	782,490	7.5
<b>Ethnic origins<sup>1</sup></b>								
British	433,025	21.7	2,762,900	25.9	371,765	19.4	2,765,030	26.4
French	46,845	2.3	3,059,370	28.7	43,535	2.3	2,943,415	28.2
Italian	175,255	8.8	165,005	1.5	194,800	10.2	174,525	1.7
Chinese	136,720	6.9	44,940	0.4	130,265	6.8	48,385	0.5
German	129,505	6.5	312,240	2.9	121,675	6.4	333,300	3.2
South Asian <sup>2</sup>	96,805	4.9	33,905	0.3	101,450	5.3	34,640	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons reporting only one single response.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, East Indian, Pakistani and Sri Lankan.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-155.

**Table 4.** Level of schooling and selected major fields of study of immigrant and non-immigrant populations 15 years of age and over, by sex, Canada, 1986

	Women				Men			
	Immigrant		Non-immigrant		Immigrant		Non-immigrant	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>	<b>1,904,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,123,565</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,814,770</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,791,480</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than grade 9 <sup>1</sup>	493,090	25.9	1,274,680	15.7	366,675	20.2	1,259,275	16.2
Secondary certificate	218,725	11.5	1,217,420	15.0	152,000	8.4	923,075	11.8
Trade and other non-university	409,580	21.5	1,958,310	24.1	480,565	26.5	1,942,335	24.9
University degree	178,780	9.4	614,655	7.6	274,880	15.1	810,170	10.4
<b>Major field of study<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>562,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,396,585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>757,825</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,547,465</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Engineering and applied sciences <sup>3</sup>	30,685	5.5	84,905	3.5	374,890	49.5	1,212,685	47.6
Commerce, management and business administration	161,825	28.8	727,270	30.3	106,845	14.1	411,545	16.1
Health professions, sciences and technologies	105,435	18.8	478,165	20.0	36,900	4.9	98,365	3.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes "no schooling and kindergarten".

<sup>2</sup> Persons with postsecondary qualifications.

<sup>3</sup> Includes engineering and applied science technologies and trades.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-155.

**Table 5.** Percentage of the immigrant population 15 years of age and over with less than grade nine schooling<sup>1</sup>, by sex and age at immigration, showing period of immigration, Canada, 1986

Sex and age at immigration	Percentage with less than grade nine schooling by period of immigration				
	Total	Before 1961	1961 to 1970	1971 to 1980	1981 to 1986 <sup>2</sup>
			%		
<b>Women – Total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>
0 - 4 years	13.4	19.0	1.5	4.6	–
5 -19 years	21.2	32.5	16.5	8.3	10.3
20-39 years	25.6	38.1	24.8	14.7	11.4
40-64 years	49.6	56.4	50.5	47.6	44.3
65 years and over	59.6	74.1	63.5	60.8	57.1
<b>Men – Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
0 - 4 years	11.7	16.9	1.6	6.4	–
5 -19 years	16.9	26.6	10.7	6.5	10.7
20-39 years	21.4	33.7	19.2	10.9	9.4
40-64 years	33.5	44.7	37.0	27.9	25.9
65 years and over	43.3	70.0	48.8	45.5	40.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes "no schooling and kindergarten".<sup>2</sup> First 6 months only.**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.**Table 6.** Labour force activity, selected occupations and income of immigrant and non-immigrant populations 15 years of age and over, by sex, Canada, 1986

		Women		Men	
		Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Immigrant	Non-immigrant
<b>Population 15 years and over</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1,904,285</b>	<b>8,123,565</b>	<b>1,814,770</b>	<b>7,791,480</b>
<b>Participation rate</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>
15-24 years	%	64.7	64.8	68.7	70.9
25 years and over	%	52.1	54.1	77.4	79.9
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
15-24 years	%	15.1	16.8	15.6	17.5
25 years and over	%	8.6	9.8	6.2	8.1
<b>Occupations – total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>994,480</b>	<b>4,451,535</b>	<b>1,364,605</b>	<b>5,929,610</b>
Clerical and related	No.	280,020	1,544,185	80,465	413,945
Professional and related <sup>1</sup>	No.	188,305	948,435	219,745	737,395
Service occupations	No.	173,600	701,310	158,260	584,355
<b>Class of worker</b>					
Paid employees	No.	921,070	4,197,425	1,153,140	5,170,615
Self-employed (unincorporated)	No.	42,875	143,980	125,140	513,745
<b>Median (total) income<sup>2</sup> – 1985</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>21,345</b>	<b>19,326</b>
<b>Average employment income<sup>2</sup> – 1985</b>					
Worked full-year, full-time	\$	19,721	20,062	31,843	30,163
Worked part-year or part-time	\$	8,997	7,810	16,070	12,977

<sup>1</sup> Includes natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, social sciences, medicine and health, teaching, religion, artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations.<sup>2</sup> Excludes persons with no income in 1985.**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Catalogue 93-155.

**Table 7.** Disability rates in the Canadian population, by age group and sex, 1986-87

Sex and age group	Disability rate	Population <sup>1</sup>	Estimated number of disabled persons
	%	No.	No.
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>25,061,270</b>	<b>3,316,870</b>
0-14 years	5.2	5,325,190	277,445
15-34 years	5.7	8,570,150	486,930
35-64 years	15.7	8,481,270	1,330,500
65 years and over	45.5	2,684,660	1,221,995
<b>Women</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12,714,830</b>	<b>1,748,450</b>
0-14 years	4.7	2,594,605	121,255
15-34 years	5.4	4,294,310	233,925
35-64 years	15.6	4,271,695	665,615
65 years and over	46.8	1,554,220	727,655
<b>Men</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12,346,440</b>	<b>1,568,420</b>
0-14 years	5.7	2,730,585	156,190
15-34 years	5.9	4,275,840	253,005
35-64 years	15.8	4,209,575	664,885
65 years and over	43.7	1,130,440	494,340

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of population covered by the survey. The 1986 Census of Canada showed a total of 25,309,330.

Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986-87.

**Table 8.** Disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households and in institutions<sup>1</sup>, by sex, Canada, 1986-87

Households/Institutions	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Households	1,468,245	90.2	1,326,305	93.9
Institutions <sup>1</sup>	158,955	9.8	85,925	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,627,200</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,412,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Special care institutions and homes for senior Canadians.

Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986-87.

**Table 9.** Disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households, by nature of disability and sex, Canada, 1986

Nature of disability	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Mobility	1,075,130	73.2	725,620	54.7
Agility	875,275	59.6	663,125	50.0
Seeing	273,965	18.7	171,910	13.0
Hearing	373,065	25.4	487,790	36.8
Speaking	71,740	4.9	89,195	6.7
Other	398,875	27.2	363,545	27.4
Unknown	74,420	5.1	99,885	7.5
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,468,245</b>		<b>1,326,305</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Components include persons reporting multiple disabilities, and therefore add to more than the total shown.

Source: Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.



**Table 10.** Disabled and non-disabled persons 15 years of age and over in households, by highest level of schooling and sex, Canada, 1986

Level of schooling	Disabled				Non-disabled			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than grade 9 <sup>1</sup>	568,980	38.8	476,315	35.9	1,180,240	13.9	1,148,325	14.0
Secondary (with or without certificate)	534,330	36.4	484,305	36.5	3,843,420	45.3	3,429,870	41.8
Postsecondary, no certificate	164,785	11.2	214,285	16.2	1,412,300	16.6	1,711,430	20.9
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	149,835	10.2	82,545	6.2	1,316,790	15.5	938,700	11.4
University degree	50,310	3.4	68,855	5.2	736,325	8.7	971,890	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,468,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,326,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,489,090</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,200,220</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes "no schooling and kindergarten".

**Source:** Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

**Table 11.** Labour force participation rates and unemployment rates: Disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15-64 in households, by sex, Canada, 1986

	Women	Men
	%	
<b>Labour force participation rates</b>		
Disabled persons	37.5	59.2
Non-disabled persons	67.9	88.1
<b>Unemployment rates</b>		
Disabled persons	17.0	14.2
Non-disabled persons	11.6	9.4

**Source:** Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

## MINORITY GROUPS

**Table 12.** Disabled and non-disabled employed persons aged 15-64 in households, by occupation<sup>1</sup> and sex, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Disabled				Non-disabled			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Upper level managers	605	0.2	8,130	1.8	29,535	0.6	150,060	2.5
Middle and other managers	9,995	3.7	31,240	7.1	271,905	5.9	541,470	9.0
Professionals	34,605	12.8	37,595	8.5	726,315	15.8	661,375	10.9
Semi-professionals and technicians	17,710	6.6	14,305	3.2	224,485	4.9	264,010	4.4
Supervisors	6,450	2.4	11,270	2.5	143,195	3.1	157,990	2.6
Foremen/women	1,500	0.6	15,130	3.4	22,880	0.5	312,550	5.2
Clerical workers	79,325	29.4	26,130	5.9	1,462,255	31.8	319,360	5.3
Sales workers	23,650	8.8	33,685	7.6	411,205	8.9	466,770	7.7
Service workers	31,950	11.9	24,365	5.5	578,790	12.6	399,585	6.6
Skilled crafts and trades	2,940	1.1	66,715	15.1	67,720	1.5	791,605	13.1
Semi-skilled manual workers	15,375	5.7	66,835	15.1	114,595	2.5	829,255	13.7
Other manual workers	30,025	11.1	86,180	19.5	458,960	10.0	1,019,480	16.9
Occupation not stated	15,395	5.7	20,460	4.6	87,965	1.9	127,440	2.1
<b>Total all occupations</b>	<b>269,530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>442,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,599,795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,040,950</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Based on Employment Equity occupational groups, as found in Schedule III (Section II) of the Employment Equity Regulations and Schedules, CEIC.

**Source:** Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

**Table 13.** Disabled and non-disabled persons in households, by median employment income<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, median total income<sup>1</sup>, <sup>3</sup> and sex, Canada, 1986

	Women	Men
		\$
<b>Disabled persons</b>		
Median employment income <sup>2</sup>	8,360	19,250
Median total income <sup>3</sup>	8,175	12,980
<b>Non-disabled persons</b>		
Median employment income <sup>2</sup>	10,000	21,000
Median total income <sup>3</sup>	10,000	20,855

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons reporting employment or total income which equals zero.

<sup>2</sup> Persons aged 15 to 64 years.

<sup>3</sup> Persons aged 15 years and over.

**Source:** Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada, 1986.

**Table 14.** Population 15 years of age and over showing labour force activity of visible minorities, by sex, Canada, 1986

Designated groups by sex	Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	In labour force	Not in labour force	Unem- ployment rate	Parti- cipation rate
	No.						
				%			
<b>Total population</b>	<b>19,634,100</b>	<b>11,702,215</b>	<b>1,347,645</b>	<b>13,049,860</b>	<b>6,584,240</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Women	10,027,850	4,978,005	630,680	5,608,690	4,419,160	11.2	55.9
Men	9,606,255	6,724,215	716,960	7,441,175	2,165,080	9.6	77.5
<b>Visible minorities</b>	<b>1,152,495</b>	<b>741,615</b>	<b>89,845</b>	<b>831,460</b>	<b>321,035</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>72.1</b>
Women	589,635	336,390	43,900	380,295	209,340	11.5	64.5
Men	562,860	405,225	45,945	451,165	111,695	10.2	80.2

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding and suppression.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 15.** Percentage representation of population 15 years of age and over who worked in 1985 or 1986, by occupation, showing visible minorities and sex, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Population aged 15 + who worked in 1985 or 1986					
	Total population			Visible minorities		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
	%			%		
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Upper level managers	100.0	17.4	82.6	4.1	0.8	3.3
Middle and other managers	100.0	33.1	66.9	4.7	1.5	3.2
Professionals	100.0	53.3	46.7	7.1	3.2	3.9
Semi-professionals and technicians	100.0	50.5	49.5	6.2	3.0	3.3
Supervisors	100.0	47.9	52.1	7.5	3.3	4.2
Foremen/women	100.0	8.1	91.9	3.6	0.6	3.0
Clerical workers	100.0	79.9	20.1	6.2	4.6	1.6
Sales workers	100.0	48.0	52.0	5.1	2.3	2.8
Service workers	100.0	61.3	38.7	8.3	4.3	4.0
Skilled crafts and trades	100.0	8.3	91.7	3.8	0.5	3.2
Semi-skilled manual workers	100.0	14.0	86.0	4.8	0.9	3.9
Other manual workers	100.0	29.2	70.8	7.9	3.5	4.4
Occupation not stated	100.0	45.9	54.1	8.4	4.2	4.2

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding and suppression.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.

**Table 16.** Population 15 years of age and over who worked in 1985 or 1986, by occupation, showing visible minorities and sex, Canada, 1986

Occupation	Population aged 15 + who worked in 1985 or 1986									
	Total population					Visible minorities				
	Total		Women		Men	Total		Women		Men
	No.		No.	%	No.	No.		No.	%	No.
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>13,857,775</b>	<b>6,098,175</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,759,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>872,695</b>	<b>405,740</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>466,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Upper level managers	200,330	34,915	0.6	165,415	2.1	8,200	1,520	0.4	6,680	1.4
Middle and other managers	975,280	323,035	5.3	652,245	8.4	46,170	14,700	3.6	31,470	6.7
Professionals	1,667,195	888,500	14.6	778,700	10.0	118,995	53,755	13.2	65,240	14.0
Semi-professionals and technicians	635,760	321,340	5.3	314,415	4.1	39,640	18,830	4.6	20,810	4.5
Supervisors	336,915	161,550	2.6	175,365	2.3	25,210	11,185	2.8	14,025	3.0
Foremen/women	368,960	29,815	0.5	339,145	4.4	13,230	2,275	0.6	10,955	2.3
Clerical workers	2,360,500	1,886,905	30.9	473,595	6.1	146,745	108,620	26.8	38,125	8.2
Sales workers	1,067,655	512,155	8.4	555,495	7.2	54,270	24,635	6.1	29,640	6.3
Service workers	1,382,455	847,785	13.9	534,675	6.9	115,390	60,005	14.8	55,385	11.9
Skilled crafts and trades	1,056,650	88,020	1.4	968,625	12.5	39,820	5,670	1.4	34,150	7.3
Semi-skilled manual workers	1,249,315	175,070	2.9	1,074,245	13.8	59,610	11,205	2.8	48,405	10.4
Other manual workers	2,060,755	601,395	9.9	1,459,365	18.8	163,730	72,725	17.9	91,000	19.5
Occupation not stated	495,995	227,690	3.7	268,310	3.5	41,690	20,615	5.1	21,070	4.5

**Note:** Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding and suppression.

**Source:** 1986 Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, unpublished data.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REFERENCES

## General

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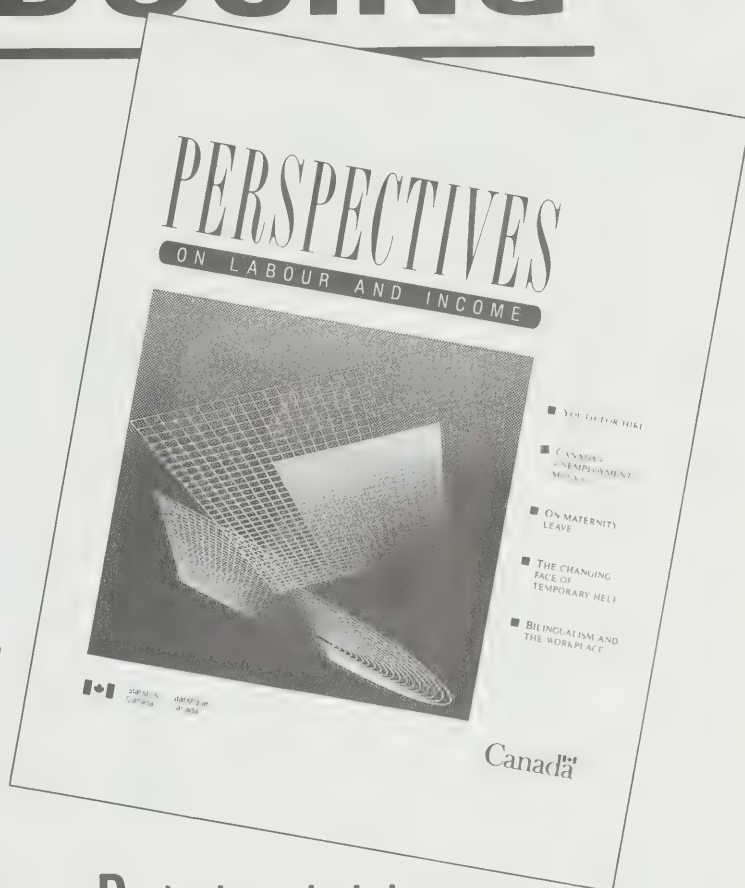
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